Almon.
T

The Times

REGISTER OF EVENTS

IN

1882.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

309040
35
10 - 1

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE TIMES OFFICE, BY F. GOODLAKE.
1883.

PREFACE.

This volume comprises the usual Parliamentary and Annual Summaries for the year 1882, the Weather Charts and Reports of the Meteorological Council for each day, the Diagrams and Reports of the Kew Observatory for each Week, the Monthly Summaries of the Weather, and a careful daily Register of all Events of public interest, Foreign and Domestic. It is now the sixth of a series of Annual Reference Volumes, by which the reader can readily refresh his recollection of facts and occurrences otherwise too apt to be forgotten, or, at least, not remembered with accuracy, and the verification of which, for want of such a facility, has hitherto involved much trouble and loss of time.

THE

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OF 1882.

The Parliamentary Session of 1882 will be memorable, not for the amount of legislative work accomplished, nor for the completion of any critical changes in the polity or balance of parties in England, but for its strange vicissitudes and an almost unexampled succession of surprises. There have been not a few Sessions as barren and disappointing, and some, perhaps, as destitute of continuous and characteristic interest, but of none other, we believe, could it be said with truth that at no single point in it was it possible for the most far-seeing speculator upon public affairs to have hit upon by conjecture the actual centre of political movement six weeks or two months later. Twelve months ago, when Parliament was prorogued after two Sessions of absorbing and exciting controversy over Irish affairs, it was hoped that Ireland would no longer stop the way, and that the business of England and Scotland would receive a proper share of attention in 1882. Domestic legislation, it was anticipated, was destined at last to command the interest monopolized since 1876 by foreign affairs or Irish agitation. The Speech from the Throne reflected these hopeful ideas. Though the Egyptian troubles had begun to loom large on the Eastern horizon, it was possible to congratulate the country on the pacific settlement of disputes between Turkey and the Powers. On the North-West frontier of India and in South Africa England was at peace with her former foes. Though the negotiations for the renewal of the Commercial Treaty with France had not been concluded, the prospect of success was not abandoned. The state of Ireland was said to be improving; the Protection Act had been vigorously enforced, and Parliament was cheered with the hope—strangely at variance with the policy of the Government a few weeks later—that "perseverance in the course pursued "would be rewarded." It was, therefore, proposed to introduce measures either promised or actually brought forward in 1880 and 1881, but strangled at the birth in the unanticipated conflicts over the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, the Coercion Bills, and the Land Bill. The announcement was such as Ministers might have made after the General Election, when, according to the Duke of Argyll, they had no special legislation for Ireland in view. Encouraged by signs of improving trade and weather favourable to agriculture, the House was invited to devote its labours to a County Government Bill for England and Wales, a Rivers Conservancy Bill, a Bank-

ruptcy Bill, a Patent Laws Amendment Bill, a Criminal Code Bill, a Municipality of London Bill, a Corrupt Practices Bill, a Ballot Act Perpetuation Bill, a Welsh Education Bill, a Scotch Entails Bill, and a Scotch Educational Endowments Bill. Mischance has not often so completely set at naught the projects of Ministers with a great majority behind them. Many of the measures enumerated in the Royal Message were not even brought in; only the Corrupt Practices Bill and one or two minor measures were explained to and partially discussed by the House. Not one of them, excepting the Scotch Bills, has been placed upon the Statute-book at the close of the ordinary Session, and MR. GLADSTONE has by a self-denying ordinance dismissed the possibility of taking them up when Parliament is to reassemble in the autumn.

It was, indeed, universally understood that one subject not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne was to take precedence of all other business. Ministers had convinced themselves—and had induced the party organizers, if not the country, to adopt the belief—that the disasters and disappointments of the two preceding Sessions were due to the tools, and not the workmen. The reform of Parliamentary procedure—especially the power of closing debate by a vote of the House—was advocated as the one thing needful to stimulate legislative activity. On the opening night of the Session the PRIME MINISTER laid the proposed new rules of procedure on the table, and, as the *clôture* by a bare majority figured in the fore-front, an immediate and obstinate struggle was anticipated. But at this point, already, the forecasts of Ministers were overthrown by the extraordinary changes and chances of politics. MR. BRADLAUGH attempted to take his seat for Northampton, and the intervention of his friends on his behalf led to unseemly and prolonged wrangles, which were renewed from time to time during the first three or four months of the Session. The "Irish party," too, opened the campaign against the Government at the very outset, declaiming against the working of the Protection Act, denouncing MR. FORSTER in extravagant language, demanding the release of MR. PARNELL and the extension of the Land Act, and raising irregular discussions on every possible opportunity. The debates on the Address were enlivened by a startling *obiter dictum* of MR. GLADSTONE, which provoked many queries and explanations. Apologizing for the absence of an Irish County Government Bill from the list of Ministerial measures, he remarked that, as to "the wider question of a separate "Legislature," the first thing to be done by the advocates of Home Rule was to make up their minds how the spheres of Imperial and local government were to be distinguished. While this language was warmly welcomed by MR. SEXTON, and explained away by LORD HARTINGTON, MR. GLADSTONE showed no sign of yielding to the clamour against MR. FORSTER. He eulogized the spirit of the CHIEF SECRETARY'S Irish administration, and predicted that it would succeed. At the same time, MR. FORSTER and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND laid before Parliament a mass of evidence establishing the reality of Land League terrorism and the unabated necessity for coercion. Before the debate on the Procedure resolutions had begun, another diffi-

culty arose. The House of Lords having voted for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Act, including the total collapse of the clauses relating to purchase, emigration, and arrears, LORD GRANVILLE, on the part of the Government, declined to take any responsibility for the proceeding, and the PRIME MINISTER introduced in the Lower House a resolution condemning the proposed inquiry as "tending to defeat the opera-"tion of the Land Act and injurious to the good government of Ireland." Party feeling, stirred up by active organizers on the Liberal side, protested vehemently out of doors, but in Parliament the prevalent opinion was that no real crisis was possible or would have been justifiable. The debate was a sham battle. The Opposition, evading a direct challenge upon the issue raised by MR. GLADSTONE, voted for the previous question, moved by MR. GIBSON, and were beaten.

The Procedure resolutions for the most part simply reproduced the rules of urgency framed by the SPEAKER after the Parliamentary *coup d'état* of the previous year. The alterations and additions, however, were remarkable. The system was henceforward to be permanent, and not dependent on a vote of the House declaring public business urgent. The rule with respect to closing debate was to be applied on the initiative of the SPEAKER, subject to ratification by the House, by the voice of a bare majority, with certain arithmetical limitations specially protecting small minorities as distinguished from the regular Opposition. A new feature, on which MR. GLADSTONE insisted strongly, was described as "delegation of work" to large Committees for special classes of Bills. This proposal was intended to be tried only with legal business and commercial business, at least in the first instance; but, of course, the admission of the principle that the House might devolve upon a small body the entire control of the details of measures was certain to be seized upon by the representatives of other interests. Scotch members demanded that Scotch questions should be dealt with by a Grand Committee drawn from Scotland, and Irish members preferred an equal claim with greater vehemence, if with less hope, regarding it as a step—and a long one—towards Home Rule. The whole body of the Procedure resolutions, indeed, was overlaid with amendments. It was upon the first resolution, however, that the conflict centred. MR. MARRIOTT, Liberal M.P. for Brighton, gave early notice of an amendment condemning *clôture* by a bare majority, the wording of which he was afterwards induced to alter by the unfortunate omission of the term "bare." The PRIME MINISTER, in moving the resolution, dwelt upon what he described as the growing evils of unlimited debate, and appealed to the House to deliver itself from the impotence to which it was condemned by obstructive or merely purposeless talk. He passed lightly over the main point of controversy, the question whether debate should be closed by a majority representing only the dominant party of the debate, or by one representing the prevalent feeling of both parties. He dismissed the suggestion of a proportionate majority as inconsistent with plain good sense and with the rule

of the House in all other matters. It was pointed out, on the other side, that the resolution professed to give formal validity to the practice of the House before obstruction arose, and that practice implied, undoubtedly, not the dominance of a bare majority, but the co-operation of Conservatives and Liberals. The objection to the proposal that the decision should rest with a majority of two-thirds or three-fourths, as suggested by SIR JOHN LUBBOCK and other Liberals, was not easily reconciled with the numerical subtleties of the resolution itself or with MR. GLADSTONE'S strongly expressed conviction that the *clôture* could not be enforced against the regular Opposition. Moreover, the rules of urgency as applied in 1881, and again at a later period in the present Session, adopted and effectually used the principle of a proportionate majority. The debate on MR. GLADSTONE'S resolution and MR. MARRIOTT'S amendment began on the 20th of February; it was then suspended for a whole month by the debate on the Lords' Committee, and when it was resumed some argumentative discrepancies were noticeable. LORD HARTINGTON and SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT allowed it to be seen that they did not share the PRIME MINISTER'S opinion that it would never be necessary or justifiable to employ the *clôture* against the regular Opposition. MR. BRIGHT maintained that the Ministerial plan would press less hardly on small minorities, including the "Irish party," than on large ones, who, he added, were "able to take "care of themselves." From many parts of the House dissatisfaction with these views was expressed. It was urged, not only by Conservatives, but by Liberals and Parnellites, that the duty cast upon the Speaker of deciding when the "evident sense" of the House was in favour of closing debate ought not to be controlled by a bare majority, which might practically give him the lie; that the impartiality of the Chair would be inevitably impaired, that finality in legislation would be lost, and that the orderliness of proceedings in Parliament would be gravely jeopardized. The debate, carried on with spirit on both sides, was brought to an end on the 30th of March, when MR. MARRIOTT'S amendment was rejected by a majority of 39 in a full House. A few Liberals voted with MR. MARRIOTT; a good many were absent from the division; but it was stated by a supporter of the Ministry that more than 100 Liberal members abhorred the *clôture*, and the defections would have certainly been far more numerous had not the pressure of "organization" been applied with unprecedented rigour. The Ministry had the advantage, too, of being able to represent that MR. MARRIOTT'S amendment—the word "bare" being omitted—would have been equivalent to a general negation of the demand for *clôture* in any form, and that its rejection did not commit the House on any minor point. Immediately afterwards, in answer to inquiries on both sides, MR. GLADSTONE stated that he had no change in the resolution to announce. When the House met again after Easter the debate was resumed on the remaining amendments, and it was expected that another sharp struggle would come off when the question of a proportionate vote was directly raised. On the

1st of May a proposal withdrawing the initiative from the Speaker and casting the responsibility on Ministers was rejected. Then the curtain suddenly fell. A Ministerial crisis and a change of policy in Ireland, followed by the tragedy in the Phœnix Park, carried the public attention far away from the talk about procedure, in which the country was at no time deeply interested. But several weeks later it was formally admitted that MR. GLADSTONE, of his own motion, had, early in May, offered to accept at the hands of MR. GIBSON an amendment identical in principle with that which he had declined to entertain when urged by SIR JOHN LUBBOCK. This had been stated in these columns at the time, and as a matter of fact the change of policy on the part of the Government was due to pressure from the Ministerial side. The negotiations then opened with SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE were cut short by the imperious claims of Irish affairs. In July the PRIME MINISTER announced that Parliament would be adjourned, not prorogued, in August, and would meet again in October to take up the Procedure resolutions, and still more recently it has been avowed that the Ministry did not consider themselves bound by any offers of compromise they had made in other circumstances.

The hostile attitude of the Irish party during the first two months of the Session and the attacks from the opposite point of view upon the Ministerial policy in Ireland by the Conservatives kept up a turmoil, under cover of which a section of politicians in this country set to work to promote what was called a "new departure" in Irish administration. MR. GLADSTONE was at first preoccupied by the Conservative attacks on the Land Act. The decisions of the Sub-Commissioners were impeached as contravening the pledges given by the Government the year before, as too liberally interpreting in the tenants' interest the clause known by MR. HEALY'S name, and as practically nullifying the right of appeal by assigning no reasons for judgment. The Land Act was discussed at length in the Lower House while the Lords prosecuted the inquiry already referred to, which had not, indeed, been in any way affected by the vote of the House of Commons, and only a few days later MR. GLADSTONE himself admitted that a revision of the Act was unavoidable. The immediate cause of this sudden change of front was a notice of motion, given by MR. W. H. SMITH, calling for the development of the purchase clauses, a suggestion supported afterwards in a preliminary report from the Lords' Committee. The question was frequently referred to in debate in both Houses. The Conservatives, though apparently divided in opinion, were inclined to accept a large scheme of State-assisted purchase as securing finality in respect of the tenants' claims and as relieving the landlords from a position which the changes produced by the Act and the "No-rent" conspiracy combined to render intolerable. The Ministerialists dwelt on the financial dangers of such a plan, without, however, repudiating it altogether. The Land League party held themselves ready to accept

the highest bid. Meanwhile, the organization of terrorism in Ireland was bearing awful fruit. Parliament was shocked by the news of murder after murder, many of them perpetrated on farmers and farm servants suspected of rent-paying or of helping "boycotted" persons, but some—as in the cases of MRS. SMYTHE and MR. HERBERT, and at a later date of MR. BOURKE and MR. BLAKE—striking at a higher social level. Just before Easter the PRIME MINISTER spoke of the situation in the gloomiest language; agrarian crime, he said, appeared to be prompted by "some "higher influences;" there was "a social revolution" in Ireland of appalling proportions.

This state of affairs did not seem favourable to the proposed "new "departure." But while MR. FORSTER was struggling in Ireland against the "social revolution," the process of discrediting his policy was carried on zealously by the advocates of "conciliation" and "concession." Every act of the Irish Executive, and every person connected politically or otherwise with it, had to endure, as one of the most eminent of the Judges complained, the unrebuked and slanderous imputations of the Land League party. At the time the impression was sedulously propagated that MR. FORSTER'S views were opposed by some of his leading colleagues. But few were prepared for the disclosures of the first week in May. The announcement that LORD COWPER had resigned the Viceroyalty was followed by startling Ministerial statements in both Houses. MR. FORSTER, it appeared, had left the Cabinet because he was unable to accept any share of responsibility for the release of MR. PARNELL, MR. DILLON, and MR. O'KELLY, detained in prison since the previous autumn under the Protection Act. The PRIME MINISTER added that the Protection Act would not be renewed, but that after Procedure and other pressing business had been disposed of the Government would bring in a measure strengthening the ordinary law. MR. GLADSTONE'S assertion that the Cabinet had acted merely upon "information," and his denial that there had been either negotiations or understanding with the Land League party, gave special interest to MR. FORSTER'S explanation a couple of days afterwards. The late CHIEF SECRETARY stated his conviction that the release of the suspects would not be, as the Government believed, advantageous to law and order in Ireland, but the contrary. Not one of the conditions on which they might have been released had, in his opinion, been fulfilled. He besought the Government not to purchase peace in Ireland by paying "black mail" to law-breakers; he deplored the postponement of the Bill promised as an alternative for the Coercion Act, and declared that he could not honourably carry out a policy he was unable to approve. Long and bitter wrangles ensued; the Government, it was urged, having reason to believe that, if the arrears question was dealt with on the basis of a Bill introduced some weeks before by MR. REDMOND and MR. HEALY, the prisoners in Kilmainham would, on their release, "range themselves on the side of order." The Opposition

pressed for a full disclosure of the "information" spoken of by the PREMIER. But all at once public interest was distracted from this dispute by an outrage in Ireland transcending all previous horrors. The appointment of LORD SPENCER to the Viceroyalty was announced at the same time as MR. FORSTER'S resignation, and the writ for the re-election of the new Chief Secretary—LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH—was moved in the Lower House on the very day on which his predecessor vindicated his conduct in resigning. Little more than forty-eight hours later LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH and the Under-Secretary, MR. BURKE, were stabbed to death in the Phœnix Park. The impression created was profound and lasting. The arrangements for Parliamentary business, as MR. GLADSTONE told the House, must be all re-cast. Everything else was compelled to give place to a stringent Prevention of Crime Bill, introduced by SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT within five days after the assassination. The "Treaty of Kilmainham," as it had been called by the assailants of the Government, was shattered before MR. PARNELL and his friends had taken any step to bear out the "information" received by the Cabinet. It was widely and deeply felt that, in the presence of such crushing testimony, MR. FORSTER'S reluctance to rely on the assistance of the Land League was amply justified. The subsequent revelations of MR. PARNELL'S conditional pledges to "stop outrages" in his letter to MR. O'SHEA, including an offer, if the question of arrears were dealt with, to co-operate cordially with the Liberal party, which, however, MR. GLADSTONE had "rather thought the Government had no right to accept "at present," were not improved by the attempted suppression of this important passage. MR. FORSTER promptly and rightly insisted on bringing out the whole document. His production of a memorandum of an interview with MR. O'SHEA, to the effect that the organization "used "to get up boycotting and outrages would be used to put them down," if an Arrears Bill were passed and the suspects released, closed the controversy, though frequent and futile efforts were made to re-open it in both Houses. The only important addition to the story was due, at a later period, to LORD COWPER, who stated that, when he received the telegram ordering the release of the suspects, he was so much amazed that he hesitated to credit it.

It was idle to talk further of the "new departure" after the introduction of the Crime Bill, which fulfilled one of the conditions laid down by MR. FORSTER, and which, in fact, if pressed forward without delay a week or two earlier, would have averted his resignation. The Bill, carried through the House with vigour and firmness by the HOME SECRETARY, ably assisted by MR. TREVELYAN, who had succeeded to the Irish Secretaryship, was not improperly described as the most stringent measure of repression since LORD GREY'S Coercion Act. It was avowedly directed against secret societies and illegal combinations, and as the Land League party had expressed horror at the Phœnix Park crime which they attributed

to Irish-American conspirators, there was ground for hoping that they would allow the Bill, declared by the Government to be of extreme urgency, to pass without resistance, if not without protest. But it soon appeared that the Crime Bill was to meet with the same kind of opposition as Mr. Forster's Protection Bill, though obstruction was more artfully disguised. The Bill was introduced on the 11th of May by a majority of 327 against 22, and was read a second time on the 19th. Precedence was then obtained for it over all other business, but the motion for going into Committee, to which Mr. Cowen moved an amendment condemning coercion, was vehemently opposed, and was carried only on the 25th. The Bill embraced provisions suspending jury trial in certain cases and in proclaimed districts, increasing the powers of the police in respect of search and arrest, reviving the Alien Act, defining as punishable offences intimidation, incitement to crime, secret conspiracies, and illegal assemblies, controlling newspapers, levying compensation in districts in which murders and maiming had been perpetrated with impunity, and giving a large summary jurisdiction to special stipendiary magistrates. The Opposition welcomed the measure as a proof that the real nature of the Irish conflict had been recognized, and that the primary duty of Government would be fulfilled. Mr. Bright declared that it would harm no innocent man, and that his doctrine, "Force is no "remedy," was intended to apply not to outrages, but to grievances. Mr. Trevelyan maintained that the Irish people were sick of terrorism, and would hail with joy a Bill directed against crime, and not against liberty. This the Land League party denied; Mr. Dillon especially, in a speech described by the Prime Minister as "heart-breaking," boldly defended boycotting, and warned the Government that they must be prepared for further agitation and lawlessness. Mr. Parnell, striving to explain away his colleague's too candid utterances, exposed the strictly conditional character of the support he was willing to give to the cause of law and order.

It was in Committee that difficulties and delays multiplied. The Speaker left the Chair on the 25th of May, but on the 16th of June only seven clauses out of thirty had been agreed to. An outcry against obstructive and dilatory proceedings was now raised on the Liberal benches, though Mr. Gladstone more than once declared that, considering the importance of the questions involved, he could not ask the House to interfere for expediting business by extraordinary means. The provisions substituting trial by a Special Commission of judges for ordinary juries—subsequently qualified by an alternative system of change of venue and special panels—were obstinately contested by the Irish party, with the occasional aid of Mr. Cowen and a few other English members. But a still keener fight was made against the "intimidation" clause. "Boycotting," as Mr. Forster urged, was the chief engine of the terrorists, and must be brought under the law. The Government stood

firm to the main lines of the Bill, in spite of the erratic protests of legal and constitutional pedants. It soon appeared that every clause, great or small, was to be debated as tediously as the suspension of trial by jury or the punishment of "boycotting." An important extension of the Bill was carried, in spite of MR. GLADSTONE'S desire to reserve the point, giving power to expel suspected aliens from Great Britain as well as Ireland. On the 29th of June, when fifteen clauses had been disposed of, the PRIME MINISTER hinted that the time had come for a "prolonged sitting," and the following day preparations were made for the struggle. The House sat all the night through, the Land League party moving amendment after amendment to the 17th clause, which dealt with compensation charged on districts stained by undetected crimes. In the morning, when MR. PLAYFAIR returned to the House, the Chair having been occupied in his absence by MR. LEFEVRE and MR. COURTNEY, he found the same proceedings going on. After more than one appeal to put an end to the scandal, the CHAIRMAN said that the Bill, having been twenty-three days in Committee, was retarded by systematic obstruction, and he named MR. PARNELL and fifteen of his followers as guilty of a disorderly combination with that object. Some of the members named were not present at the time and others had been absent during the night. MR. O'DONNELL, in protesting against his inclusion in the charge, was understood to denounce MR. PLAYFAIR'S conduct as "an infamy," and his case was specially reported upon, and punished afterwards by a fortnight's suspension. The sixteen members, however, were at once suspended in a batch, and later in the day nine of their colleagues, who resorted without disguise to dilatory motions, were dealt with in the same way. The remaining clauses were then agreed to after a twenty-eight hours' sitting. To avoid further difficulties on the new clauses and the report, the Urgency resolution of 1881 was revived on the 3d of July, the SPEAKER and the CHAIRMAN obtaining autocratic powers for the control of debate. The Bill passed without further difficulty, though a curious incident happened at the report stage, when the Government was compelled by a majority composed of Whigs and Conservatives to restore the clause giving the police the power of night-search, which it had been intended to abandon. The third reading took place on the 7th, and the Bill, passing without amendment through the House of Lords, received the Royal Assent on the 12th of July. Attempts were made to challenge MR. PLAYFAIR'S conduct, both in MR. O'DONNELL'S case and in the wholesale suspensions, but the House was not disposed to surrender the power of putting down obstructive combinations, and sustained, with whatever searchings of heart, the authority of the Chair.

Throughout the debates on the Crime Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE repeatedly protested that the Government would not and could not separate remedial from repressive legislation. He declined, however, to demand urgency for the Arrears Bill, pointing out there was no reason to believe the latter

measure would be unduly delayed. The Arrears Bill was introduced on the 15th of May, and was read a second time just before Whitsuntide. The Government pledged themselves to give it the next place after the Crime Bill, and to set aside all other legislative projects in its favour. Starting from the abortive clause relating to arrears in the Land Act, but adopting from Mr. Redmond's Bill the principle of "gift and compulsion" instead of the principle of "loan and voluntary arrangement," advocated by the Irish Liberals and Moderate Home Rulers, the Ministerial measure proposed to give either landlord or tenant power to apply to the Land Court, under certain conditions, for carrying out a composition with the aid of public funds. The conditions were that the tenant should have satisfied the landlord as to the year's rent due for 1881, that he should prove his inability to pay the arrears, and that the holding should be under £30 valuation, subject to which the State would pay the landlord half the remaining arrears, not in any case exceeding a year's rent, the remainder to be wholly cancelled. The Irish Church Surplus, it was estimated, would suffice to meet the charge, but, in case of failure, the Consolidated Fund would contribute the necessary amount. This plan was, of course, criticized both by the advocates of the loan system and by those who doubted the accuracy of the estimates of the Surplus and of the arrears. It was admitted by Mr. Gladstone that the objections to it were grave, but the defence was that a difficulty existed which required an exceptional remedy. The second reading was carried by a majority of 269 against 157. Mr. Chaplin's amendment on the Speaker's leaving the chair, which condemned the Bill as voting public money for demoralizing objects, was defeated by 283 to 208. In Committee, Sir Stafford Northcote proposed to make the arrangement dependent on voluntary agreement between landlord and tenant, but was defeated by 248 to 170. The most important questions arose in reference to the tenant-right. It was urged, not alone by Conservatives, but by Liberals like Mr. Goschen, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Heneage, and acknowledged frankly by Mr. Bright, that where the tenant possessed a valuable property in the shape of his saleable interest he should not be allowed to profit by State aid and to get quit of his debt to his landlord by the payment of a small fraction. The Government, however, contending that the object of the Bill was to keep the tenant, if possible, in his holding, laid down that any dealing with the tenant-right should be subject to the preservation of the occupancy and of the occupier's means of cultivation. The proposal to charge the tenant-right with unpaid arrears was rejected, but a provision was inserted that the Commissioners "may, "if they think it reasonable," take the tenant-right into account in estimating inability to pay. Important additions to the Bill were made by new clauses, giving relief, by way of loan and voluntary agreement, to tenants between £30 and £50 valuation, and introducing a system of grants to Boards of Guardians in aid of emigration. On the

21st of July the Bill was read a third time and sent up to the House of Lords.

When the House of Lords took up the Arrears Bill there was a prevalent belief that LORD SALISBURY might in certain circumstances be tempted to throw it out and to precipitate an appeal to the country. The circumstances, however, at home and abroad, were not favourable, and the second reading was not resisted by the Conservative majority. LORD SALISBURY declared that it would be necessary to introduce amendments in Committee, and pointed especially to compulsion as objectionable and to the need for charging the tenant-right with the unpaid rent. On going into Committee the Bill was assailed by LORD CRANBROOK, who urged that there was no finality in the Ministerial legislation, and that behind the Arrears question other developments of the Land Act were looming up. LORD SALISBURY's amendment, depriving the tenant of the right to apply to the Court without the landlord's consent, was opposed by LORD CARLINGFORD as striking at the very root of the Bill, and was also condemned by independent Peers, such as LORD LANSDOWNE and LORD DERBY, but it was carried by 169 to 98. Another amendment, making the unpaid arrears a charge on the first sale of the tenant-right, gave effect to LORD SALISBURY's second point. The DUKE of ABERCORN substituted "shall" for "may" in the clause bringing the tenant-right as an asset into the estimate of the tenant's solvency. LORD WATERFORD introduced a change, the effect of which was much disputed, into the perplexing provisions respecting "the hanging gale." The Ministry declared it impossible to accept the amended Bill. On the third reading LORD FITZGERALD—the eminent Irish Judge lately created a life Peer—besought the leaders of parties to come to an agreement, since the loss of the Bill must be regarded with dismay by the friends of order in Ireland. Rumours were rife of a determined conflict, and it was believed that Ministers, if the Lords had held out, would have re-assembled Parliament at once and brought in the measure again, together with a County Franchise Bill, so that the obstinacy of LORD SALISBURY might be punished by a dissolution with a "good cry." Happily, these strange devices were not needed. MR. GLADSTONE was firm, as had been foreseen, in refusing to give up the principle of compulsion. LORD SALISBURY's first amendment was rejected by a majority of 293 to 157 in the Lower House. Important concessions were made on the other amendments, the charging of the tenant-right being admitted with limitations as to time and amount, and the substitution of "shall" for "may" in the DUKE of ABERCORN's amendment being qualified by the words "so far as the Commissioners "think it reasonable." LORD SALISBURY, having consulted his followers, confessed with profound chagrin and with remarkable frankness that "an "overwhelming majority" of them were in favour of taking what MR. GLADSTONE offered. So the "crisis" vanished, and the Bill becomes law.

Long before the Crime Bill and the Arrears Bill were introduced, the

Ministry were compelled to recognize the fact that the chief measures promised in the Speech from the Throne must be abandoned. The turn of affairs which gave Ireland once more a monopoly of legislation rendered this defeat absolute and final. The County Government Bill and the Municipality of London Bill were never even brought in, though the pledges given regarding them interfered with more modest schemes on such subjects as local burdens and metropolitan water supply. The Bankruptcy Bill and the Criminal Code Bill likewise remained in the departmental pigeon-holes. The Rivers Conservancy Bill and the Police Superannuation Bill had to be surrendered towards the close of June. The Government still clung at that time to the belief that the Corrupt Practices Bill, the Bill for the disfranchisement of certain convicted constituencies, and the Bill for perpetuating the Ballot might be carried. The first was brought in at the earliest possible date. Though its Draconic severity outran public opinion and provoked criticism, which vented itself in an enormous accumulation of amendments, it was read a second time without a division. In Committee a few clauses were considered, but the Irish crisis intervened, and the Bill was finally withdrawn. The measure suspending or abolishing the electoral privileges of Gloucester, Macclesfield, Sandwich, and other corrupt boroughs was hardly debated, but strenuous efforts were made by the friends of the inculpated constituencies to avert or delay their doom. A temporary Act was passed holding over the question till next Session. The Ballot Act was similarly dealt with by inclusion in the Expiring Acts Continuance Bill, and the Irish Sunday Closing Act, after a vain attempt had been made to carry it in an extended and permanent form, was accorded the same favour. Some waifs of legislation were saved from the wreck. The two Scotch Bills mentioned in the Queen's Speech were carried, as was Mr. Fawcett's Parcel Post Bill and Mr. Chamberlain's Electric Lighting Bill. The Married Women's Property Bill, consolidating and amending the law on this subject, which was brought in by the Lord Chancellor, was passed in the House of Commons at the eleventh hour. But probably the most important measure which became law was the Settled Lands Bill, introduced by Lord Cairns in the Upper House. This excellent piece of law reform, which removes the chief restrictions on dealings with land in settlement, though approved by Lord Selborne, was threatened with opposition by Advanced Liberals in the Lower House—a resistance abandoned at last out of very shame.

Though the Egyptian crisis attracted early notice, Parliamentary discussion was scarcely possible during diplomatic negotiations and after preparations for war. The policy announced in general terms by the Government at the opening of the Session included "the maintenance of the sovereignty "of the Sultan, the authority of the Khedive, and the rights of the "people," under existing firmans and treaties, in cordial co-operation with France and with the approval of the other great Powers. It appeared,

however, that French co-operation was a doubtful element, now pushing forward and again hanging back. The Government deprecated debates, and resisted the irregular attempts of some of the Conservatives to break through their reserve. On the 15th of May an important statement was made by LORD GRANVILLE to the effect that ARABI and his army of mutineers having imperilled the independence of the KHEDIVE, France and England, with the assent of the Powers, had resolved upon a joint course of action, in which the first step had been taken by sending French and English ironclads to Alexandria. A fortnight later a further change in the situation was disclosed. LORD GRANVILLE believed that the reported danger to the European inhabitants was exaggerated, but stated that more ships had been sent out. The safety of the Suez Canal had not been neglected. France had proposed a Conference of the great Powers at Constantinople, which Turkey had been invited to join, with the object of restoring the *status quo ante* in Egypt. The SULTAN, too, had been requested to summon ARABI to Constantinople, and to uphold TEWFIK PASHA. The Turks did not accept these invitations, but the proposal for a Conference was not abandoned. Meanwhile events in Egypt were putting to the test the English pledge that TEWFIK should be protected and ARABI removed. The "riot" of the 11th of June was at first lightly treated, but the flight of the KHEDIVE with DERVISH PASHA made it impossible to contest the gravity of the position. The Government, refusing explanations in detail, maintained that reparation for outrages would be exacted, and that ADMIRAL SEYMOUR had full power to act in any emergency. Attention was drawn early in June to the strengthening of forts and throwing up of earthworks at Alexandria; but LORD NORTHBROOK and SIR CHARLES DILKE denied that there was any ground for alarm. Questions multiplied concerning the exodus of the Europeans and the growing domination of ARABI, and on two occasions SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF and MR. CHAPLIN strove to raise a general debate by moving to adjourn. At length the air was cleared by the bombardment, followed, unhappily, by the destruction of a great part of Alexandria at the hands of the mutineers. The Government contended that the Admiral had acted in self-defence and after fair warning, in view of ARABI'S threatening preparations. More irregular discussions ensued, raised not only by Conservatives, but by Radicals like SIR WILFRID LAWSON. The resignation of MR. BRIGHT, on the ground, as he stated in the House, that the intervention in Egypt was a manifest violation of "the moral "law," scarcely affected the position of parties. On the 24th of July a Vote of Credit was moved for and a Royal Proclamation was issued calling out the Reserve Forces. In the four days' debate on the Vote many interesting speeches were delivered. SIR CHARLES DILKE traced the growth of the Egyptian difficulty, and defended the policy of the Government throughout all its phases. MR. T. BRUCE surprised the House with an admirable survey of the needs of Egypt and the duties of England. MR. GOSCHEN'S powerful argument in favour of bold and independent action

on the part of this country, and his appeal for unity in the face of an extraordinary crisis, produced a great effect. The Vote of Credit was resisted only by a handful of Radicals and Land Leaguers, and no serious opposition was offered to the demand to increase the Army by 10,000 men. Lord Hartington at the same time obtained Parliamentary sanction for the employment of Indian troops in the expedition to restore the authority of the Khedive and to put down Arabi's dominion. It is fair to say that, after the enterprise was launched, all parties in Parliament, except one or two eccentric members, refrained from embarrassing inquiries or damaging criticisms. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's attempt to raise an Egyptian debate on the last stage of the Appropriation Bill collapsed. No discussion arose on the only other important development of external policy—the resolution of the Ministry to restore Cetywayo as Sovereign of Zululand. The Conservatives contented themselves with a warning and a protest against the reversal of their policy.

Financial business was thrust into the background by more pressing affairs. The Army and Navy Estimates were laid before the House early in the Session in speeches of unusual interest by Mr. Childers and by Mr. Trevelyan, who had not then been transferred to the Irish Office. They showed no important change one way or other in the public burdens. Mr. Gladstone's Budget was once more confined within the limits of the commonplace. No impressive stroke of fiscal reform was possible. The failure of the French Treaty negotiations was unfavourable to a rapid recovery of trade. The Budget estimated the revenue for 1882-83, assuming no changes to be made, at £84,935,000, and the expenditure at £84,630,000—between £800,000 and £900,000 less respectively than the receipts and the outgoings for the previous year. It was hardly possible to do anything with a surplus of some £300,000, but Mr. Gladstone, in meeting Mr. Harcourt's motion calling for the relief of local taxation in respect of highway rates, had promised an Imperial grant in aid, and for this purpose he proposed to increase the carriage duties from fifteen shillings to a guinea, and from two guineas to three guineas, reckoning the augmented receipt at £247,000. The main part of Mr. Gladstone's speech was occupied with a general survey of our fiscal system and a criticism of the stagnation of the revenue. The proposed increase of the carriage duties was not popular, and when, after a long interval, the House returned to the discussion of finance, Mr. Gladstone announced that a slight improvement in the receipts would enable him to give the relief sought by the ratepayers without touching the impost in question. At the same time, the Vote of Credit for the Egyptian Expedition had to be met by an addition to the income-tax, which will be 6½d. in the pound for the whole year. Mr. Gladstone, however, admitted that if further outlay was required it would not be right to draw upon the income-tax alone. The strange fortunes of the Session threw Supply extraordinarily into arrears, but the exhaustion of the House and the abandonment of general

legislation enabled the Government to make rapid progress during the last three or four weeks. The Indian Budget met with even a worse fate than usual, and was postponed to the very last days of the Session, when it was considered in the most perfunctory manner. On LORD HARTINGTON'S motion that the cost of the Indian contingent should be met out of the revenues of India, the question was hotly debated whether or not this country ought not to bear the whole or a part of the charge. The Government finally agreed to leave the question open for future decision.

Much valuable time was wasted in this, as in former Sessions, over MR. BRADLAUGH'S case. He presented himself to be sworn in the ordinary way on the 7th of February, but SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE interposed with a motion reciting the previous decisions of the House and its Committees, and declaring that MR. BRADLAUGH "should not be permitted to go through "the form of taking the oath." The Government moved "the previous "qestionu," contending that the matter should be left to the courts of law, but on a division they were beaten by 286 against 228. A fortnight later, MR. LABOUCHERE having been defeated in an attempt to procure the issue of a new writ for Northampton, MR. BRADLAUGH took the House by surprise, and in defiance of the SPEAKER'S order, advanced to the table, and pretended to administer the oath to himself. MR. GLADSTONE, though recognizing MR. BRADLAUGH'S offence of "repeated and flagrant dis-"obedience," declined to interfere, leaving the majority to enforce its will. During the debate that followed MR. BRADLAUGH again took his seat, notwithstanding the SPEAKER'S order, and the House by 297 against 80 voted his expulsion. He was, however, returned again for Northampton, and on his re-appearance SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE revived the motion of the 7th of February. MR. MARJORIBANKS offered an amendment, suggesting new legislation, on the understanding that meanwhile MR. BRADLAUGH would not press his claim. The majority refused to enter into any compact and the amendment was negatived by 257 against 242. The SPEAKER subsequently stated that he would carry out the order of the House by excluding MR. BRADLAUGH, and pending legal proceedings the latter did not attempt further to resist the authority of the Chair. A somewhat analogous question arose upon the return of DAVITT, then a convict in Portland Prison, for the County Meath; but this point was speedily settled in accordance with the recorded cases of MITCHEL and O'DONOVAN ROSSA. The House, in spite of the Land League protests, declared DAVITT'S election to be void, rejecting MR. M'CARTHY'S amendment, demanding "a search for precedents," by 242 votes against 29. Dismissing various controversies of a personal character in which the Irish members involved the House, it remains only to notice the protest, entered on the penultimate day of the Session, against the imprisonment of MR. GRAY for contempt of Court. MR. GRAY'S offence as a journalist was severely punished by MR. JUSTICE LAWSON, and the punishment of a member was duly notified to the House. MR. GLADSTONE pointed out that the effectual interference

of the House at that stage, even supposing that the decision of the Judge were open to challenge, would be impossible, and the Land League party did not carry their protest further.

The later portion of the Session was not less kaleidoscopic in its changes than the earlier. The centre of interest had shifted successively from Mr. Bradlaugh to Mr. Parnell, from Procedure to the Lords and the Land Act, from the Kilmainham Treaty to the atrocities of political and agrarian outrage in Ireland, from the Crime Bill to the Arrears Bill, from obstruction and urgency to the conflict between the two Houses and the foreshadowing of an autumn Session, and from the keen strife of parties at home to the anxieties of foreign complications and actual war. As the Irish difficulty lost the Cabinet the services of Mr. Forster, the Egyptian difficulty forced Mr. Bright to part company with his colleagues. Repeated shocks like these "exhaust the energy of strongest souls," and certainly never was the House of Commons in a more languid, listless mood than during the latter half of the Session. The Government had made unusual encroachments on private members' time, so that the hope of passing any other than Ministerial measures was generally abandoned. One or two Bills carried in the Lower House—Mr. Monk's measure touching Bills of Sale and Sir John Lubbock's relating to Bills of Exchange—fell through in the Upper House. A Sunday Closing Bill for Cornwall, adopted by the House of Commons in the closing days of the Session, had no chance of acceptance in the House of Lords. It may be added that two attempts to deal by legislation with the difficulty of the Parliamentary Oath in the House of Lords came to nothing. Lord Redesdale's Bill, excluding persons of Mr. Bradlaugh's opinions, met with no support, and the Duke of Argyll's Bill, substituting an affirmation for an oath, was summarily rejected. Three Bills in relation to agricultural tenancies in England, in charge of Mr. Chaplin, Sir Thomas Acland, and Mr. James Howard, differing greatly in character, but dealing with the same subjects, were recommended by Mr. Gladstone for the experimental trial of the "Grand or Standing Committees" scheme embodied in one of the Procedure resolutions. The advice was accepted neither in this case nor in the case of the Scotch Bills before the House. Scarcely more fortunate were members who pinned their fame to abstract motions than those who brought in Bills. Judicious "counting out" extinguished some tedious or inopportune discussions. Sir Wilfrid Lawson missed the chance of carrying an unwilling majority into the lobby for his "Local Option" resolution. A debate on Mr. Arnold's resolution relating to the County Franchise was adjourned and not resumed. The ambition of Baron de Worms to raise a discussion on the ill-treatment of the Jews in Russia was disappointed, nor was Sir Henry Drummond Wolff more successful in denouncing at length the mission of Mr. Errington to the Vatican. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. MacIver were unable to expound their peculiar views on European policy and on Protection. But these and many others indemnified themselves by incessant

questioning. Questions to Ministers, now usually extending over an hour or an hour and a half daily, have become during this Session a mischievous nuisance. The Land League party, of course, make use of them as of all other means, to embarrass Government and to discredit Parliament, but some who ought to know better have been scarcely more careful of the public interest. The "Fourth Party"—weakened during the greater part of the year by the absence of LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, to the regret alike of friends and foes—has not improved its position by reckless skirmishing and disregard for the authority of the leader of the Opposition. With these politicians MR. CHAPLIN, LORD PERCY, and others have lately acted. The reserve of the Front Opposition Bench, dictated alike by patriotism and prudence, is distasteful to some restless spirits, who, perhaps, are better pleased by the impatient and incautious onslaughts of LORD SALISBURY. No new reputation has been won on either side, though MR. GOSCHEN has established himself in a position of high authority as an independent and fearless critic of foreign and domestic policy. The Irish party have lost ground; MR. SEXTON'S oratorical force has been wasted in lengthy vituperations; MR. HEALY'S keen ability has been sunk in vulgar licence of speech; MR. PARNELL has lately taken little part in debate. The Ministerial secessions have not yet opened up the expected opportunities to the younger men, for six of the highest offices are at present held by three Cabinet Ministers. MR. TREVELYAN has maintained his reputation in the difficult and dangerous place left vacant by LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH'S murder. MR. COURTNEY, after two migrations, has found his most appropriate work at the Treasury. The Government does not now present the compact strength it showed two years ago, when it included the DUKE of ARGYLL, MR. FORSTER, and MR. BRIGHT; but the PRIME MINISTER'S energy and spirit are, it seems, still unsubdued either by reverses or by defections.

THE RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The following is the text of the new rules of procedure, as they have now been adopted by the House :—

I.—PROCEDURE.

PUTTING THE QUESTION.

1. That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of Ways and Means in a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, that the subject has been adequately discussed, and that it is the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House or the Committee; and, if a motion be made "That the question be now put," Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall forthwith put such question; and, if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith: provided that the question, "That the question be now put," shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than 200

members, or unless it shall appear to have been opposed by less than 40 members and supported by more than 100 members.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT BEFORE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

2. That no motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made until all the questions on the notice paper shall have been disposed of, and no such motion shall be made before the Orders of the Day, or Notices of Motions have been entered upon, except by leave of the House, unless a member rising in his place shall propose to move the adjournment, for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than 40 members shall thereupon rise in their places to support the motion; or unless, if fewer than 40 members and not less than 10 shall thereupon rise in their places, the House shall, on a division, upon question put forthwith, determine whether such motion shall be made.

DEBATES ON MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

3. That when a motion is made for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the debate thereupon shall be confined to the matter of such motion; and no member, having moved or seconded any such motion, shall be entitled to move, or second, any similar motion during the same debate.

DIVISIONS.

4. That, after the House has entered upon the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, when, after the House has been cleared for a division, upon a motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House during any debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the decision of Mr. Speaker or of the Chairman of a Committee that the ayes or noes have it is challenged, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman may, after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand-glass, call upon the members challenging it to rise in their places, and, if they be less than 20 in a House of 40 members or upwards, he may forthwith declare the determination of the House, or of the Committee.

IRRELEVANCE OR REPETITION.

5. That Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means may call the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a member; and may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

POSTPONEMENT OF PREAMBLE.

6. That in Committee on a Bill the preamble do stand postponed until after the consideration of the clauses, without question put.

CHAIRMAN TO LEAVE THE CHAIR WITHOUT QUESTION.

7. That when the Chairman of a Committee has been ordered to make a report to the House he shall leave the chair without question put.

HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK RULE.

[Standing Order of the 18th of February, 1879, amended the 9th of May and 20th of November, 1882.]

8. That except for a money Bill no order of the day or notice of motion be taken after half-past 12 of the clock at night, with respect to which order or notice of motion a notice of opposition or amendment shall have been printed on the notice paper, or if such notice of motion shall only have been given the next previous day of sitting and objection shall be taken when such notice is called.

That motions for the appointment or nomination of Standing Committees and proceedings made in accordance with the provisions of any Act of Parliament or Standing Order, motions for leave to bring in Bills, and Bills which have passed through Committee of the whole House, be excepted from the operation of this order.

Provided that every such notice of opposition or amendment be signed in the House

by a member, and dated, and shall lapse at the end of the week following that in which it was given.

Provided also that this rule shall not apply to the nomination of Select Committees.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

[Standing Order of the 28th of February, 1880, as amended.]

9. That whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair or of abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such member in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, "That such member be suspended from the service of the House"; and, if the offence has been committed in a committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstance to the House; and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any member be suspended under this order, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, for a month; provided always that suspension from the service of the House shall not exempt the member so suspended from serving on any committee for the consideration of a Private Bill to which he may have been appointed before his suspension; provided also, that not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members, present together, have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair; provided always, that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any member according to ancient usages.

DEBATES ON MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

10. That if Mr. Speaker or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House shall be of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate or of the House during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the chair, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair.

CONSIDERATION OF A BILL, AS AMENDED.

11. That when the Order of the Day for the consideration of a Bill, as amended in the Committee of the whole House, has been read, the House do proceed to consider the same without question put, unless the member in charge thereof shall desire to postpone its consideration or a motion shall be made to re-commit the Bill.

NOTICES ON GOING INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

12. That, whenever the Committee of Supply stands as the first Order of the Day on Monday or Thursday, Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, unless on first going into Supply on the Army, Navy, or Civil Service Estimates respectively, or on any vote of credit, an amendment be moved or question raised relating to the estimates proposed to be taken in Supply.

13. That the first seven and the last three of the said resolutions be Standing Orders of the House.

II.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEES ON LAW AND COURTS OF JUSTICE, TRADE, &C.

1. That two Standing Committees be appointed for the consideration of all Bills

relating to law and Courts of Justice and legal procedure, and to trade, shipping, and manufactures, which may, by order of the House in each case, be committed to them; and the procedure in such committees shall be the same as in a Select Committee, unless the House shall otherwise order; provided that strangers shall be admitted, except when the Committee shall order them to withdraw; provided also that the said Committees shall be excluded from the operations of the Standing Order of July 21, 1856, and the said Committees shall not sit while the House is sitting without the order of the House; provided also that any notice of amendment to any clause in a Bill which may be committed to a Standing Committee, given by any hon. member in the House, shall stand referred to such Committee; provided also, that 20 be the quorum of such Standing Committees.

NOMINATION BY COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

2. That each of the said Standing Committees do consist of not less than 60 or more than 80 members, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection, who shall have regard to the classes of Bills committed to such Committees, to the composition of the House, and to the qualifications of the members selected; and shall have power to discharge members from time to time, and to appoint others in substitution for those so discharged. The Committee of Selection shall also have power to add not more than 15 members to a Standing Committee in respect of any Bill referred to it to serve on the Committee during the consideration of such Bill.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN.

3. That the Committee of Selection shall nominate a chairmen's panel, to consist of not less than four nor more than six members, of whom three shall be a quorum, and the chairmen's panel shall appoint from among themselves the chairman of each Standing Committee, and may change the chairman so appointed from time to time.

COMMITMENT AND REPORT OF BILLS.

4. That all Bills comprised in each of the said classes shall be committed to one of the said Standing Committees unless the House shall otherwise order, and, when reported to the House, shall be proceeded with as if they had been reported from a Committee of the whole House; provided that the provisions of Resolution 11 shall not apply to a Bill rejected from a Standing Committee.

DURATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

5. That the four preceding Resolutions be Standing Orders of the House until the end of the next Session of Parliament.

THE YEAR 1882.

DECEMBER 30, 1882.

The year which ends to-morrow has been remarkable for a succession of unexpected and stirring events in the domain of politics, foreign as well as domestic, but in other respects it has not risen above the level of the commonplace. In business, in society, in literature and art, there have been no dramatic incidents to record. Even political vicissitudes, though full of interest for the people of the United Kingdom, will not, with one exception, be remembered among the cardinal movements of history. The Egyptian expedition, notwithstanding its brilliant and complete success and the important issues of policy opened up by the achievement, can hardly be compared, for its hold upon the national mind, with the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the Secession conflict in the United States, or the death-struggle between France and Germany. No one of the great Powers of Europe has been tried during the past twelve months by the clash of international ambitions or by the upheavals of revolution. The peace of the Continent has been preserved, and, in spite of some outbreaks of popular bitterness abroad, ostensibly or actually moved by jealousy of English influence in Egypt, diplomatic relations have been maintained on the satisfactory basis of a good understanding between the leading States and a general desire to avoid occasions of quarrel. At home, the reform of Parliamentary procedure and the state of Ireland divided public attention. The Irish policy of the Government has been complicated by a series of sudden changes, into which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have been led by a natural disinclination to recognize the fact that the working of the Land Act has not yet removed, or even diminished in any perceptible way, disaffection and organized crime in Ireland. During the first half of the year the Opposition appeared to be steadily gaining ground upon the party in power. The by-elections in North Yorkshire, Preston, Northampton, East Cornwall, the West Riding, and Taunton showed generally a falling-off in the Liberal polls, and a corresponding increase in the Conservative polls, compared with the results of the previous contests. The Ministry, to outward seeming, suffered by the successive secession from the Cabinet of Mr. Forster and Mr. Bright, even more than by the withdrawal of the Duke of Argyll the year before. The condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's policy upon two vital issues by the seceding Ministers

was not without support outside. A section of the Advanced Liberals denounced British intervention in Egypt, while the concessions to Irish agitation were censured by several eminent Whigs, such as LORD GREY, LORD FITZWILLIAM, and LORD FORTESCUE, and induced a few—LORD ZETLAND and LORD BRABOURNE, for example—to declare themselves Conservatives.

It was one of the surprises of modern politics that the Egyptian expedition—a measure, as many of his own followers contended, inconsistent with the principles maintained by the PRIME MINISTER when attacking the BEACONSFIELD Government—renewed the popularity and extended the influence of the Administration. A few fanatical devotees of non-intervention continued to protest, but the nation at large, almost without distinction of party, applauded the means taken for the protection of British interests in Egypt, and regarded with keen satisfaction the proof given that the naval and military services were ably organized and skilfully handled. A revival of the warlike spirit of Englishmen, such as the country has seen from time to time, and usually without warning, was stimulated by the achievements of the fleet and the army. Conservative criticism was forced to take into account the drift of public opinion, especially as it lay in the direction of what was deemed a Conservative foreign policy. Ministers were able to hold their ground without difficulty against any attacks so long as the attention of the country was turned towards the Egyptian successes. To this was mainly due the comparative ease with which MR. GLADSTONE, in the autumn session, carried through the *clôture* and the other reforms of procedure, although in the preceding May he had been willing to make a concession to his opponents, which would have saved the authority and responsibility of the Opposition. The autumnal campaign in politics had been energetic and untiring, but politicians for the most part were fighting with their hands tied. The future of English policy in Egypt was unknown, and in the absence of light public men were wisely unwilling to commit themselves to any decisive utterances. Perhaps the most curious feature in the campaign was the oratorical invasion of Scotland—first by SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE in October, and afterwards by LORD SALISBURY in November. The autumn session was occupied by protracted debates on procedure, which showed that the discipline of the Liberals was strict, and that in the House of Commons, despite notorious differences of opinion, the Ministry were still sure of an ample working majority. In the country, however, the edge was taken off the Ministerial success in Egypt by the prominence given to other topics. The renewal of troubles in Ireland and the doubts cast anew upon the satisfactory working of the Land and the Arrears Acts aided in bringing out evidences of a partial reaction. The Conservatives exulted in their victory at Salisbury, where the Liberal sitting member had vacated his seat on accepting a subordinate office in the Royal Household, and in their greatly augmented majority at Wigan. But these gains were much more than counterbalanced by their unexpected defeat at Liverpool; though, as two-fifths of the constituency did not go to the poll, it is doubtful how far the issue can be regarded as showing the tendency of public

opinion. Mr. Forster, who visited Glasgow in December, pointed to the Liverpool election as a proof of the popularity of the Government, the policy of which, in one vital part—the treatment of Irish disaffection—he, nevertheless, severely criticized.

The path of the Government was smoothed by the complete extinction of the Protectionist movement masquerading under the title of "Fair Trade" and the subsidence of discontent and agitation among the agricultural classes in Great Britain. The improvement in trade prospects, both industrial and commercial, was undoubted, though the corresponding increase of revenue was slow in answering to the hopes of financiers, and some branches of business remained in a state of depression. Public securities of recognized solidity were high in price throughout the year, and the money market, notwithstanding spasmodic movements due to the alarms of foreign politics, was, on the whole, steady. There were no disastrous panics, no serious conflicts between labour and capital. It is a proof of the stability produced by the lean years which had gone before, with their lessons of thrift and caution, that this country scarcely felt the shock of the financial collapse of the Union Générale in Paris or the vicissitudes of the Egyptian crisis. Protective tariffs in foreign countries, and even in some of our own colonies, continue to restrict the development of British trade with other communities. The negotiations for a renewal of the commercial treaty with France, after repeated efforts, were abandoned in April last as hopeless, but arrangements were concluded on "the most "favoured nation" basis which have worked fairly well. Commerce and manufactures at home, though free from serious disturbances, showed an incurable tendency to fluctuation. Agriculture, after all the greatest of British industries, has not yet been rewarded by a really plenteous harvest for the trials of recent years; but the crops have, at all events, yielded a return far above the miserable averages of 1879, 1880, and 1881. The mild winter, which was noticed as full of promise for the farmers in the Speech from the Throne in February, was followed by fairly seasonable weather up to June, when heavy rains did much damage to the hops and wheat, and ruinously drenched a splendid hay crop. In July and August the weather was chequered, but some intervals of sunshine and drying winds allowed the cereals generally to be harvested without much deterioration. Pasture, roots, and green crops were excellent and abundant. Unfortunately, live stock have been largely reduced in numbers during the period of depression, so that the supply of "feed" exceeded the demand. The improvement in the farmers' position was marked by the failure of political schemes for inoculating England with the agrarian designs which had convulsed Ireland. In the extreme North, however, the contagion was more readily transmitted, and in Skye violent resistance was offered by a portion of the "crofters" to evictions for nonpayment of rent.

Among the most interesting social characteristics of the year may be noted a succession of events in which the Queen and the Royal Family bore a prominent part. The attempt on Her Majesty's life, at Windsor, by a half-

crazed creature named MACLEAN, was followed by the QUEEN'S visit, for much needed quiet and rest, to Mentone. Soon after her return, PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE of ALBANY, was married to the PRINCESS HELEN of WALDECK. This splendid ceremony was succeeded by one of more popular interest, the formal dedication of Epping Forest—secured from further "enclosure" by the exertions of the Corporation of London—to the use and enjoyment of the people. The QUEEN'S appearance in State on this occasion, and again, much later in the year, when she reviewed in St. James's Park the troops returned from the Egyptian expedition, was surpassed in the imposing effect of magnificent costumes and applauding multitudes by HER MAJESTY'S visit to the Royal Courts of Justice, which were opened formally on the 4th of December. For years Londoners, and, indeed, Englishmen in general, have not witnessed so many State pageants. The personal loyalty of the nation to the SOVEREIGN and the reigning House has been not less clearly shown on minor occasions, on the return of the PRINCE of WALES'S sons from their cruise in the Bacchante, and during the illnesses of the DUKE of ALBANY and the DUKE of EDINBURGH. The DUKE of CONNAUGHT'S good service in command of a division in Egypt was cordially acknowledged by the public. There have, however, been other proofs that individual influences exercise an undiminished sway over opinion and sentiment in these kingdoms. Though the political strength of the Ministry may have been impaired by the wear and tear of three years' tenure of office, MR. GLADSTONE'S personal popularity is as great as ever. The PRIME MINISTER'S marvellous and self-sufficing powers extort admiration, while the vigour of his will generates antipathies as outspoken almost as those which beset the latter days of LORD BEACONSFIELD. During the present month MR. GLADSTONE'S "political jubilee"—the completion of the fiftieth year of his Parliamentary service—was celebrated, and he has entered this week on his seventy-fourth year. It was, however, manifest that even MR. GLADSTONE could not continue to bear the threefold burden of the Premiership, the leadership of the House of Commons, and the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. There were, too, other provisional arrangements in the Ministry which must soon be corrected. LORD SPENCER, while acting as Viceroy of Ireland and a member of the Cabinet, was also nominally President of the Council, and LORD KIMBERLEY had added the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to that of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The chief changes in the Administration, besides those in Ireland, which will be presently noticed, were not effected till after the autumn session. LORD DERBY then entered the Cabinet as Secretary for the Colonies, LORD KIMBERLEY was removed to the India Office, LORD HARTINGTON to the War Office, and MR. CHILDERS to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, at length vacated by MR. GLADSTONE. A place in the Cabinet was subsequently found for SIR CHARLES DILKE by MR. DODSON'S transfer from the Presidency of the Local Government Board to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. MR. FAWCETT'S dangerous illness, which moved universal sympathy,

and from which he is now happily recovering, also drew attention to the claims, which cannot long remain without further recognition, of one of the soundest politicians and the ablest administrators in the Government. A large number of baronetcies and knighthoods, in addition to the rewards for the Egyptian campaign, have been distributed in the past twelve months, but few honours of the highest class. The LORD CHANCELLOR was advanced to the dignity of an earldom on the opening of the Law Courts, and is now EARL of SELBORNE and VISCOUNT WOOLMER; SIR GARNET WOLSELEY and SIR BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR were respectively created LORD WOLSELEY of CAIRO and LORD ALCESTER on their return from Egypt. The dual leadership of the Conservative party—LORD SALISBURY guiding the majority in the Peers, and SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE the minority in the House of Commons—has fairly stood the test of active operations in the face of adversity. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and his associates of the Fourth Party dislike the tactics of moderation and watchfulness to which the leaders of the Opposition have adhered; but there is no reason for believing that the Conservative party at large desire to break away from the counsels in which both LORD SALISBURY and SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE are agreed, and to precipitate, even were it possible, by obstructive measures and alliances with the Irish Secessionist faction, an appeal to the constituencies. The autumn session has shown that the Conservatives, in spite of the effervescing zeal or ambition of a few bold theorists of "Tory Democracy," are united, well disciplined, and resolved to maintain a character for sobriety and public spirit. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S failure of strength—already, it is hoped, repaired by a brief period of rest—was a loss to his party. It was also a warning that statesmen of less adamantine frame than the PRIME MINISTER cannot stand the high pressure and the prolonged duration of recent Parliaments. From this point of view men of all opinions may be satisfied if the hopes should be realized which the Ministry found upon the reform of Parliamentary procedure, almost the only political work, so far as England is concerned, of a session extending from the beginning of February to the beginning of December, and following two sessions of abnormal length, of excessive activity, and of singular barrenness in measures of general advantage to the community.

If, however, Parliament has done little for Great Britain during the year, it has again devoted by far the greater portion of its time to Irish affairs. The administrative energies of the Executive, moreover, have been fully as much absorbed by Ireland as by Egypt. At the opening of 1882 the effect of the Land Act was becoming visible, though only a small fraction of the cases entered for hearing, constituting in themselves only a small fraction of the total number of tenancies, had been decided. The landlords, however, were alarmed at the almost invariable reductions of rent, averaging from one-fifth to one-third of the previous rentals. The tenants, still believing in the policy of the "No-Rent" manifesto, held aloof in great numbers from the Courts, and agrarian crime continued to exact terrib' nalties from landlords, agents, or officers of the

law who dared to press for the payment of rent due. Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham Gaol; the Protection Act was administered with resolution and courage by Mr. Forster; the harvest had been plentiful, and there was no distress. Nevertheless, the situation was discouraging. Not only the landlords and other loyalists, but the very authors of the Land Act, were denounced throughout Ireland as cruel tyrants and irreconcilable enemies. The Land League, though suppressed by law, strove to make its power felt in various indirect ways, and the waverings of the farmers in their adherence to the "No-"Rent" decree, as well as the recovery of rent or land by legal processes, were punished by outrages which remained long unpunished. Among the most horrible of these crimes was the mysterious murder of an old man and a lad in Lord Ardilaun's employment, whose bodies were afterwards found sunk in Lough Mask. The darkness which shrouded this and other evil deeds was disquieting to the Government and to all loyal men. Mr. Forster steadily persevered in his efforts to break the power and defeat the aims of the Land League, with the conviction that success therein would cut at the root of organized crime. At the Cork Winter Assizes, with a restricted jury panel, some important convictions were obtained, on the testimony of an approver, which cleared up much of the mystery that covered the proceedings of "Captain Moonlight" and his murderous gangs; but generally the ordinary juries failed, either through terror or sympathy, to convict even upon the clearest evidence. That terrorism was at work in this as in other directions was shown by the murder of Mr. Herbert, a magistrate for Kerry, who had become obnoxious to the enemies of the law by his courageous firmness in the jury box. This crime was closely followed by the murder in Westmeath of Mrs. Smythe, who was shot in her brother-in-law's carriage on her way from church.

Public opinion in England was deeply moved by these events, but, as Judges pointed out on the Bench and Ministers in Parliament, by far the greater number of the victims were poor men, tenants suspected of paying rent, farm-servants daring to work for boycotted persons, or bailiffs and others venturing to serve notices of legal process. Some threatening attacks were made on the police, and actual or suspected informers were stabbed and shot in the streets of Dublin. The state of Ireland was incessantly discussed in Parliament, but down to the hour of Mr. Forster's resignation the Government made no sign of concession to the party of disorder. A number of Radical politicians, especially those in whose constituencies the Irish vote was powerful, were zealous for the release of Mr. Parnell and the employment of the power of the Land League to restore tranquillity in Ireland. Mr. Forster stoutly resisted this policy, which found determined advocates in the Cabinet, and his resignation, with Lord Cowper's, first made known the Ministerial change of policy. The abandonment of the Protection Act was announced, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mr. Dillon were released and appeared in the House of Commons, where Mr. Forster defended his own views, maintaining that the

extraordinary powers intrusted to the Executive ought not to be surrendered until at least alternative measures for grappling with crime were adopted, and that it would be better to struggle, even unsuccessfully, against crime than to rely for its repression upon the aid of its organizers. Subsequently the grounds of the understanding between the Government and the Land League party, which the Opposition nick-named the Kilmainham Treaty, were hotly discussed in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone affirmed that the Cabinet had acted upon "in-"formation" of Mr. Parnell's willingness to help the cause of order, which was contained, as it proved, in a letter to Mr. O'Shea. The promise was conditional upon the passing of an Arrears Bill and the abandonment of coercion; but the course of subsequent events to a great extent deprived the arrangement of more than historic interest.

Lord Spencer's appointment as Viceroy, with Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary, was too speedily followed by a terrible justification of Mr. Forster's warnings. In official circles there was an unbounded confidence in the conciliation and pacification of Irish feeling by the abandonment of coercion. Lord Spencer's reception at Dublin Castle was encouraging, but on the evening of that very day Lord Frederick Cavendish and the Under Secretary, Mr. Burke, were assassinated in the Phœnix Park, within sight of the Viceregal Lodge. The murderers, dressed in American fashion and armed, as was conjectured, with bowie knives, escaped, nor down to the present hour, in spite of extraordinary efforts and immense rewards, have they been brought to justice. This atrocity made a profound impression upon English opinion, and even in Ireland there was a momentary recoil from the cause identified with such horrors. But it soon became clear that neither the agitators nor the masses in Ireland were able, if, indeed, they were willing, to put down crime, whether agrarian or political. A few weeks after the Phœnix Park tragedy, two double murders were perpetrated in Connaught. A retired Anglo-Indian, Mr. Bourke, and a soldier escorting him were shot from behind a loopholed wall, and in the same manner, three weeks later, Mr. Blake, Lord Clanricarde's agent, and his steward were killed. Attacks on policemen, on bailiffs, on deserters of the Land League policy, and especially on persons suspected of giving aid or information to the police, were not diminishing. The Government had the support of all parties, except Mr. Parnell and his extreme followers, in passing the Prevention of Crimes Bill, the strongest measure of the kind ever introduced, with the exception of Lord Grey's Coercion Act. Mr. Trevelyan, who had succeeded to the Chief Secretaryship, laboured actively under Lord Spencer to re-organize the police force, and to make the application of the law swift and sure. The task was interrupted and complicated by difficulties with the Royal Irish Constabulary and with the Dublin Metropolitan Police, which more than once threatened to end in a formidable strike. The Executive, without refusing to meet reasonable demands, firmly upheld discipline, and the excitement rapidly died away. In the autumn the police, both in Dublin and in the provinces, displayed, under severe trials, a devotion and courage worthy of all praise.

THE YEAR 1882.

The strenuous administration of the Crimes Act had immediate effect in the reduction of outrages, chiefly, however, as several of the Irish Judges pointed out, of the less serious type. The massacre of the JOYCE family at Maamtrasna, believed to be instigated by those who feared the disclosure of the Lough Mask murder, was tracked to its authors, and it was hoped that other agrarian crimes would, under the new arrangements for trial before special juries in Dublin and other large towns, be promptly nd adequately punished. The power of trying prisoners without juries was held in reserve. Some important convictions were obtained before the Dublin Special Commission in August, but the effect was impaired by an attack made upon the jury and the Bench in one notable case, in a newspaper owned and edited by the High Sheriff, MR. GRAY, M.P. MR. JUSTICE LAWSON at once committed MR. GRAY for contempt, and a Parliamentary controversy ensued, which was referred in the autumn session to a Select Committee. MR. GRAY had meanwhile been released, and the Judge's exercise of authority, in spite of this unsuccessful challenge, protected the Courts against menaces disguised as criticism. The operation of the law, nevertheless, was not left unimpeded. Important trials were coming on at the November Commission ; the Maamtrasna and the Lough Mask murders were to be investigated, and, though these were undoubtedly agrarian crimes committed in the remote West, the inquiry alarmed the desperate confederacy which defed the police in Dublin. MR. JUSTICE LAWSON narrowly escaped the meditated attack of an armed assassin; a small body of detectives employed in watching suspicious characters were set upon by armed men, and one was killed ; MR. FIELD, a juror in one of the agrarian cases at the former Commission, was stabbed and left for dead before his own door. The Irish Government grappled at once with the evil ; the police were reinforced by patrols of Marines ; and the trials before special juries were proceeded with. In the Maamtrasna case, which revealed unknown depths of savagery, eight men were convicted, of whom three were executed. Convictions were also obtained, though not without a second trial, in the Lough Mask case.

While this struggle with Irish crime was going on MR. GLADSTONE continued to predict that his remedial measures would strike at the root of the evil. It is difficult as yet to determine whether the Land Act has won over many of the peasantry to the cause of order. The Land Commission has been at work since November, 1881, but at first it was greatly undermanned, and its apparent effects have been obscured by the introduction of the Arrears Act, which was intended to bring within the Land Act indebted tenants otherwise unable to apply under the fair rent clauses. The extent to which this relief was required proved to be much overrated, and the arguments on both sides, when the Bill was before Parliament, look now somewhat out of proportion to the results. But until the Arrears question was finally settled, which was not until the PRIME MINISTER at the close of the autumn session declared that the Government could go no further, the normal relations between landlords and tenants could not be subjected to the decisions of the Courts. How rents, judicial or other, were to be paid, could not be determined until

the irregular arrangements for the payment of arrears were concluded. The Land League party, in spite of the Treaty of Kilmainham and the concessions of the Government, declared that the Imperial Parliament had failed to conciliate Ireland. Mr. Parnell and his immediate friends were, nevertheless, in favour of persevering in Parliamentary action, calculating upon the "squeezability" of English politicians. Mr. Davitt, followed by another section, was for more violent measures. At a conference held in Dublin in October these conflicting views almost led to an open rupture, but Mr. Parnell prevailed, and his policy is now on its trial. The Land League and the Home Rule League have merged in the Irish National League which was established at the conference. There, also, the demands of the "popular party" in Ireland, from which were excluded not only Irish Liberals and Irish Conservatives, but Moderate Home Rulers, such as Mr. Shaw, were thrown into a compact form. Mr. Parnell stands pledged, as he avowed in his recent speeches at Cork, to force the Government to give effect to those demands, to enlarge the scope of the Land Act, and to establish centres of Nationalist strength in county boards, controlling local taxation, electing magistrates and sheriffs, managing the police and electing the members of the administrative bodies concerned with education, the poor law, and public works. The disturbance of the agrarian settlement adopted by Parliament in the Land Act has been protested against by Lord Derby, just before his entrance into the Cabinet, and by Mr. Forster. Distress, unhappily, prevails in many parts of Ireland, where the cottier tenants have received no benefit—as, indeed, it was impossible they should—from the Land Act and the Arrears Act. The Government declined to sanction relief works, and desire to supplement the poor law by emigration. To this policy Mr. Parnell and his party are opposed, contending that the starving cottiers of Connaught ought rather to be settled, at the cost of the State, on the rich lands now devoted to stock breeding with a success visible in no other branch of Irish farming.

In Egypt, at the beginning of the year, the Khedive was pressed by the growing pretensions of the Council of Notables, and Arabi's restoration to the War Department seemed to portend the complete triumph of the National party. England and France—the latter under the rule of M. Gambetta, whose power had been apparently confirmed by the Senatorial elections—presented a Joint Note, declaring the maintenance of the Khedive's authority "the only "possible guarantee" for order, and expressing their hope of preventing dangers which, should they arise, "would certainly find England and France "united to face them." The Porte protested, and in Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia there were signs of impatience and jealousy, which encouraged the Notables to attack the Control and European influence in Egypt. Arabi and the Army had, in fact, a monopoly of power; the Khedive was forced to accept a National Ministry, and the Organic Law, adopted in defiance of the protests of the Controllers, placed the Budget in the hands of the Notables, thus subverting the authority of England and France embodied in the Control. M. Gambetta's downfall and the minimizing and

dilatory policy of M. DE FREYCINET, with the belief that England would not intervene alone, spurred ARABI, now substantially Dictator and supported almost undisguisedly by the SULTAN, to more daring measures. A quarrel with the KHEDIVE and a pretext for the ejection of the Europeans were sought, but the Military party overshot their mark. TEWFIK PASHA refused to sanction the execution of some Circassian officers condemned for alleged conspiracy against ARABI. The Notables drew back from opposing the KHEDIVE at the bidding of the soldiery. The SULTAN saw his way to seizing the crisis as a pretext for action on his own behalf. Throughout Europe it began to be understood that the defeat of the Western Powers in Egypt would mean the ruin of civilization and all European interests. Finally, the urgency of the case brought England and France to an agreement that any disturbance of the *status quo* must be prevented. In pursuance of this policy, a British and a French squadron anchored in the harbour of Alexandria in the latter part of May. Meanwhile, a panic prevailed among the Europeans; the KHEDIVE, hoping to avoid a collision, recalled ARABI and his party to office; it was known that England and France were considering how the SULTAN'S suzerainty could be employed to put down the military dictatorship. On the 25th of May the English and French Consuls-General presented an *ultimatum* to the Egyptian Ministers, demanding the temporary removal from the country of ARABI and two other leaders of the mutinous soldiery, and the resignation of the Ministry. The KHEDIVE gladly assented to these terms, but the Army and the Nationalists, not believing that the fleets would be allowed to fire a shot, and believing, with better reason, that the SULTAN would not jeopardize his power as Caliph in a conflict for Christians against Moslems, were obstinate and threatening. The Ministers resigned, but the KHEDIVE could find none to succeed them. His appeals to the Ulema, the Notables, the heads of departments, and the officers were met with insolent defiance. The Army clamoured for the restoration of ARABI, and warned the trading classes that, unless the KHEDIVE yielded, life and property would not be safe. The KHEDIVE did yield, and quickened the flight of Europeans from Cairo to Alexandria, where hundreds crowded into the ships in the roads. Whether ARABI remained master of the situation or the Western Powers forcibly interfered, the danger appeared equally great.

But intervention of another kind was first essayed. The proposal for a Conference at Constantinople had not yet been accepted by all the great Powers, and the PORTE had taken the initiative alone. DERVISH PASHA was sent to Cairo on a special mission, and was welcomed there avowedly as representing the cause of Islam. His policy was, it appeared, to reduce the KHEDIVE to impotence, and, either through ARABI or by supplanting him, to get control over the Egyptian army. His schemes were interrupted on the 11th of June by the explosion for which the military conspirators had laid the train. A street brawl in Alexandria between a Maltese and an Arab gave the signal for a Mussulman rising, undoubtedly preconcerted, in which the rioters assaulted, wounded, and killed a great number of Europeans and pillaged their houses.

The British Consul, Mr. Cookson, was seriously injured, and some officers and men of the British squadron were among the victims. With some exceptions, the troops and police stood aloof till the mischief was done. Arabi did not interfere till he had convinced Dervish Pasha that Turkey was powerless to solve the difficulty. The Khedive and Dervish, accompanied by the European Consuls-General, hastened to Alexandria, leaving Arabi as autocrat at Cairo. The panic of the Europeans increased with the insolence of the Arabs. In vain the Khedive and his Ministers strove to allay the excitement by vague promises. Arabi's supremacy was recognized at the Porte by his elevation to the highest rank of the Medjidie; he was openly preparing resistance at Alexandria and a raid on the Suez Canal. International jealousies were for the moment hushed; the Conference met; a "self-denying protocol" was signed by all the Powers, and, in the absence of a formal mandate intrusted to the Western Powers, efforts were made to induce the Porte to act under strict limitations as mandatory of Europe. The Sultan's shifty delays prolonged the uncertainty. It was clear that France was unwilling to intervene, and the Egyptian rebels believed that England would not act without support. Arabi, as Mr. Gladstone said in Parliament, had thrown off the mask, and was aiming at the deposition of the Khedive and the expulsion of the Europeans. England, however, had determined to act—if possible, with the authority of Europe, with the support of France and the co-operation of Turkey; but, if necessary, alone. In view of probable action, Arabi's preparations for resistance at Alexandria could not be overlooked. In spite of broken pledges, and orders from the Khedive and the Sultan, Sir Beauchamp Seymour reported that the works on the forts were actively carried on, and on the 6th of July the Admiral demanded their instant cessation under penalty of bombardment. Protests by the Khedive and the foreign Consuls were outweighed by Arabi's practical defiance, and on the 10th Sir Beauchamp Seymour finally insisted on the surrender of the forts at the mouth of the harbour as a material guarantee. The Egyptian Ministers strove to negotiate, but the Admiral's resolution was fixed, and Arabi, confident in the strength of the forts, had no thought of yielding. In the early morning of the 11th, eight British ironclads and five gunboats advanced to the attack. The Egyptian guns, of large calibre and modern construction, were well served; but in a few hours the forts were battered down or silenced, with slight loss on the British side and with trifling damage to the ships. Next day, as the bombardment was about to be renewed, negotiations were opened by the display of flags of truce, under cover of which the Egyptian forces evacuated the town, setting fire to the European quarter and letting loose upon it gangs of reckless plunderers. Fortunately a plan for the Khedive's murder was balked, and the British bluejackets and marines quickly restored order in the streets. In a few days a small body of British troops was landed under Sir Archibald Alison, who was, however, neither able nor authorized to strike a blow at Arabi's army.

The vigorous action of England in Egypt was in striking contrast with the

retirement of the French squadron to Port Said before the bombardment, nor, in spite of the protests of M. GAMBETTA and his friends, was the French Government tempted to follow the English initiative. The majority of the Chamber, shrinking from intervention, gave a hostile vote on M. DE FREYCINET's demand for funds to provide for the protection of French interests in the Canal. England was thus left to act alone; the Powers did not interfere; the delays at the Porte as to entering the Conference and settling the terms of military co-operation left English policy practically unfettered. The despatch of an expeditionary force to secure British interests and to restore order was resolved upon with scarcely a show of opposition, though MR. BRIGHT, who had sanctioned the despatch of the fleet to Alexandria, left the Cabinet on the ground that further intervention was a breach of "the moral law." MR. GLADSTONE asked on the 24th of July for a vote of credit for £2,300,000, which he proposed to meet by an increase of the income-tax. The vote was passed, and consent to the employment of an Indian Contingent was also granted. The PRIME MINISTER denied that ARABI was a national leader, and charged the ruin of Egypt upon "lawless military violence, "aggravated by wanton and cruel crime." The War Office and the Admiralty prepared for the campaign with unusual energy and promptitude. It was impossible, however, to crush ARABI at once; the insurgent army, encouraged by the delay, threatened Alexandria, the KHEDIVE, and SIR A. ALISON's force, cut off the supply of fresh water by the Mahmoudieh Canal, denounced TEWFIK PASHA as a traitor, and involved the populace in guilt by abominable outrages on Europeans. The KHEDIVE at length proclaimed ARABI a rebel, and LORD DUFFERIN invited the SULTAN to issue a similar proclamation before joining in the expedition. The procrastinations of the PORTE tided the British Government over a difficult crisis. Diplomatic questions were still at issue when the reinforcements from England began to land at Alexandria, on the 10th of August. ADMIRAL HEWETT had occupied Suez, to be ready for the Indian contingent, a week earlier. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, the commander of the expedition, arrived in Egypt on the 15th, a day or two before the Parliamentary adjournment, with SIR JOHN ADYE as Chief of the Staff and second in command; and GENERAL MACPHERSON, with the Indian troops, appeared at the Red Sea port a few days later. The plan of operations arranged before the General and his Staff left England was at first kept studiously secret. Under colour of a projected attack on the Aboukir forts, SIR GARNET WOLSELEY sailed from Alexandria with the main body of the army on the 19th, and within a few hours the entire course of the Canal was occupied, the British head-quarters being fixed at Ismailia. The whole of the Indian Contingent was under arms a few days later at Suez; but active operations from the new base, the Canal, were delayed through deficiency of transport and supplies. ARABI's forces were not idle; they kept the garrison at Alexandria busy and harassed the British on the Canal by cutting off the provision of fresh water. M. DE

LESSEPS, who had been in close relations with ARABI, protested loudly against the violation of the neutrality of the international waterway, but his complaints were backed by none of the Powers. Proposals, indeed, were made by Italy and accepted by the Powers that the Canal should be placed in charge of an international police. Events, however, outstripped this scheme as well as the hesitating movements of the PORTE. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S plan of campaign was to advance on Cairo by the Freshwater Canal. Though supplies were short and the railway almost useless from lack of engines and rolling stock carried off by ARABI, it was thought necessary to push on. After the repulse of an attack on our advanced posts at Kassassin on the 28th, ARABI and his army retired on a strongly intrenched position at Tel-el-Kebir. For a fortnight the British General reserved his final blow; even successful skirmishes were not followed up. At length, on the evening of the 12th of September, orders were issued for an assault on the Egyptian position. The troops, numbering under 14,000 men, with 60 guns, began to move before dawn, and had drawn close to the Tel-el-Kebir lines unnoticed before 5 o'clock. The instant the alarm was given the British soldiery charged, and after a few minutes' struggle the enemy's intrenchments were won. The Egyptian army fled in wild rout towards Cairo, outrun by ARABI himself. No time was lost in pursuing the advantage of this complete and crushing victory. GENERAL DRURY-LOWE advanced by a forced march on the capital, which was instantly surrendered by the Governor, and occupied peaceably by a mere handful of British troops. ARABI and his lieutenant, TOULBA PASHA, gave themselves up, and Cairo welcomed the victors, as they rapidly arrived, with demonstrations of hostility to the rebels. Within a couple of weeks the last embers of the rebellion had died out; strong positions at Kafr-dawar, Aboukir, and Damietta were successively surrendered, the insurgent army disbanded, and only a few of the chiefs held in custody for trial. The KHEDIVE returned in triumph from Alexandria to Cairo, where, on the 30th of September, the victorious British troops were paraded before him.

The battle of Tel-el-Kebir, involving a loss on the British side in killed and wounded of just 400 officers and men, ended the war. The rebels numbered nearly 30,000 men, but they did not fight with obstinacy, and their loss was under 1,500 men. The success of SIR GARNET WOLSELEY and his gallant troops was generously recognized at home and abroad. Detraction and cynical criticism were hushed. Foreign opinion generally recognized the service rendered to civilization. Even the PORTE was forced to acquiesce in the logic of facts. The withdrawal of the English forces began immediately, though an army of occupation of 12,000 men, under SIR A. ALISON, was left to restore order and to protect the KHEDIVE. The total charge for the naval, military, and Indian services down to the close of the war was ascertained to be £4,600,000, but no special provision was made during the autumn session for the excess over the estimate of July. Rewards were freely bestowed on the returning victors; peerages on the naval and military chiefs, knightly orders on the Generals and Admirals of Division and the diplomatic

and consular agents, and medals in profusion upon the soldiery. The review before the QUEEN in St. James's Park was an occasion of national rejoicing. But there remained causes of anxiety for the future. Neither the Opposition at home nor the Great Powers pressed the Government unduly for a disclosure of its policy in Egypt. MR. GLADSTONE and other Ministers repudiated the notion of annexing that country, and declared that England was ready to withdraw from the supervision of Egyptian affairs when securities had been taken against renewed anarchy. The difficulty of maintaining this position, still more of accepting MR. COURTNEY'S policy of leaving the Egyptians to stew in their own juice, has become more apparent since the return of peace. England has been compelled repeatedly to interfere, with advice indistinguishable from commands. The restoration of the Dual Control has been forbidden; the creation of an Egyptian army has been committed to SIR EVELYN WOOD, while the gendarmerie has been placed under BAKER PASHA. But the most remarkable instance of British intervention was the rescue of ARABI from the Egyptian Courts. The rebel leader was given up to be tried by an Egyptian Court-Martial; then a Special Commission was appointed to try him on charges of mutiny, treason, and violation of the laws of war. A strong feeling, however, grew up in England that our vanquished enemy should not be treated as an ordinary criminal; English opinion prevailed; the KHEDIVE and his Ministers yielded reluctantly to the pressure of LORD DUFFERIN, who had left Constantinople to arrange the terms of the new settlement in Egypt. ARABI pleaded guilty on the least grave charges; his sentence was commuted to banishment, and he and some of his fellow-prisoners are now on their way to Ceylon, there to be detained in English custody. LORD DERBY'S desire, expressed just before his acceptance of office, that we should leave Egypt the moment the KHEDIVE can "stand "alone" does not, in these circumstances, appear likely to be soon realized.

On the Continent the year, apart from the Egyptian complications, was not marked by any international events of exceptional importance. The domestic politics of France were largely influenced by foreign affairs. M. GAMBETTA'S Ministry was overthrown in January, on the *scrutin de liste* proposal, by a majority in the Chamber of 305 to 110. Moderate men had been alarmed by the restlessness of Ministers, while the Radicals detested their "opportunism." M. DE FREYCINET was recalled to power, with M. LÉON SAY, M. JULES FERRY, M. TIRARD, ADMIRAL JAURÉGUIBERRY, and other men of experience and Parliamentary weight as his colleagues. M. GAMBETTA'S friends and the Extreme Left proved equally powerless against M. DE FREYCINET in domestic affairs. Many "burning questions" were dealt with or discussed—the election of mayors, primary education, the Concordat, and divorce—the Ministry steering skilfully between extreme opinions. There was no suspicion that M. DE FREYCINET'S Government was destined to fall through a too cautious evasion of national responsibility. France, as we have seen, went hand in hand with England, though slowly and hesitatingly, down to the critical moment when it became necessary to support diplomacy by

action. Then she drew back, as M. GAMBETTA pointed out, with fatal consequences to her authority and influence in Egypt. M. DE FREYCINET'S modest proposals for safeguarding the Suez Canal were rejected by a majority of 416 to 75, combining against him members in favour of energetic intervention as well as complete non-intervention. After many difficulties, PRESIDENT GRÉVY succeeded in forming a "Ministry of Affairs," under M. DUCLERC, which has held its ground since in spite of popular discontent at the course of events in Egypt and the alarm caused by Socialist riots at Montceau-les-Mines. The revival of a spirit of intervention abroad—the reaction against the retreat in Egypt—has been shown by projects for asserting French influence with a high hand in Tonquin, Madagascar, and Equatorial Africa. As yet no irreparable steps have been taken in this direction, but the party in power believe they have much to gain and little to lose by this form of a spirited foreign policy "with limited liability." The Socialists and the Legitimists have been equally noisy and equally impotent. A recent accident to M. GAMBETTA has caused much anxiety to his friends, and the year closes with gloomy anticipations—not, we hope, to be realized—among those who still view M. GAMBETTA as the main hope of Republican France. PRINCE BISMARCK temporarily withdrew from active politics some time ago. The German CHANCELLOR had met with more than one rebuff at home, though the Prussian elections in the autumn showed signs of Conservative reaction. In January a "royal rescript" addressed to the Landtag had asserted the independence and initiative of the Crown. Officials were warned to vote for and with the KING'S Ministers. PRINCE BISMARCK was resolved to carry his measures of State Socialism and to affirm his alliance with the Clericals by the revision of the Falk Laws. The battle begun in the Prussian Parliament was continued in the Reichstag without decisive results. The CHANCELLOR'S Tobacco Monopoly Bill was rejected by a great majority, as was his scheme, introduced in the autumn, for a biennial Budget. But attention was drawn away more and more to foreign affairs. Germany, while abstaining from direct intervention in the East, carefully watched events in Egypt and Turkey. The smothered feud between Teuton and Slav threatened more than once to break out. GENERAL SKOBELEFF, not long before his death, attacked Germany in a speech at Paris to a Servian deputation, and revived the notions of a Franco-Russian alliance. Another scare troubled the German and Austrian Exchanges a couple of weeks ago, when rumours of Russia's warlike preparations on her western and south-western frontiers elicited a "reminder" that the Austro-German alliance was a strict and enduring compact. Austrian policy has closely followed that of Germany; the two Powers have successfully laboured to prevent the re-opening of the Eastern question. The English intervention in Egypt was tacitly favoured by the German and Austrian Governments, and the unjust criticisms of a part of the popular Press were drowned in the general chorus of congratulation which greeted SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S success. Austria had troubles of her own in Dalmatia and Herzegovina, where an obstinate insurrection, aided

by Panslavist propagandists in Montenegro, Servia, Russia, and Italy, was only overcome after months of fighting and the expenditure of a large sum, their share of which the Hungarian Delegation, jealous of the increase of Slav subjects, did not vote willingly. At Trieste the fanatics of *Italia Irredenta* thrice took advantage of the visits of the EMPEROR and his family to attempt murder by explosive bombs. These outrages, it is just to say, were condemned by public opinion in Italy, where the Irredentist agitation has been visibly losing ground. The relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government have been severely strained, while the Republicans have assailed the Throne with indecent and unscrupulous bitterness. The Budget produced by SIGNOR MAGLIANI was the most satisfactory since the restoration of Italian unity, but it is doubtful whether the restlessness of the Italians, which has to be satisfied by large naval and military expenditure, will permit of a consistent economical policy. The excitement caused by the French occupation of Tunis was diverted to the Egyptian Expedition, which was nowhere more violently denounced. The Italian Government, though the mark for much censure, deserved and undeserved, obtained a good working majority at the autumn elections, the first taken under the extended suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The character of the Parliament, however, has not, apparently, been improved. Parliamentary government in Spain as in Italy is passing through a period of trial. SEÑOR SAGASTA's Government has been threatened by the Advanced Liberals, led by MARSHAL SERRANO, and though the Cortes have refused to restore the Democratic Constitution of 1869, it is probable that the KING and the country are willing to move further in a Liberal direction. The surrender of three Cuban prisoners to the Spanish police by the authorities at Gibraltar was an inexcusable blunder, promptly condemned and punished by the Home Government. The controversy has not improved our relations with Spain. The conclusion of a satisfactory commercial treaty with that country seems to be as far off as ever. Of the smaller European States there is little to record. Holland and Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and even Portugal, have enjoyed peace and prosperity, which their greater neighbours might envy. Servia has raised herself to the rank of a kingdom; Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have been disturbed by political intrigues, which, fortunately, have not called for the interference of the great Powers. In Greece, M. TRICOUPIS has succeeded M. COUMOUNDOUROS as Prime Minister, and disturbances on the Thessalian border have extorted fresh concessions from Turkey.

The state of Russia has been disquieting, though the revolutionary forces have been controlled by extraordinary measures of repression. A State trial, in which twenty Nihilist prisoners were arraigned for complicity in the late CZAR's murder and similar crimes, was followed by fresh outrages and fresh arrests. It was discovered that the conspirators had accomplices, some even of high rank, among the officials, civil and military. The CZAR's dread of sharing his father's fate was not lessened by these disclosures. His retirement from public life still continues. The persecution of the Jews, somewhat

checked by the indignant protests of the civilized world, is by no means at an end, and Russia from this cause has lost many thousands of her best citizens. In foreign affairs Russia has shown unusual reserve, due, perhaps, to her internal anxieties. The Egyptian difficulties and the torpor of the PORTE gave occasion for protests which were not allowed to pass into action. The Central Asian conquests were consolidated, though no step in advance was taken. The retrocession of a part of Kuldja to China, settled in the previous year, was accomplished. The Panslavist agitation, which brings Russia into repressed conflict with Germany, Austria, and Turkey, has been discouraged by the appointment of M. DE GIERS as PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S successor, by the dismissal of COUNT IGNATIEFF, and by the censures passed on GENERAL SKOBELEFF'S harangues. It has been active, though with no serious consequences, in Turkey and the border-lands, checked, however, by the influence of Germany at the Porte. Questions arising out of the war indemnity threatened to embroil Turkey and Russia, but they were settled after a series of Palace intrigues and Ministerial changes. The policy of the SULTAN on this and other points was vacillating and feeble. In Egypt its mischiefs were outweighed by the fact that it fortunately left England free. ABDUL HAMID, in his recent abrupt and inexplicable changes of Ministry, has been manifestly governed by the fear of arousing Moslem fanaticism against him. He believes, if no one else does, in the revival of Islam, which has taken menacing shape in Tripoli, the Soudan, and Arabia.

Happily, it has been proved that this movement does not affect the Mussulmans of India. The Indian Contingent was sent to Egypt with the full approval of the co-religionists of ARABI. The Indian Empire has enjoyed unbroken peace. A British Agent has been welcomed at Cabul. Beyond the North-West frontier there has arisen no serious cause for disquietude; the provocations of the KING of BURMAH have been restrained by a late-learned prudence; an impending revolution in Nepal has been averted. The Government of India has been able to give exclusive attention to internal affairs. The policy of decentralization and local government has been extended in several parts of India. In Bengal its administrative success under SIR ASHLEY EDEN has been vigorously followed up by MR. RIVERS THOMPSON. LORD RIPON'S scheme, however, met with considerable criticism in Bombay, and the expediency of giving the natives *quasi*-representative institutions has been much questioned. A gratifying improvement in the finances was announced in MAJOR BARING'S Budget, which removed the remaining import duties on cotton goods and reduced the salt-tax to a low and equal level.

Turning from India to the Colonies, we have again to chronicle tranquil and uneventful progress. South Africa is not yet free from the ground-swell left by former troubles, but even in the Transvaal and Zululand no grave dangers have appeared. The Boers have been in conflict with their native neighbours, and the resolution of the Home Government to restore CETYWAYO in spite of protests from Natal may, when carried out, bring the Zulu KING into collision with JOHN DUNN and the other chiefs among whom the country was divided.

Basutoland is still in part unreconciled to the Cape Government, and the hesitating measures of the SCANLAN Ministry have led to a breach with "Chinese "GORDON," who had been selected for the task of restoring peace on the frontier. The colony, nevertheless, has prospered, though not, of course, to the same extent as colonies like those of Australia, untroubled by a "native question." The Australian colonies have been encouraged by their abounding prosperity to borrow largely, mainly for the construction of railways and other public works, so that the assets, in addition to the unsold lands, are considerable. In Victoria, which still adheres to a Protectionist policy, SIR BRYAN O'LOGHLEN'S Ministry continues in power. In New South Wales, where free-trade principles are in the ascendant, the PARKES-ROBERTSON Cabinet has been defeated on an appeal to the constituencies in favour of the long-tried but, it is said, much-abused system of "free selection" of the public domain. In New Zealand, where the land question is complicated by the claims of the Maoris, the native difficulty has almost disappeared since the arrest of TE WHITI. The frequent political changes are of little interest outside the colony, which goes on borrowing and making railways with unabated confidence. The Canadian Dominion presents scarcely one point of resemblance to the colonies of the south. Its policy is influenced by the great neighbouring Republic, both in the way of attraction and of repulsion. SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S Ministry appealed this year to the constituencies on the Protection question, when the free-trade Opposition were beaten by nearly two to one. An important section of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed, and the work of welding together the different sections of the Dominion has at length been fairly taken in hand.

The quietude of Canada has been promoted by the absence of political excitement in the United States. PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S Administration having fallen, as had been anticipated, under the control of the "stalwart" wing of the Republican party, a schism became inevitable. The "reformers" and "independents" protested against the power placed in the hands of "machine politicians," though for the time in vain. An attempt to stir up American sentiment against England, on the ground of the arrests and detention of Irish-Americans under MR. FORSTER'S warrants, culminated in the denunciation of MR. LOWELL as a traitor to his country's traditions. This mischievous folly was checked by the Phœnix Park tragedy. The PRESIDENT vetoed a Bill prohibiting Chinese immigration, but afterwards allowed another to pass limited to a period of ten years. Mormonism was also struck at by Congress, though as yet without visible results. In spite of a prolonged and disastrous strike in the iron and steel trade, the United States have prospered exceedingly in commerce and industry, and the SECRETARY of the TREASURY in his annual report was able to show that an unprecedented reduction of the public debt had been achieved. It is now proposed by the PRESIDENT and his Ministers to put a drag on this reduction, lest the protective system should be imperilled. It is not probable, however, that the tariff will be left unchanged. Even the Pro-

tectionists on the Tariff Commission recognize the necessity of making large concessions in order to save something. To this point they have been brought by the unexpected issue of the "Fall Elections." The Republicans, divided and discontented, are now vastly outnumbered by the Democrats in the House of Representatives, and retain only a bare majority in the Senate. PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S Administration has hopelessly lost credit and authority in the country, and the Democratic party, in the main a free-trade party, are confident that they will succeed in obtaining the control of the Executive two years hence.

Among non-political events, unnoticed elsewhere, the use of electricity for illumination has been furthered by the exhibitions at the Crystal Palace and at Munich, as well as by the successful experiments in street lighting in London and other towns. In the literary world much interest was caused by the sales of the Hamilton and the Sunderland Libraries by their ducal owners. Though many entertaining and instructive books have been published during the year, none of them can be described as epoch making, and the same thing may be said of the fine arts in England. Among many remarkable trials at home and abroad, the most remarkable was the case of "BELT *v.* LAWES," lasting 43 days and ending in a verdict for the plaintiff with £5,000 damages. The convictions of LAMSON for the murder of his brother-in-law and of MARY FURNEAUX for personation and fraud attracted attention, but nothing like the trial of the FENAYROUS for murder and of the managers of the Union Générale for fraud in France, or the prosecution of the PELTZERS in Belgium and of officials charged with responsibility for the Ring Theatre fire at Vienna. The trial of GUITEAU at Washington for the murder of GENERAL GARFIELD degenerated into an unseemly farce, to which the postponement of the convict's execution added a ghastly element. An extraordinary number of destructive fires in this and other countries has been recorded during the past few weeks. The Alhambra Theatre was destroyed; a mass of valuable warehouses near Wood-street were burned down, and Hampton-Court Palace narrowly escaped the same fate. More than one country house rich in art treasures and historic associations was laid in ruins; the co-operative stores in Dublin were burned out; the business quarter of Kingston, in Jamaica, was consumed. Among other miscellaneous topics of interest may be noticed the Channel Tunnel controversy, which for the present has been ended by the report of the military authorities adverse to the scheme; the spread of Temperance, especially through the "Blue "Riband" movement, and the campaigns, attended by disturbances in many parts, of the Salvation Army. The election of the School Board for London, which took place in November, was remarkable for the absence of popular excitement and party bitterness. The policy of the former Board is likely to be, in the main, upheld for the next three years.

The year has been fatal to an unusual number of distinguished men. We have already noticed the tragic fate of LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH and MR.

Burke. Archbishop Tait was a worthy representative of the moderation and the earnestness, the spirit of compromise and the wideness of view, which are the most characteristic marks of the Anglican communion and the ripest fruit of a rational and honourable union between Church and State. The late Primate, the appointment of whose successor, Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, has been announced, never gave up to party what was consecrated to a Church embracing many parties. Of a very different type was Dr. Pusey, the chief—perhaps against his will—of a party and a movement, excelling Dr. Tait as much in force of character as in profundity of learning, but certainly not distinguished by the same solid judgment. Another coæval of these, Dr. W. G. Ward, whose "Ideal of a Christian Church" was one of the turning-points of the Tractarian crisis, died, as he had lived for more than a generation, a devoted servant of the Church of Rome. At the opposite pole of religious thought stood Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle, the most thorough-going of "Evangelicals." Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, was widely known as a scholar, and enjoyed a high reputation throughout the Principality. In the political world will be missed Mr. Bernal Osborne, the brightest and most incisive of Parliamentary satirists; Sir George Grey, a Whig statesman of long experience; Lord Harrowby, a moderate Conservative; Lord Tenterden, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, cut off in middle life; Mr. Mountague Bernard, a jurist, popularly known as one of the negotiators of the Washington Treaty; and Sir Erskine Perry, of the Council of India. Sir John Holker, the most genial and popular of Tory lawyers, filled only for a brief space the office of Lord Justice of Appeal, to which he was raised by his political opponents. Turning to literature, we have to record the death of Mr. Anthony Trollope, whose kindly and pleasant pictures of English society have delighted thousands incapable of appreciating the moral tragedy of George Eliot or the ironic mingling of laughter and tears in Thackeray. Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, a veteran in an almost forgotten school of novel-writing, and Mr. Rice, associated with Mr. Besant in admirable fictions of a new school, have passed away. Sir Henry Cole, the embodiment of South Kensington; Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, the genial author of "Horæ Subsecivæ"; and Denis Florence M'Carthy, an Irish poet, best known as the translator of Calderon, demand their places in the obituary of the year. Art has lost the great names of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Linnell, of Hablot Knight Browne, familiar to two generations as "Phiz," and of Cecil Lawson. Science has suffered still more severely. In the "immortal bead-roll" of scientific glory there is no greater name since Newton's than that of Charles Darwin. The work of Darwin's life was well-nigh done when he was taken away in the ripeness of years, and when the clouds of controversial bitterness which long darkened his reputation had been dispersed. Francis Balfour, a young man, whose promise and performance at the age of 30 justified the hopes of his friends that his name might be one day ranked with Darwin's, lost his life in an unfortunate Alpine ascent. Sir C. Wyville Thompson, who will be

remembered in connexion with the Challenger Expedition, and MR. SCOTT RUSSELL, the illustrious engineer and shipbuilder, are also gone. PROFESSOR CLIFFE LESLIE, PROFESSOR JEVONS, and MR. NEWMARCH, representatives of very different types and schools of thought, have been lost to political economy. In medicine, three men of eminence in a former generation, SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, SIR JAMES ALLERSON, and SIR THOMAS WATSON, have passed away. PROFESSOR PALMER, an accomplished Orientalist, sacrificed his life in a patriotic effort to do service to his country by securing the aid or neutrality of the Bedouins on the Red Sea coast during the Egyptian campaign. With him perished CAPTAIN GILL, one of the most enterprising of Asiatic explorers, and LIEUTENANT CHARRINGTON. In France have been recorded the deaths of MAÎTRE LACHAUD, the eminent criminal lawyer, of GENERAL DE CISSEY and GENERAL DUCROT, of the economist LE PLAY, and of LOUIS BLANC, the ablest literary advocate of Socialism, long a resident in England; in Germany, of the novelist AUERBACH, the physiologist SCHWANN, and the historian PAULI; in Spain of the Carlist chief DORREGARAY; in Russia, of GENERAL KAUFMANN, the conqueror and organizer of Turkestan, and of GENERAL SKOBELEFF, the popular hero of the campaign against Turkey. Italy has to mourn a greater name, though for years past GARIBALDI had ceased to be more than *nominis umbra*. His task as the knight-errant of Italian unity and freedom had been accomplished, and the practical results did not realize the ideal shaped in his imagination and his heart by the teachings of MAZZINI. Another Italian patriot, though very unlike GARIBALDI, SIGNOR LANZA, formerly Prime Minister and one of those Piedmontese who laboured to engraft the robust political quality of CAVOUR'S country upon the laxer growths of South Italian character, died early in the year. The United States have lost two of the greatest names in the literature of America—LONGFELLOW, perhaps the most popular of modern poets, and EMERSON, the most original thinker the New World has yet produced. MR. R. H. DANA, the author of that charming book "Two Years before the "Mast," who achieved a high reputation in later life as an authority on international law, had not reached the patriarchal age of LONGFELLOW and EMERSON; but even the years of the latter were surpassed by the veteran wire-puller THURLOW WEED, a potent though inconspicuous actor in American politics during more than half a century.

THE REVENUE.

I.

An Abstract of the Gross Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the undermentioned periods, ended December 31, 1882, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:--

	Quarters ended.			
	March 31, 1882.	June 30, 1882.	Sept. 30, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1882.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,764,000	4,652,000	4,702,000	5,340,000
Excise	6,868,000	5,880,000	6,205,000	8,155,000
Stamps*	2,890,212	3,130,000	2,700,000	2,850,000
Land Tax	959,000	68,000	13,000	5,000
House Duty	1,101,000	502,000	117,000	25,000
Property and Income Tax ...	6,547,000	1,860,000	660,000	815,000
Post Office	1,830,000	1,790,000	1,710,000	1,830,000
Telegraph Service	375,000	410,000	475,000	430,000
Crown Lands	105,000	80,000	65,000	130,000
Interest on Advances	231,386	357,058	227,620	384,937
Miscellaneous†	1,338,629	1,247,698	1,486,107	1,033,211
Totals	27,009,227	19,976,756	18,360,727	20,998,148

	Quarters ended.			
	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	Sept. 30, 1881.	Dec. 31, 1881.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,771,000	4,587,000	4,706,000	5,230,000
Excise	6,880,000	5,865,000	6,295,000	8,212,000
Stamps*	2,876,196	2,792,989	2,739,488	2,960,828
Land Tax...	973,000	64,000	12,000	10,000
House Duty	1,107,000	456,000	103,000	20,000
Property and Income Tax...	7,670,000	2,005,000	775,000	618,000
Post Office	1,705,000	1,760,000	1,670,000	1,740,000
Telegraph Service	375,000	405,000	450,000	400,000
Crown Lands	95,000	80,000	65,000	130,000
Interest on Advances	244,193	364,240	234,048	389,588
Miscellaneous†	1,172,735	1,379,739	1,084,991	1,209,144
Totals	27,869,124	19,758,968	18,134,527	20,919,560

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1882.	Year ended Dec. 31, 1881.
	£	£
Customs	19,458,000	19,294,000
Excise	27,108,000	27,252,000
Stamps*	11,570,212	11,369,501
Land Tax	1,045,000	1,059,000
House Duty	1,745,000	1,686,000
Property and Income Tax	9,882,000	11,068,000
Post Office	7,160,000	6,875,000
Telegraph Service	1,690,000	1,630,000
Crown Lands	380,000	370,000
Interest on Advances	1,201,001	1,232,069
Miscellaneous†	5,105,645	4,846,609
Totals	86,344,858	86,682,179

* Excluding, fee, &c., stamps.

† Including, fee, &c., stamps.

II.

Increase and Decrease in the periods ended Dec. 31, 1882, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year :—

	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1882.		Nine months ended Dec. 31, 1882.		Year ended Dec. 31, 1882.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	£110,000	—	171,000	—	164,000	—
Excise	—	57,000	—	132,000	—	144,000
Stamps*	—	110,828	186,695	—	200,711	—
Land Tax	—	5,000	—	—	—	14,000
House Duty	5,000	—	65,000	—	59,000	—
Property & Income Tax	197,000	—	—	63,000	—	1,186,000
Post Office	90,000	—	160,000	—	285,000	—
Telegraph Service ...	30,000	—	60,000	—	60,000	—
Crown Lands	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
Interest on Advances...	—	4,651	—	18,261	—	31,068
Miscellaneous† ...	—	175,933	93,142	—	259,036	—
Totals	£432,000	£353,412	£735,837	£213,261	£1,037,747	£1,375,068
	Net Increase, £78,588.		Net Increase, £522,576.		Net Decrease, £337,321.	

* Excluding fee, &c., stamps.

† Including fee, &c., stamps.

OBITUARY FOR 1882.

JANUARY 1, 1883.

The record of "Death's doings" for last year is more than ordinarily long, and contains the names of more celebrated persons than did most of its predecessors.

From the privileged circles of Royalty there have passed away the following:—Prince Maximilian of Baden; the Duchess of Parma; the Princess Gertrude, widow of the Elector and Landgrave of Hesse; the Princess Mary of Wurtemburg; the Princess Anno of Mecklenberg; the Princess Margaret, Duchess of Saxony; Prince George Alexandrovitch Dolgoroukoff, of Russia; the Princess Naïlé, sister of the Sultan; the Princess of Capua; and the Bey of Tunis.

The deaths in the Peerage of the United Kingdom have been as follows:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis Conyngham, the Earls of Harrowby, Berkeley (*dejure*), Lonsdale, and Wilton, Viscounts Ashbrook and Netterville, Lords Berwick, Chesham, Erskine, Keane, Lurgan, Robartes, and Tenterden, and the Bishop of Llandaff. Of the above titles, that of Netterville alone becomes extinct.

The following Baronets have died during the year:—Sir Robert Affleck, Sir George Baker, Sir George Howland Beaumont, Sir James Bourne, Sir William Broun, Sir Robert Brownrigg, the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, Sir Edward Manningham Buller, Sir Robert Christison, Sir William Clerke, Sir William Clifford, the Rev. Sir Edward Colt, Sir Edwin Dashwood, Sir Swinnerton Dyer, Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Sir John Murray, Sir Thomas Watson, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Sir Edward Hoare, Sir Richard Gilpin, Sir Pyers Mostyn, Sir Henry William Ripley, Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Sir John Hort, Sir Richard Moore, Sir Patrick Murray-Threipland, Sir Horatio Wraxall, Sir David Wedderburn, Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Sir William Coles Medlycott, and the Rev. Sir Henry Bourchier Wrey. Of the above baronetcies, that of Gilpin has become extinct, and Murray-Threipland is presumed to have become extinct.

The list of Knights, of various Orders, who have died during the same period is as follows:—Sir James Alderson, Sir Henry Cole, Sir John Rose Cormack, Sir Ludlow Cotter, Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, Sir John Nodes Dickinson, Sir William Henry Drake, Sir James Hamilton, Sir Edmund Harrison, Sir William Holmes, the Right Hon. Sir John Holker, the Right Hon. Sir William Hutt, Sir Robert Laffan, Sir William MacArthur, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Daniel Macnee, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Malins, Sir William Palliser, Sir Woodbine Parish, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Sir Edward B. Sinclair, Sir John Smale, Sir Philip Protheroe Smith, Sir Charles Wyville Thomson, and Sir William Henry Walton.

Of members of the House of Commons who have died during the year we have but two names to record, those of Mr. Bulkeley Hughes (Carnarvon) and Sir William Palliser (Taunton), but of ex-members the list is somewhat lengthy:—

Mr. Ralph Bernal-Osborne, Sir Richard Malins, Mr. John Perry Watlington, Mr. George Leeman, Mr. Edwin James, Major-General Laffan, Mr. Samuel Gurney, Sir Richard Gilpin, Colonel John Talbot Clifton, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Mr. Henry Woods, Sir John Holker, Mr. Robert M. Carter, Mr. Guildford Onslow, Mr. John D. Hutchinson, Sir George Grey, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. John C. Cobbold, Sir Henry William Ripley, Sir William Hutt, Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley, Sir James Bourne, the Hon. George Edgcumbe, Mr. James Bodkin, Mr. Francis Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. John Wright Treeby, Mr. Peter Rolt, Mr. Samuel Macurdy Greer, Lord Otho FitzGerald, Mr. Ralph Etwall, Mr. William Sargeant Roden, Mr. Robert Parry Nisbet, Mr. Alexander Swanston, Mr. Vaughan Hanning Vaughan-Lee, Mr. Robert Brooks, Mr. Charles Scott-Murray, Mr. James Kenneth Howard, Sir Edward Manningham-Buller, Sir Joseph Napier, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Colonel Kemeys-Tynte, and the Hon. John Lowry Cole.

From the list of the clergy have disappeared the names of Archbishop Tait, Dr. Pusey, Dean Close, the Bishop of Llandaff, Canon Williams of St. Asaph, Archdeacon Ady, the Rev. John. V. Povah, Professors Jarrett and Challis, Archdeacon Hincks, the Bishop of Sydney, the Rev. Canon Pearson; the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Wellesley; the Rev. Gervase Smith, President of the Wesleyan Conference; the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham, Dr. Chadwick; the Rev. Dr. William George Ward, Dr. Seymour, Dean of Derry; the Rev. Dr. F. Hessey, Dr. Steere, Bishop of Central Africa; the Archbishop of Utrecht, the Rev. Henry Huckin, Head Master of Repton School; the Rev. Dr. Peile, Archdeacon Prest, the Rev. William Palin, the Rev. Augustus Clissold, the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford; Archdeacon Hey, the Rev. Michael Gibbs, the Rev. W. E. Scudamore, the Bishop of Grahamstown, Archdeacon Hunter, of Rupert's Land; the Rev. William Hanna, the Rev. William H. Ridley, the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, the Rev. Canon Deane, the Bishop of Christianstadt, Dr. Grasett, Dean of Toronto; Dr. Thomas Francis Knox, Priest of the London Oratory; Dr. Houston, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland; Canon Parrington, Canon Stone, Canon Tylecote, Archdeacon Randall, Bishop Schröder, of Zululand and Natal; Canon Johnstone, the Dean of Clonmacnois, Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; and Canon Sing.

Of members of the legal profession who have passed away, we have to record the names of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Malins, Sir John Holker, Mr. Edwin James, Professor Herbert Broem, Mr. Campbell Forster, Q.C., Mr. Hugh R. Semper, Chief Justice of Gibraltar; the Right Hon. Mountague Bernard, Mr. Charles J. Palmer, F.S.A., Mr. John M. Herbert, Mr. Chapman Barber, Sir John Smale, Sir John Dickinson, Mr. Thomas H. Naylor, Recorder of Sudbury; Mr. William Bovill, Q.C., Mr. Joseph Catterall, some time Recorder of Wigan; Mr. Gerald Fitz Gibbon, Q.C., Mr. Samuel M. Greer, Recorder of Londonderry; Mr. Francis Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. John Bramwell, Recorder of Durham; Mr. Edward Thomas Smith, Puisne Judge of Jamaica; Sir William H. Walton, formerly Queen's Remembrancer, and Senior Master of the Court of Exchequer; Sir Joseph Napier, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Sir George Grey, formerly Judge-Advocate General; Mr. Thomas Falconer, County Court Judge in Glamorganshire; Mr. Charles C. Lewis, Coroner for South Essex; Mr. Thomas Chambre, Deputy Clerk of Assize on the Western Circuit; Mr. John M. Davenport, Clerk of the Peace for Oxford; Mr. Henry S. Chapman, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; and Mr. John Boyd Baxter, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Procurators and Solicitors of Dundee.

From the Army and Navy Lists will be missed the names of General Sir John Hort, C.B., Lieutenant-General the Hon. James William Macdonald, C.B., Lieutenant-General Burdett Richard Powell, General Clement Edwards, C.B., Major-General Burn, Major-General Hume, Major-General Trenson, General Townshend, Major-General Henry Alexander Taylor,

OBITUARY FOR 1882.

General William F. Curtis, General Eden, Major-General Boisragon, Major-General Edward Bowdich, General Charles Grant, C.B., Colonel George Poulett Cameron, C.B., Admiral Sir William Clifford, Vice-Admiral Charles Richardson Johnson, Vice-Admiral John M. Hayes, C.B., Major-General Charles Jackson, Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Henderson, Admiral James Anderson, Colonel Lawrence Maxwell Lockhart, Colonel William Douglas Anderson, C.M.G., Major-General John Blaxland, Major-General Mowbray, Vice-Admiral George Stewart Reynolds, General George Alexander Baillie, Major-General John Allen Wright, General John Wilkie, Admiral Layton, Admiral Loney, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Tilney, C.B., Major-General Handyside, Major-General Byers, General Frederick Johnston, Admiral M'Hardy, Admiral Coffin, Major-General John Norman Maclean, General George Campbell, C.B., Vice-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B., Major-General Munbee, Major-General John Hill, Admiral Duntze, and Major-General Bassano, C.B.

At the head of the list of men eminent in science stands the name of Mr. Charles Darwin. Besides him we have lost Sir Charles Wyville Thomson, Mr. William Newmarch, F.R.S., Professor Stanley Jevons, Mr. J. Scott Russell, Mr. George Critchett, the oculist; Mr. Charles Chabot, the expert decipherer of handwriting; Mr. James Spence, F.R.S., Sir Robert Christison, Sir James Alderson, Sir Thomas Watson, Mr. Sydney Smith, the inventor of the steam-pressure gauge; Mr. William Menelaus, founder of the South Wales Institute of Engineers; Dr. George Budd, F.R.S., an eminent physician; Professor Ludwig Gruner, of Dresden; Dr. Junod, an eminent Swiss physician; Mr. Samuel Sharp, geologist and archæologist; Sir William Palliser, the inventor of the Palliser projectiles; Hermann von Schlagintweit, a distinguished naturalist; Professor Cliffe Leslie, political economist; Mr. N. Davis, the excavator of Carthage; and Dr. Wishart Lyell, F.R.C.S.

In the domain of art and literature we have lost Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Dante G. Rossetti, Mr. Edward Duncan, Sir Daniel MacNee, Mr. John Linnell, Mr. Lewis Gruner, Mr. Thomas J. Barker, Mr. Hablot K. Browne, "Phiz;" Mr. William B. Fyfe, Mr. Cecil G. Lawson, Professor Friedrich Drake, sculptor; Friedrich Weber, Swiss sculptor; Mr. William Miller, engraver; Mr. Edward B. Stephens, A.R.A., Dr. Julius Hübner, of Dresden; Mr. Cyril Herbert, artist; Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, Mr. Richard H. Dana, Mr. Nathaniel Davis, Professor T. H. Green, Mr. Denis Florence Macarthy, Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., Mr. Edwin Abbott, Mr. Joseph L. Chester, the genealogist; Mr. William Bodham Donne, Mr. William Sawyer, Mr. James Rice, Dr. John Brown, author of "Rab and his Friends;" Professor Ernst Adolph Salomon, M. le Play, the Catholic economist; Mr. John Muir, LL.D., founder of the Chair of Sanskrit in Edinburgh University; M. Decaisne, an eminent French botanist; Mr. Richard Brinsley Knowles, Mr. Philip Melville, F.S.A.; Professor Kobell, a mineralogist and a Bavarian dialect poet; Herr Gustav Nottebohm, the distinguished musical historian; Mr. John Blockley, composer; Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the well-known philosophical writer; Professor Palmer, Professor Cotton Mather, Professor Balfour, Professor Zoellner; Dr. Ernst Anton Max Haas, assistant librarian at the British Museum; Dr. Alexander Silver, lecturer on medicine at Charing-cross Hospital; the Rev. Thomas Robinson, the astronomer and director of the observatory, Armagh; Colonel Grant-Francis, F.S.A., Count Lutke, a well-known Russian navigator and explorer; Miss Frances Maria Kelly and Madame Celeste, actresses; Mr. Henry Frost and Mr. Benjamin Webster, actors; and Mr. George Rose, "Arthur Sketchley."

Besides the above, arranged under their respective classes, we have to record the names of M. Gambetta; Count Wimpffen, Austrian Ambassador in Paris; General Garibaldi; Professor Draper, of New York; Louis Blanc and his brother Charles Blanc; Mr. D. Puseley, "Frank Foster"; B. Auerbach, the Ger-

man novelist; Mr. Francis Wey, the author of the "feuilleton" novel; Miss Dora Greenwell, Mr. John Francis, of the *Athenæum*; M. Quicherat, Mr. William Galignani, Mrs. Lily, the Queen's monthly nurse; General Ducrot; Mr. Henry Kingscote, the philanthropist; Mr. James Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey; Mr. W. H. Calcott, composer; Lady Havelock, widow of the gallant Indian general; Mr. John J. Herzog, Mr. Lewis Pocock, F.S.A.; Mr. Alderman Breffit, Mr. Alderman Abbiss, Mr. Carl Engel; "Kitty" Stephens, Countess of Essex; Mr. Hans Busk, the Dowager Lady Lytton, Madame Balzac, Mr. Joseph Hansom, Baron Heath, Lady Ffolkes, Lady Bolton, the Countess of Wemyss, Lady Ferguson-Davie, the Count d'Armaillé, Lord George F. Montagu; Don Antonio Dorregaray, the Carlist leader at Madrid; the Baron de Bretton, Lady Edwards-Moss, the Rev. Lord Henry F. C. Kerr, the Dowager Lady Arbuthnot, Lord Thomas Pelham-Clinton, Lady Prescott, the Baroness Gray, the Dowager Lady Fairbairn, the Count de Kavanagh, Dowager Lady Abercromby, the Countess of Minto, Lady Knatchbull, Lady Brodie, the Dowager Lady Bateman, the Dowager Lady Lyveden, Baron de Worms, Lady Charles Bertie-Percy, the Dowager Lady Grey-Egerton, the Dowager Countess of Rosebery, Lady Fergusson, Lady Cust; Mr. Molyneux Seel, Richmond Herald; Lady Eden, Lady Houstoun-Boswall, the Duc de Richelieu, the Dowager Duchess de Grammont, the Count de Grammont; General Medici, A.D.C. to the King of Italy; Signor Lanza, the late Italian Premier; Count Schouvaloff, the Count de Torre Diaz, the Marquis de Pontécoulant, Count Pepoli; Francesco Paolo Ruggiero, Minister of Finance in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; General Michael Skobeleff, General Kaufmann; Lieutenant-General Count de Valmaseda, Military Governor of Madrid; Mulhar Rao, ex-Gaikwar of Baroda; Lady Sophia Tower, the Dowager Marchioness of Normanby; Mr. John Day, the trainer; the Duke of Sermoneta, Dowager Lady Ashburton, Lady Rodney, Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington; Mr. James Heath, the inventor of the Bath chair; and, lastly, Mr. Charles J. Kickham, who some years ago was known in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy.

(POSTSCRIPT.)

THE TIMES OFFICE, NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The New Year opens sadly. Our Correspondent at Paris telegraphs this morning that M. GAMBETTA died at midnight, an event of great significance. The past year had its griefs and its joys, its glories and its failures; and they are commemorated in the pages which precede this. There were the fears which were pleasantly disappointed and the promises which were not literally fulfilled. A yearly record for a nation is necessarily chequered. Happily for other European countries, and most happily for Great Britain, though the recent retrospect is not wholly brilliant, the aggregate effect is cheering. That a State has carried on its national existence is matter for positive congratulation. More than an absence of loss is implied; it is evidence of substantive gain and progress. Nations cannot stand still if they would. If they do not recede, it is that they have more than held their ground. The gloomiest seers of evil will not venture to pronounce that British vigour has grown dull since 1882 began to run its course. Native consciousness need not be appealed to in testimony that the weight of Great Britain in the world's councils is become more potent for the lapse of a twelvemonth. Europe at large confesses the fact with an unanimity not the less conspicuous that it is somewhat reluctant.

This morning another period commences. From some points of view a new year begins every day; the First of January, it may be argued, is no more of an epoch than the First of December. But human nature is prone to cut its time into lengths and segments, and the anniversaries which measure them gather consequently a real significance. Few minds can avoid a sense that the commencement of a new year changes the air. When the past has been calamitous or dreary the belief is cherished with natural fervour. Had the year 1882 been disastrous, 1883 would have been yet more secure than now of a cordial welcome. Out of national depression in the past would have been deduced an augury for proportionate compensation in the brightness of the future. England may account itself fortunate that it has not to calculate on prosperity by regard to this consolatory doctrine of contrasts. All that a nation has done or suffered is likely to be reflected in the general character, though not in the details, of that which it is to do or suffer hereafter. New pages in national history commonly borrow their topics from the

old. Turns of expression are modified, not the spirit and tendency. 1883 certainly has no cause to repine at the necessity. 1882 has departed leaving a balance at the bank, on which its successor is free to draw and trade. If 1883 must be supposed to have adopted the responsibilities of 1882 along with its acquisitions, it is simply what could not have been avoided. A new year can never start entirely afresh. The debts of the old have to be taken over and discharged as best may be. The stock of leisure and liberty which any opening year has for application to its own peculiar tastes and proclivities is as limited as the margin of income a householder finds he has to expend at his own discretion after the demands of home are satisfied. The utmost to be expected is that the new year shall be permitted to undertake the uncompleted duties of the past, and be not set merely to waste its energies on attempts to undo and in laments over the irreversible. A wholesome forgetfulness of itself is the most fruitful legacy which the past can bequeath.

1882 decides upon the work 1883 has to attempt. Its pigeon-holes have to be searched, and will insist on being searched, for subject matter of the programmes of the ensuing twelvemonth. Out of its accumulated treasures will be derived the strength of 1883 for fulfilling its allotted task, and handing on the function to 1884. What 1883 is entitled to ask of 1882 is that it shall be allowed to follow the direction of its predecessor without being required continually to trace back the steps and deepen or obliterate them. The past is too much disposed to clog the present with a lengthening chain of memories to be justified or attacked. An assertion by one year of such a mortgage on the forces of the next, simply because by no choice of its own the present is obliged to go on with the work of the past, is a pretension against which each succeeding twelvemonth is bound to protest. The problem of Egyptian institutions would be comparatively easy could 1883 dismiss the recollections of 1882. France and England would have little difficulty in determining their relations in North Africa if ancient controversies could but be made to recognize that circumstances have superannuated them. At home questions of municipal reform and water reform, of bankruptcy legislation, of local self-government and county enfranchisement, even the Irish question itself, would be solved by common agreement among the moderate and judicious of all parties could politicians consent for an instant to look at things as they are and not as they were. A perpetual commemoration of bygone party battles is as undesirable as continuity in national action is desirable. In the field of literary and artistic labour the tyranny of the past tends to repress exertion from dread of the reproach of plagiarism ; in diplomacy and legislation the same despotic force brandishes in the face of reforms the shadow of former pledges and obligations and rancours. Never were Englishmen more learned in the history of literature and art ; and never did they accomplish so little. For Great Britain the last year was all but barren in both. No evidence is forthcoming as yet that the present year is about to make amends. British influence in the conduct of the world's affairs has seldom been more commanding. The immensity of British material resources

may be guessed from the inability of prolonged commercial stagnation to touch the national credit or to deaden mercantile courage. With the material elasticity of the country the intellectual after a fashion keeps even pace. At no period has education been so diffused. At none has the capacity for storing information been more completely trained, or the critical faculty been keener edged. An army of thinkers has been probing the human mind for the last twelve months, and has brought nothing to the surface. Authors by the thousand have been writing, and painters and sculptors by the thousand have been painting and carving, without a single visible result which the future will not spontaneously let die. It might almost seem as if the creative temper had deliberately resolved not to disturb itself in the persuasion that enough intellectual and artistic riches were already amassed. 1882 can point to no great work to rank among the national monuments of literary and artistic genius. It can instance the rise of no luminary fitted even simply to replace among the rulers of imagination those whose setting we have lately had to deplore. Happily, in this one particular the past is no absolute precedent for the future. In an interval of apparent torpor of the creative fancy, some new GEORGE ELIOT may be preparing to soar through the aerial spaces of romance ; some second ROSSETTI may be marking out a fresh kingdom in the regions of art. The widest expansion of mental cultivation does not insure any commensurate growth of creative genius. On the other hand, happily, the reign of critical coldness does not benumb creative genius, though it may be scared for a time into retirement and isolation.

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHARTS.

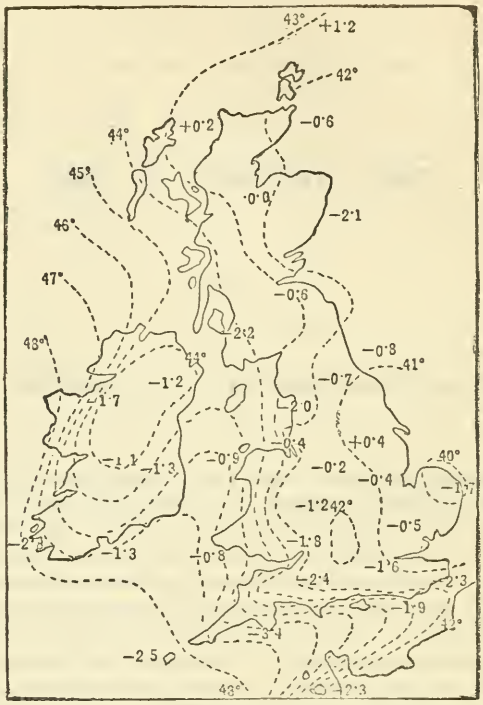
Each chart presents at a glance a clear and intelligible view of the distribution of temperature and the relative prevalence of rain over our islands. When we speak of temperature we refer, of course, to the mean temperature of the period to which the observations apply. The isotherms are drawn from the observations made at upwards of 50 stations, all of which are provided with carefully-verified instruments, exposed to the free circulation of the air under circumstances as nearly alike as it is at all possible to get them at the present time. The mean values used are the simple numerical means of the *maximum* and *minimum* daily readings, but an allowance has been made for the altitude of each station above the level of the sea. The correction employed for this purpose is that generally used by meteorologists when dealing with the effect of altitude on the temperature of damp, cloud-bearing air—viz., 1deg. Fahr. for each 300ft. of height. The value is not altogether free from objection, but, after all, is probably the best known for readings at stations situated, say, within 2,000ft. of the earth's surface; and though apparently misleading when applied to separate individual observations, has been found to answer well when applied to the means of numerous observations taken during both day and night.

Any one anxious to know for his own neighbourhood the mean temperature for the period to which the chart refers, may find it very closely indeed by obtaining from the chart the value indicated for the geographical position of his station, and deducting from the reading so obtained a correction for altitude above sea-level at the rate above-mentioned; the result will be such that (except for stations in altogether unusual positions) the figures obtained will differ but very slightly from those which would have been procured by the use of accurate and carefully-exposed instruments during the same period.

As the year runs on it will be found that the general direction or "trend" of the isotherms for the different months will undergo a marked change, indicating the great difference which there is between the winter and summer readings—a difference not merely in the value of the lines but in the relative distribution of heat over the country, and depending mainly on the relative prevalence of land and water in our neighbourhood.

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

JANUARY.



In the chart given above we have exhibited graphically the distribution over our islands of the mean temperature for the five weeks which ended on the 30th of January, 1882, or what is, on the average, the coldest five weeks in the year. We see that while in the extreme west and south-west of Ireland and in the Scilly Islands the mean readings were as high as 48deg., those over the more inland parts of Ireland were below 43·5deg., those in the eastern half of Scotland below 42deg., and those in parts of Norfolk below 40deg. The isotherms over Great Britain run as a rule from north to south, but are crowded together over our western and southern much more than over the eastern and central counties, the inland stations (except in the east and north-east parts of Great Britain) being much colder than those situated on the coast. This, as we have repeatedly pointed out, is the normal feature during the winter months; but the amount of the difference between the two, of course, varies from year to year, and is not nearly so marked this year as it was last. Then the whole country had been subject to frosts of unusual severity, while in the present year the air has been mild, especially in the north-west and north. Then we had mean temperatures for the whole of the period slightly below 28deg. in Cumberland, 29deg. over our west midland counties, and 30deg. over central Ireland, but this year the values are from 13deg. to 15deg. higher over these districts, while on our extreme south-western coasts the excess does not exceed 6deg. to 8deg.

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

Compared with the average condition for the month of January during the 13 years 1857-69, we find that temperature has been above the mean everywhere, the excess ranging from about 2deg. over our eastern counties to 4deg. over Scotland, and to 5deg. over Ireland. Judging by the "differences from the mean" now given in the "Weekly Weather Report" of the Meteorological Office, these values are not very dissimilar to those for the same month during the 20 years 1861-80, which have been recently calculated. The rainfall values show a very marked deficit in almost all places, the exceptional localities being the Shetlands and Hebrides and some parts of the north-western half of Scotland, in all of which the fall was in excess of the mean for this, their wettest, time of year. In the southern parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire also, and in the north of Nottinghamshire, the deficit is much less than in the districts adjacent, and one station (Bawtry) reports an excess of nearly half an inch. These exceptions will be found referred to later on.

It is now many years since we have been favoured by a winter so mild as the present one, and the difference between the conditions which prevailed during the period now under discussion and the corresponding period of the past two years is strikingly shown in the following tables :—

TEMPERATURE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Dez.	Dez	Deg	Dez.
Scotland, E. ..	57	20	39·5	51	4	29·4	57	29	42·1
England, N.-E...	53	17	36·0	43	0	30·2	53	28	41·1
England, E. ..	59	17	34·3	54	1	31·2	54	24	39·8
Midland Counties	58	13	35·3	54	0	29·3	60	24	40·6
England, S. ..	57	13	35·0	54	4	31·6	54	24	41·1
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	54	19	38·0	50	0	30·6	53	28	42·6
England, N.-W..	56	19	37·0	49	0	32·2	53	29	42·1
England, S.-W...	54	20	39·5	55	11	35·4	54	24	44·1
Ireland, N. ..	56	13	38·8	49	−2	32·0	56	28	43·6
Ireland, S	58	19	40·5	53	6	33·8	57	30	45·1

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Rainfall. 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1881.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1882.
		In.		In.		In.		
Scotland, E. ..	12	1·2	16	1·7	15	1·9	20	31
England, N.-E..	10	0·5	16	1·6	11	1·0	19	21
England, E. ..	10	0·5	20	1·7	13	1·5	21	13
Midland Counties	7	0·3	13	1·4	14	2·5	13	15
England, S. ..	8	1·0	14	2·2	10	1·5	17	10
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.								
Scotland, W. ..	12	2·0	14	1·3	21	4·9	18	11
England, N.-W..	8	1·6	13	2·1	21	3·4	23	11
England, S.-W...	8	1·4	13	3·1	18	3·3	29	16
Ireland, N. ..	12	2·1	16	1·0	20	2·4	23	20
Ireland, S	12	1·8	13	1·8	20	4·1	33	23

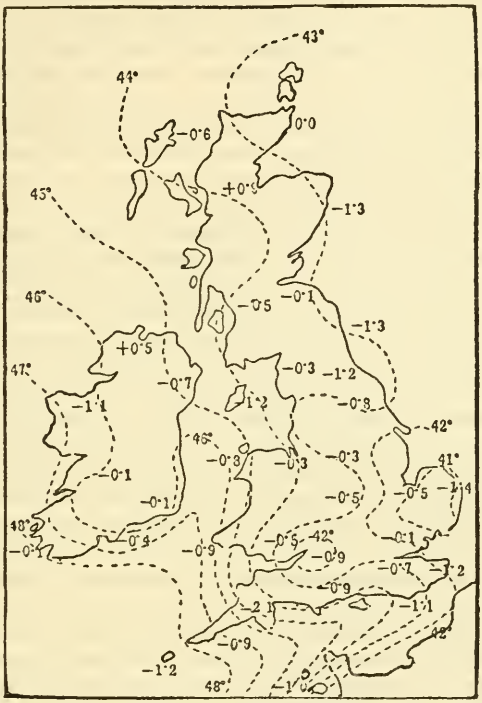
From these figures we see that (1), although the "highest observed" readings this year did not differ by very much from those of two years ago, yet with the mean values and the "lowest readings observed," matters were very different. Still more marked is the difference between the mean and *minimum* values for 1881 and 1882. In the present season the shaded thermometer has not been lower than 24deg. in any district, while in 1881 the zero point was reached in five out of the ten districts, and a reading of —2deg. in one of them. Taking the mean values we find that in 1881 seven out of the ten districts had a mean (sea level) temperature below the freezing point, while in the present year there is only one district in which the mean is within 8deg. of the freezing point, and that district is the east of England. In rainfall (as might be expected) we see that, notwithstanding the fact that we have had a dry period in most places, over the "principal grazing, &c. districts," the fall this year has been decidedly in excess of that either in that of 1881 or 1880, while in the "principal wheat-producing districts," 1881 and 1882 agree in being both of them wetter than 1880.

Such are the facts—how are they to be even approximately explained? Those of our readers who have observed from day to day the distribution of barometric pressure over western Europe will have noticed how persistently an anticyclone, or high-pressure system, has been lying over Germany and France, with its northern margin extending over our southern or eastern counties. Thus, while Central Europe has been suffering from continuous frost and fog, we in our more southerly regions have participated to a considerable degree in these most unpleasant conditions, and occasionally have experienced the fog in great severity. We have, however, been too near the edge of the anticyclone to feel its greatest cold, and the canopy of cloud having been so very dense and continuous, the terrestrial radiation of heat has been checked, and we have had nights, as a rule, but little colder than the days. While these conditions prevailed in the south, there have been depressions passing over or near our north-western and northern stations, in their journey from the Atlantic to Northern Europe; and, although they have seldom sufficed to produce gales of great severity, they have brought over our western and northern districts the mild and damp south-westerly breezes from the Atlantic, the results of which are traceable in the tables quoted. In the course of the first fortnight these depressions spread more completely over us than they did subsequently, and it was in this period that the bulk of the rain was experienced. Later on, when the depressions passed at a greater distance from us, the rainy weather was confined to our extreme north-western and northern regions, and thus it comes to pass that the only regions reporting an excess of rain are the Shetlands, Hebrides, and north-western half of Scotland, to which reference has already been made.

Another very interesting feature is found in the relative prevalence of bright sunshine. Over our southern counties only 10 per cent. (in London only 7 per cent.) of the possible amount of sunshine was actually experienced. The sky was so continuously covered with an impervious stratum of fog-like cloud (more especially in the third, fourth, and fifth weeks) that the sun's face was rarely seen. In the north-east and north of Great Britain, however, and the north of Ireland the percentage of sunlight was decidedly greater, but in the extreme north-west (*e.g.*, at Stornoway and Glasgow) the amounts were as small as those over our south-eastern counties. An observer placed in the last-named district, however, would have noticed a very different form of cloud from one situated in the extreme north-west—in the one a quiet, gloomy, continuous stratum of cloud was observed, accompanied by fogs and calms, but not rain; in the other large masses of composite cloud, driving along quickly with a strong wind and rain—the one the almost continuous attendant on winter anticyclones, the other the companion of cyclonic systems, with their rough, unsettled weather and mild temperatures

It is almost needless to say that the season has been exceedingly favourable for the autumn-sown crops; and, although in the absence of frost a drier air than we have had would have been better for agriculturists, yet farm work is reported to be on the whole in a forward state. The public health, though good on the whole, has been scarcely so good as in the preceding month, more particularly in London. With a decreasing temperature and so much fog the number of registered deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs increased to 543 in the week ended on the 28th, but those from smallpox and scarlet fever remained below the average. Diphtheria carried off about double its usual number of victims.

FEBRUARY.



The map here produced shows a distribution of temperature differing very essentially from that of either of the other Februaries for which our monthly reports have been published. It appears that during the four weeks which ended on February 27 the mean temperature ranged from a little below 41deg. over our Eastern counties (where it was lowest) to between 43deg. and 44deg. in Scotland and to between 45deg. and 48deg. over Ireland and the south-western counties of England. Thus the temperature for the month was (level for level) actually 2deg. or 3deg. higher over Scotland than it was over Norfolk and Suffolk, and, what is still more noteworthy, a little higher than in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. It is quite unnecessary to say that this is a very unusual phenomenon; but before attempting to explain it in any way it will be better to look still more fully into the other features which are exhibited. It will be observed that the mean temperature of our Eastern counties was not more than 1deg. or 2deg. below that of our Southern and Midland counties; and, in fact, if we omit the south of Wales, with Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset, we find that the variations in the temperature of the various parts of England were very slight indeed. Going a little further west, a great alteration is noticed. Wiltshire was about 5deg. or 6deg. colder than Land's End, and in Ireland the inland districts were 3deg. colder than the south-west coasts, so that the winter phenomenon in the distribution of temperature is very strongly marked. It must be remembered that we are here speaking

of sea-level temperatures; and that for higher levels we must deduct a value at the rate of 1deg. for each 300ft. of vertical elevation before we arrive at the actual mean temperature experienced at any given spot. Another curious feature may be noticed. The island of Jersey lies some 40 miles further south than the Scilly Islands, and yet the temperature of Jersey this month was nearly 5deg. lower than that of Scilly, and quite as low as that of Stornoway, in the Hebrides. Then, with regard to rainfall, over all but our north-western districts the fall was very much below its mean value; and, of the stations from which our map is prepared, the only one which reports an excess is Londonderry. In some cases (*e.g.*, on our north-eastern and south-eastern coasts) the deficit is so large that we see at once that hardly any rain fell at all, and yet in these districts the weather was far from being bright. On the contrary, a glance at the values obtained from the self-registering sunshine recorders shows that only 9 per cent. of the possible amount of sunshine was recorded in London, but about 20 per cent. over Ireland and 28 to 35 per cent. along the north-east coasts of Great Britain. If we turn to the daily reports received during this period we arrive at some explanation of these phenomena. At the commencement of the period an area of very high pressure lay over the eastern shores of the North Sea, its western margin extending over the greater part of our islands, where south-easterly to southerly breezes were experienced, accompanied by mild weather and slight showers in the West and North, but by quiet colder weather and fogs in England. On the 4th these fogs became extraordinarily dense about London, and the most astonishing effect was produced on the death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs. Only four hours of bright sunshine were recorded in London during the first week (ended on the 6th). The high pressure area gradually spread more and more over us until the 7th, when pressure began to give way somewhat decidedly, and southerly winds, veering to south-west, began to set in gradually, with rougher, milder, and softer weather. Southerly gales were felt in the West as the second week advanced, and spread to our Eastern districts later on. In the third week strong westerly to north-westerly winds and gales blew very generally, with cloudy weather; but the rainfall was heavy only at our western and north-western stations and (as a local phenomenon) in some parts of our Eastern counties. Then, after a short spell of bright weather, we had a renewal of the southerly and westerly winds towards the end of the month, with showery weather, followed by a very remarkable shift to the eastward at our more northern stations. The majority of the depressions observed passed either in a northerly direction outside our western coasts or in an easterly direction outside our northern coasts, their centres being as a rule at a great distance from us. Thus, the rainfall was generally slight, but heavier in the West and North than elsewhere; but the anticyclonic conditions prevalent in the East and South produced a continuance of fog and anticyclonic stratus cloud, which prevented the sun from shining so much as could be wished. Had the season been summer instead of winter, these fogs and stratus clouds would probably not have been present, and the weather over England, instead of being cool and dull, would have been magnificently fine, bright, and warm. The relatively cold weather at Jersey is explained by the fact that during all the latter half of the month cold anticyclonic weather prevailed over France and Germany, whence it was conveyed to Jersey by the prevalent easterly and south-easterly winds. In attempting to trace the prevalence of warm and cold periods of weather and to ascertain their cause these facts should not be lost sight of—viz., that while the anticyclonic condition brings a cold time in winter, it brings heat in summer, but that in the winter-time the cyclones, as a rule, bring the warm air currents, while in the summer their clouds cut off the solar rays and prevent temperature from rising to the height which it attains in the quieter, clearer anticyclonic spells.

Looking back now to the map for February, 1881, we find a most striking contrast. Then, an area of cold lay over all the eastern half of Scotland, where the mean inland readings

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

were 9deg. lower than those in the present year, and a very similar state of affairs was noticed in the north-east of England. Over the inland parts of Ireland there was a difference of 5deg. or 6deg. between last year and the present, and, going further south, even the Scilly Islands were 3deg. colder than in the present period, but were only 1deg. warmer than Jersey. With regard to rainfall, also, the contrast was almost as striking, for in 1881 a large excess was reported from almost all parts of the kingdom, the fall consisting largely of snow, sleet, and hail.

In the following tables there will be found the chief values of the temperature and rainfall of February in the past three years and those for bright sunshine in the past two years for 10 districts :—

TEMPERATURE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Highest Observed.	Lowest Observed.	Mean for Period.	Highest Observed.	Lowest Observed.	Mean for Period	Highest Observed.	Lowest Observed	Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg
Scotland, E. ..	57	25	41·6	50	14	34·5	59	27	43·3
England, N.-E. ..	56	17	40·3	50	22	35·8	58	27	42·5
England, E. ..	59	15	39·0	54	24	34·0	59	21	40·8
Midland Counties	57	13	40·3	52	21	37·5	56	25	42·0
England, S. ..	55	9	40·5	53	23	39·0	57	22	43·0
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	52	25	42·8	51	21	36·8	56	27	43·5
England, N.W. ..	53	20	41·3	54	20	38·0	56	28	43·0
England, S.-W. ..	57	20	44·5	53	26	41·0	61	28	44·5
Ireland, N. ..	54	27	43·0	52	19	39·8	56	31	45·3
Ireland, S	53	29	44·8	55	23	42·0	58	32	46·0

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

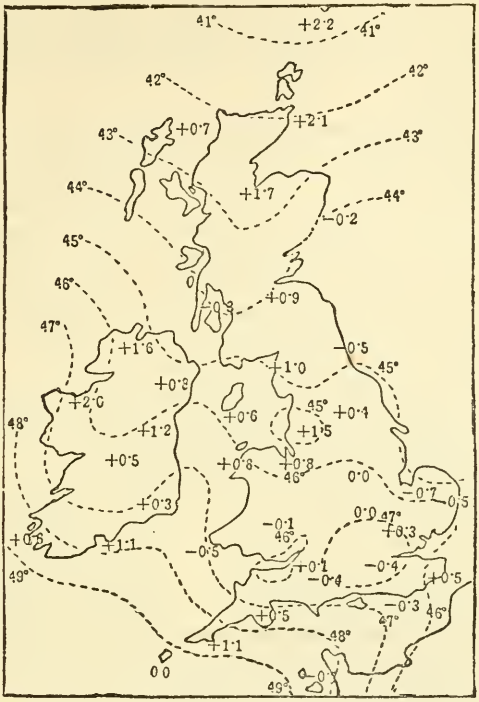
Districts.	Rainfall. 1880.		1881.		1882.		Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration.	
	No. of days with rain.	Total fall.	No. of days with rain.	Total fall.	No. of days with rain.	Total fall.	1881.	1882.
		In.		In.		In.		
Scotland, E. ..	16	2·4	16	3·5	14	1·6	19	37
England, N.E. ..	15	1·6	20	3·2	6	0·7	12	22
England, E. ..	18	2·2	19	3·0	10	1·2	11	18
Midland Counties	19	2·3	18	3·8	12	1·7	18	17
England, S. ..	20	2·9	15	2·7	10	1·0	14	16
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.								
Scotland, W. ..	21	4·0	17	4·8	20	4·0	21	15
England, N.W. ..	18	2·0	15	4·3	16	2·1	21	14
England, S.W. ..	20	3·2	16	4·3	12	2·1	23	25
Ireland, N. ..	19	2·8	20	3·5	18	2·3	16	21
Ireland, S. ..	21	4·8	13	4·2	19	3·0	23	20

These figures show at once how very superior the weather during this portion of the present year has been to that of the corresponding season in the two previous years, and especially to that of the year 1881. Not only are the mean temperatures greatly in excess of those for either of the preceding years, but the highest readings reached show an equal or even a greater superiority ; the *minimum* readings, however, though much higher than those for 1880, are somewhat lower for the English districts than those of 1881. In rainfall the present year gives values much lower than those either for 1880 or 1881, and the importance of this, when we remember the mildness of the air, cannot well be overrated. We come now to sunshine, and here the reports are less satisfactory. In the east of Scotland 35 per cent. of the possible amount of sunshine was actually registered, while in the north-east of England the amount was 22 per cent., and in the south-west of England and the south of Ireland the percentage values were 25 and 20 respectively. Over England, however, the values ranged only from 14 to 18 per cent., being decidedly lower than those of 1881. These figures afford painful evidence of the dismal character of a British winter. We have now advanced well into March, when we may hope that the fogs have come practically to an end, except occasionally in the early mornings or late at night. We begin to feel more and more the warmth of the solar rays ; and although the proverbial easterly blasts of our springtime are often very severe, we may congratulate ourselves that up to the present time we have had none of them. The weather remains very mild and open and the air comparatively dry ; and, while some of the nights have been quite sharp and frosty, the days have been often very genial. On the 14th a *max-*

imum temperature of 62deg. in the shade was recorded in London, after a *minimum* of 32deg. in the shade and 23deg. on the grass in the early morning.

The death-rate in London during the month was in excess of the average for the corresponding period of the past 10 years, the excess being due mainly to diseases of the respiratory organs, which were fatal in 647 cases during the first week, 994 in the second, 769 in the third, and 545 in the fourth. Nevertheless, it appears that in the course of the eight weeks which ended on February 25 the death-rate was lower than it was two years ago, but rather greater than in last year. The accounts from the agricultural districts are very favourable, but fruit trees are getting into a very forward state, and their bloom, consequently, runs a serious risk of being frosted later on, especially over the inland and south-eastern counties of England.

MARCH.



The winter season, now fairly passed away, has been marked by mild dry weather of singular uniformity. It has been far from the warmest on record—even during the past 40 years—but there have been no severe frosts at all. None of those spells of severe cold have been observed, lasting, perhaps, for only a week or two, but which accompany most of even our milder winter seasons; only a steady prevalence of conditions differing but little from the normal in either direction.

Now the first five weeks of spring have passed, and the mean (sea level) temperature of the air during that period has varied from a little above 49deg. off our south-western coasts, to about 41deg. at the southern extremity of the Shetland Isles. Over the northern and north-western parts of the Kingdom the land stations have remained colder than those on the coast; but in the Southern Counties the influence of the advancing sun is already clearly marked—the mean readings over the Home Counties being distinctly higher than those in the surrounding districts, whether inland or maritime. An exceptional phenomenon is again shown in the neighbourhood of the Bristol Channel, where the temperatures seem to have been as much below as those in the Home Counties have been above those in the surrounding regions. The reason for this is, at present, not quite clear, and it should be noted that the peculiarity is the result of observations at two stations only. Now, if we compare the general distribution of temperature for this period with the mean distribution for the 13 years 1857-69, we find that the air this year has been warmer than the

mean by about 4deg. over England, and by about 3deg. over Scotland and Ireland—a difference of considerable importance both to vegetable and animal life; and a little further examination will explain how it is that the excess is greater over England than in either of the other divisions of the United Kingdom. In England the amount of cloud has been smaller and its density slighter than in either Scotland or Ireland, and as the sun's rays are now becoming powerful, and his stay above the horizon is increasing to a very considerable length of time, any deficit of cloud over England when compared with that over Scotland and Ireland cannot fail to make itself felt in the temperatures recorded.

Turning now to the rainfall values, we find that, while over the more southern counties of England the fall has been somewhat short of the average, the amounts measured over Ireland and the north-western and extreme northern parts of Great Britain have been decidedly in excess. This is more difficult for people in England than for those in the more northern and western districts to realize, especially as in the interval which elapsed between April 3 and April 11 scarcely a drop of rain fell in any part of the country, and, to the unaided memory, the air seems to have been continuously dry for many weeks past. It will, however, be seen, later on, when and how the falls occurred which brought up the amounts to within so few tenths of an inch of the average quantities even over England.

The next step is to compare the temperature, rainfall, and sunshine of the period now under review with that of the corresponding portion of the years which immediately preceded it. This is done in the following tables:—

TEMPERATURE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg.
Scotland, E. ..	61	26	41·0	59	12	37·2	63	23	43·4
England, N.-E. ..	60	23	41·6	62	17	39·8	66	29	44·6
England, E. ..	65	21	43·0	61	21	41·0	65	28	45·1
Midland Counties	63	23	43·4	63	16	41·2	65	27	45·0
England, S. ..	65	22	44·8	62	22	43·0	66	26	46·2
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	60	27	42·8	55	19	39·2	55	29	44·0
England, N.W. ..	59	26	43·0	56	19	40·4	60	29	45·0
England, S-W. ..	62	29	46·0	58	21	43·6	64	28	46·4
Ireland, N. ..	61	27	44·2	57	19	41·4	60	29	45·1
Ireland, S	60	28	46·4	59	20	44·0	61	31	46·8

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Rainfall. 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1881.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1882.
		In.		In.		In.		
Scotland, E. ..	13	1·7	18	2·5	23	2·5	36	36
England, N.E. ..	9	1·0	19	2·3	17	1·7	33	31
England, E. ..	10	0·6	13	1·7	13	1·9	43	39
Midland Counties	9	1·1	14	2·3	13	2·3	39	31
England, S. ..	8	0·7	13	2·6	16	1·9	37	40
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.								
Scotland, W. ..	15	3·6	19	3·9	27	4·3	31	25
England, N.-W. ..	14	2·6	19	3·4	20	3·3	28	23
England, S.W. ..	19	2·1	16	3·5	23	3·0	39	35
Ireland, N. ..	18	2·7	19	3·4	29	3·9	35	31
Ireland, S	17	3·2	16	3·1	25	4·1	33	33

From these figures we see at once how much warmer the month has been in the present year than in either of those which preceded it. This is evident not only in the mean values, but also in the extreme points reached—whether of heat during the daytime or cold at night. And yet the amount of bright sunshine this year has been smaller than that recorded last year. We have, however, lacked the severe colds and snows which occurred during the earlier part of March, 1881, and the biting easterly winds experienced near its close. In fact, the prominent feature in the weather for several months past, especially over England, has been the absence of any of the very marked extremes which often accompany the early parts of spring. With regard

to rainfall, it will be seen by consulting the table that the season of 1880 was by far the driest in the past three years, especially over England and the east of Scotland. In the present year Ireland and the west of Scotland have been wetter than in 1881, while in England and the east of Scotland there has been very little difference between these two.

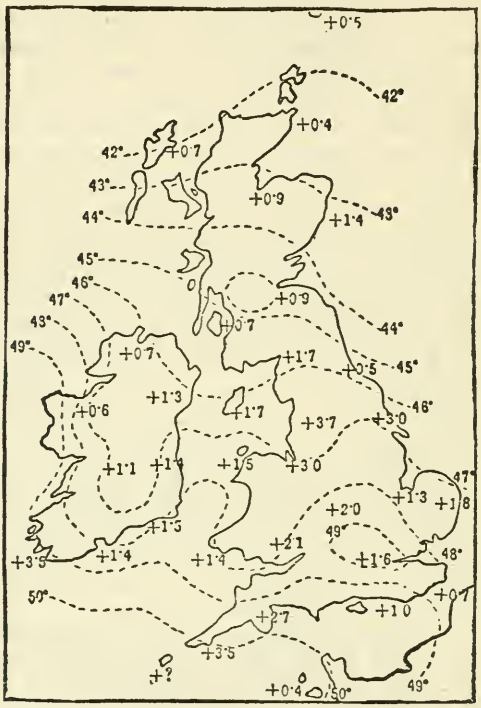
The general mildness of the weather during this time, and the excess of rain in the western and north-western districts, accompanied by a deficit in the south, seem to be owing to the fact that during the greater part of the month a high pressure system has prevailed over France and the south-eastern parts of our islands, while depressions have been travelling in a northerly or easterly direction outside our extreme western and northern coasts. The cloudiness and rain which accompany these cyclonic systems have, therefore, been felt at the Scotch and Irish stations, while the drier airs and clearer skies of the anti-cyclonic systems have been experienced in the south. Occasionally (*e.g.*, in the weeks ending on the 6th and 27th) these cyclonic systems have extended all over the country, and on some occasions they have been accompanied by subsidiary disturbances whose tracks lay over our southern counties. On these occasions considerable falls of rain (and some snow) have been experienced even in the more southern districts, which, taken together, have brought up the aggregate of rainfall to a value but little below the mean for the time of year. Towards the end of the month a marked change occurred, the relative distribution of pressure was entirely changed, and dry easterly winds set in all over the country.

The public health during the month has been good; the number of deaths per week in London from diseases of the respiratory organs has decreased considerably, from 994 in the early part of February, to about 400 in the latter part of March. Those from smallpox have been very few in number, but whooping-cough has been very fatal. From the agricultural districts the reports are very satisfactory. A cry for mild rains over England began to be raised towards the end of the month, and this became stronger as April advanced; but at the time of writing the desire seems to be in a fair way to be gratified. Altogether the outlook, considering the early period of the year, is very cheering—much better than for many years past, and we have now only to await with all the patience we can muster the arrival of the late spring and the summer to see whether the growing season which has commenced so well will be followed by an ingathering equally favourable.

Over the south-eastern districts of England the mean temperature of March is about 41·5deg., while that of April is 47·2deg. The young crops begin to grow rapidly. The mean temperature of March at the warmest part of the day is, in clear weather, 53·8deg.; and in dull weather, 43·9deg.; in April these values advanced to 63·5deg. and 50·1deg. respectively. The nights are very sharp when the sky is clear, and frosts on the ground are frequent. The north-easterly wind is, on the average, 6deg. colder than that from south-west, and in addition to this its comparative dryness and freedom from cloud makes it the carrier of sharper nights than that from any other quarter.

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

APRIL.



The weather experienced over the British Islands during the four weeks which ended on Monday, the 1st of May, 1882, may be best considered in two separate portions—viz. (1), a dry period, which lasted till the 11th, after having been with us for more than a fortnight, and (2), a wet, unsettled period, which remained with us almost uninterruptedly from the 12th to the close of the month. In the former the weather was essentially anticyclonic, a high-pressure area being located over Northern Europe and extending its south-western segment over the greater part of the British Islands; the prevalent winds with us were, consequently, easterly and north-easterly —a continuation of those which set in during the latter part of March—but they were never very strong in force. The air was dry, and, at times, rather "searching," but not at all approaching in severity the easterly winds to which we have been accustomed in the spring time of recent years. The sky, as a rule, was bright and cheerful, no less than 50 to 70 per cent. of the possible sunshine having been actually registered during the first week. Temperature, which was slightly in excess of its mean value over nearly the whole of England and the southern half of Ireland, was somewhat in

defect over Scotland and the north of Ireland, where the clouds were, relatively, dense and numerous. After the 11th, however, a change came, and, with the appearance of well-formed depressions over our western and northern districts, and subsidiary disturbances over England, the weather broke up completely. Considerable quantities of rain fell from time to time, the falls over England being, however, as a rule, separated by distinct intervals of bright sunshine, and in this respect England was much more favoured than either the northern half of Ireland or any part of Scotland. In the north snow fell at times. Some of the depressions were deep, and produced winds of unusual severity for the time of year, especially over the southern, eastern, and south-midland counties. Chief among these was the depression of Saturday, the 29th. Advancing, as it did, with unusual rapidity from the west-south-westward, and passing quickly over Devon, Cornwall, Wiltshire, and our midland counties to our north-east coast, it produced steep gradients for southerly and south-westerly winds over all the southern half of England, the Channel, and France, and was accompanied by squalls having a violence which reminded one more of the celebrated gale of October 14 last year than of anything that has occurred since. A good deal of rain (but not an excessive quantity) fell with this storm; and not only were numerous fine sturdy trees broken off or uprooted, but the young foliage on those which stood was blasted in a very peculiar manner. At Tunbridge-wells, Richmond, and in some parts of the southern suburbs of London there were distinct traces of sea salt found on the trees, and this, combined with the damage done to the blossom and the young shoots by the dashing together of the boughs, has, in very many cases, proved of serious consequence to what promised to be an unusually heavy crop of fruit.

As a final result of all these changes we find from our chart that, on the whole, the mean temperature of the period varied from about 50deg. at Land's End and 49deg. in the extreme south-west of Ireland to about 46 deg. over the most northern parts of Ireland and England and to 42deg. in the north of Scotland. Local warm patches are found over the south-east of England and the south of Scotland, and a cold patch over Ireland. These values, compared with the mean readings for April during the 13 years, 1857-69, show that there has been a deficit of heat for the season amounting to about 2deg. over North Britain and 1deg. over the greater part of Ireland; while in the southern districts of England the heat has been about its normal value. The warm area found over the home counties appears to be the result of the relatively large amount of sunshine which has been enjoyed in those regions, developing, in the usual manner (but in a limited degree), the summer characteristics of warm inland and cool seaside stations.

Of rainfall there has been an excess everywhere, but especially over the western and midland parts of England, which were affected more than other districts by the subsidiary depressions already mentioned. On our north-eastern and extreme northern coasts the excess amounted to only a few tenths of an inch. The sunshine value cannot be exhibited clearly in the map, but the amounts recorded range from about 30 per cent. of the possible duration in Scotland to about 35 per cent. over the north of Ireland and our north-midland counties, to 44 per cent. at Valentia, and to between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. over the most southern districts of England. At Jersey 55 per cent. of the possible duration was actually recorded. By the expression "possible duration" is meant the amount of sunshine which would have been recorded had every day of the period been entirely cloudless and the air perfectly free from fog or haze. The period during which observations of "bright sunshine" have been made automatically is too brief for us to say whether the values quoted are above the average or not, the present report being the first one in which we are enabled

to quote for all districts the values for every three Aprils in succession. Bearing in mind, however, the general nature of the weather which we have recently experienced, it would suggest itself to most people that 40 to 50 per cent. of the possible duration for a whole month represents a very fair amount of sunshine for this time of the year.

The mean Hygrometric condition of the air in London was as follows :—

Hour.	Temp of Air. Deg.	Weight of Vapour in 10 cubic feet of Air. Grains.	Drying Power per 10 cubic feet of Air. Grains
Noon	53	29	17
9 p.m...	48	27	11
2 a.m...	46	28	8

The following Tables will enable us to compare the principal features of the temperature, rainfall, and sunshine of the April of this year with those for the corresponding month in the years 1881 and 1880 :—

TEMPERATURE.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Dez.	Deg	Deg	Deg
PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, E. ..	62	31	45·3	61	23	43·5	61	26	43·0
England, N.-E...	64	31	46·0	66	26	43·3	65	26	44·8
England, E. ..	69	31	47·0	67	27	45·8	67	29	47·1
Midland Counties	66	27	46·6	69	25	46·5	68	26	47·0
England, S. ..	67	32	47·8	69	26	47·3	65	30	49·0
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	61	32	46·5	65	26	45·0	65	26	44·8
England, N.-W..	62	28	46·5	66	24	46·0	63	29	46·8
England, S.-W...	66	32	48·0	65	29	47·0	63	31	48·5
Ireland, N. ..	59	29	46·0	61	25	46·5	62	25	46·3
Ireland, S	60	31	46·5	63	27	48·0	62	29	47·5

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Districts.	Rainfall 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.									
		In.		In.		In.			
Scotland, E. ..	17	2·8	15	1·3	15	2·6	29	27	29
England, N.-E...	17	2·9	13	1·3	16	3·7	30	30	34
England, E. ..	19	2·7	14	1·2	19	3·2	32	39	41
Midland Counties	16	2·1	9	1·1	18	3·4	33	33	39
England, S. ..	17	2·5	11	0·9	18	3·3	32	27	42
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	20	4·4	12	1·7	13	3·5	36	37	36
England, N.-W...	16	2·0	12	1·6	18	4·3	34	34	34
England, S.-W...	19	2·8	13	1·5	21	4·6	43	29	45
Ireland, N. ..	23	3·9	19	1·7	18	2·6	40	34	37
Ireland, S	21	4·1	13	1·6	19	3·9	42	32	41

From these figures we see that, taken altogether, the temperature of this season has not differed very much from that of last; in some districts one season and in the remainder the other has had the advantage. In both of these years, however, Scotland was decidedly colder than in 1880, while in England and Ireland the difference is irregular and hardly worth noting. Not so with rainfall, for in all districts the April of 1881 was by far the driest of the three. In the present year the fall has been much larger than in either of the other two, except in Scotland and the north of Ireland, and in those districts the balance lies in favour of 1880. When we come to bright sunshine we find very little difference between the years 1880 and 1882 so far as the south of Ireland and south-west of England are concerned, but in the other districts the present year has had the advantage. In April, 1881, Ireland and the south and south-west of England were very short of sunshine; but the other districts were not very different from what they have been this year.

Thus, then, the weather of the month, taken by itself, was not so very superior to that of the same period in the two preceding years; but when we remember the position it has occupied in coming after so genial a winter, we see at once how it is that vegetation is so much more forward and the season apparently so much further "advanced" than in 1880 and 1881.

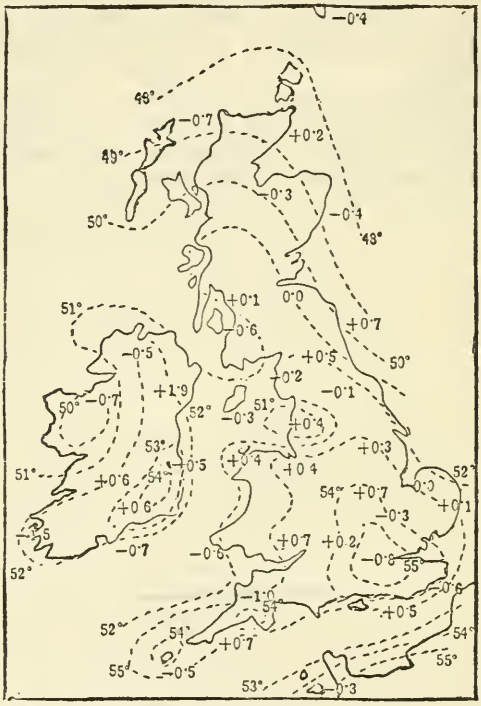
The public health during April remained, on the whole, good; but a few exceptions are noted. The number of deaths from whooping-cough remained very high,

nearly double the average in London. Those from smallpox were very low, and those from measles but little in excess of the mean. Diphtheria, however, has been very fatal (more than three times the average number of deaths having occurred in the last week of the period); while croup has been somewhat more fatal than usual.

From agricultural districts the reports differ considerably. On heavy lands the rains have apparently done harm, and even in other parts murmurs began to be heard towards the end of the month, and farmers were longing for a warm, dry spell. May is now advancing rapidly, and at present has been remarkably free from sharp night frosts—those enemies to a good crop of fruit at the close of the year. The cold seems to have worn itself out in the work of the three winters which preceded the one which has just ended; so that even when we have had our dry easterly winds this year they have not been nearly so harsh as for several years past, nor have this season's night frosts been worthy of mention beside those of the seasons referred to.

May is, on the average, 5deg. warmer than April; and, judging by the portion which has passed and the conditions now prevalent, it seems likely to maintain its supremacy. Let us hope that the present year will prove a seasonable one throughout—remunerative to farmers, pleasant and healthy to all.

MAY.



The weather of May was divided into three distinct portions: the first a changeable, showery period, marked by very varying winds and showery weather in continuation of those experienced during the latter part of April, but unaccompanied by the severe winds which were felt during that period; the second a quiet, fine period, commencing about the end of the first week, and continuing with little interruption until the 20th. During this spell an anti-cyclone lay over our islands and the neighbouring northern parts of the Continent; the winds were chiefly easterly or south-easterly, and occasionally blew very freshly over our more southern districts. The range of temperature was large, the day *maxima* being often high, while the night *minima* were very low, the air proving treacherous to those who were allured by the bright sunshine into sitting and reading out of doors. Then came the third period, in which thunderstorms prevailed very frequently over England, and the rainfall at all but the most northern stations was in excess of the average. This broken weather was brought about by the advance of depressions to our more southern districts from the Spanish

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

Peninsula, causing at first a considerable increase in the force of the easterly wind, followed by a great admixture of currents from south-west and east. Intervals of bright weather were occasionally experienced, but these grew less frequent, and it is to be regretted that they have been conspicuous by their rarity ever since. As a result of these changes, however, we find by the chart given above that over Great Britain the mean temperature of the four weeks ranged from a little above 55deg. in the neighbourhood of London to a little above 50deg. over the south of Scotland, and to about 48·5deg. in the north of Scotland. In Ireland it varied from somewhat above 54deg. in the south-east to rather below 50deg. over Connaught. The general trend of the isotherms is very interesting, not only as showing the excess of warmth at the inland compared with the coast stations, but in again indicating a very decided "warm area" over the south-eastern counties of Ireland. Our readers will readily recall to mind that a similar phenomenon began to appear in the May of 1881, when (as will be seen further on) the weather experienced was fine and bright for the time of year, and in many ways very similar to that of the period now under review. With regard to rainfall, it will be seen that the amounts measured varied a great deal locally, some stations reporting an excess and others a deficit in almost all districts. At none of the stations were the variations from the normal values very great, whether on the side of excess or defect; and, taken as a whole, the fall over the country was probably very little different from the mean quantity. Now, compare these general conditions with those experienced in 1881 and 1880. This may be done by referring to the following tables :—

TEMPERATURE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg
Scotland, E. ..	76	30	48·8	75	30	50·5	76	33	49·5
England, N.-E. ..	70	28	47·8	78	30	51·0	71	30	50·1
England, E. ..	74	28	49·0	79	28	52·5	73	31	52·5
Midland Counties	74	27	49·5	73	23	53·3	73	30	52·5
England, S. ..	73	23	50·8	75	28	53·5	74	33	54·1
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c.. DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	73	31	49·5	78	32	51·8	72	33	51·1
England, N.W. ..	69	29	49·3	75	32	52·5	71	31	52·0
England, S.-W. ..	78	30	52·3	73	33	53·3	67	35	52·1
Ireland, N. ..	69	28	49·8	76	32	52·8	72	31	51·1
Ireland, S	72	29	51·8	74	32	53·8	71	34	52·3

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Rainfall. 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
		In.		In.		In.			
Scotland, E. ..	10	0·5	10	1·8	12	1·4	40	53	50
England, N.E. ..	8	0·5	11	1·1	11	1·9	40	55	52
England, E. ..	8	0·5	9	1·0	11	1·6	45	53	55
Midland Counties	6	0·4	10	1·3	11	2·3	44	49	51
England, S. ..	5	0·3	10	1·1	10	1·5	43	49	51
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	7	0·8	13	3·1	12	2·2	47	54	54
England, N.W. ..	4	0·4	12	3·4	11	1·8	49	53	56
England, S.W. ..	4	0·2	9	1·0	11	1·7	50	61	52
Ireland, N. ..	9	0·9	14	2·2	14	2·2	48	49	56
Ireland, S. ..	5	0·7	12	1·9	13	2·0	50	57	57

From Table I. it appears that on the whole the present period has been rather colder than that of last year, except over the midland, eastern, and southern parts of England, where the values for the two years are almost identical. In May, 1881, however, the range of temperature was decidedly greater than it was this year. The night frosts were then very sharp at the English stations, while some of the days were very warm, the *maxima* ranging from 76deg. to 79deg. Both of these seasons, however, were distinctly warmer than that of 1880, which was cold and dull, but very dry. With regard to rainfall, the present season has been wetter over the midland and south-eastern parts of England than that of last year, but much drier in the west

of Scotland and on our north-west coasts. In both of these years, however, the falls, though moderate, were greatly in excess of those for 1880. Then again, as to the prevalence of bright sunshine, we have recently had more than half of the *maximum* possible amount, and the same may be said, speaking generally, of 1881, but in 1880 it was only in our western districts that the recorded readings approached that value, the "principal wheat-producing districts" having then had only 40 to 45 per cent.

Thus, then, the May of 1882 compares favourably with either of the two which immediately preceded it; and it may be added that, when contrasted with the mean conditions prevalent during the 13 years 1857-69, it appears that England this year was decidedly warmer than the normal condition, while Scotland was about its mean temperature, and the western parts of Ireland were cold.

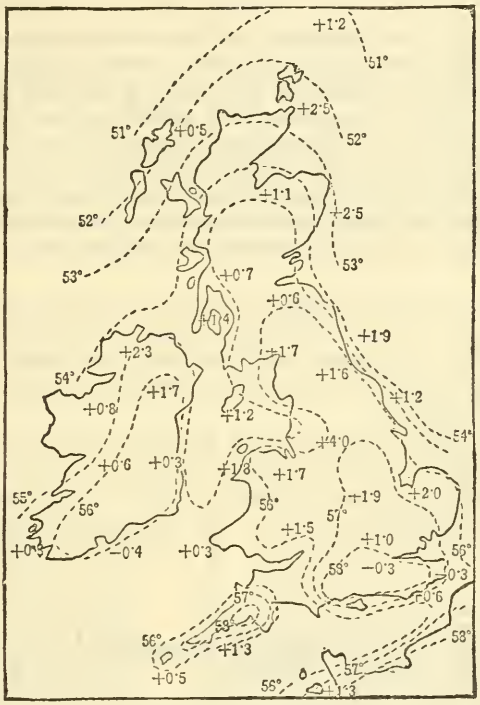
The mean Hygrometric condition of the air in London was as follows :—

Hour.	Temp of Air. Deg.	Weight of Vapour in 10 cubic feet of Air. Grains.	Drying Power per 10 cubic feet of Air. Grains.
Noon ..	60	36	22
9 p.m...	55	32	17
2 a.m...	50	32	10

Nearly all of the depressions reported passed over in a north-easterly direction, the centres of some passing outside our extreme west and north-west coasts, while others came towards our southern districts from Spain and the Bay of Biscay. The latter were the bearers of the thunderstorms which were observed at the English and French stations, while the former brought rain mainly to the Scotch and Irish districts. None of them were deep, and two of them, after reaching our coasts from the south-westward, recurved and passed away again to the Atlantic in a north-westerly direction.

From the agricultural districts the reports received during May were, on the whole, not so favourable as could be wished, especially those from the hop-growing counties. Blight of various kinds has been very prevalent on the hops and also on many kinds of fruit trees and vegetables, while the season, as it advances, shows more and more strongly how much the fruit trees suffered from the terrible gale of April 29.

JUNE.



The report for June covers a period of five weeks, of which the first four were continuously cold, wet, thundery, and unsettled, while the fifth was fair and genial. Until the close of the period nothing worthy the name of good summer weather had been experienced. The month opened with a renewal of the bad weather which set in about the 20th May, temperature being slightly below the mean, the winds northerly, veering towards east and freshening. A depression soon came over the Bay of Biscay, and, travelling northwards, reached our south-west coasts about the 2d. Thunderstorms and rain spread rapidly over us, and as the disturbance moved northwards and north-eastwards along the Irish and Scotch coasts the wind gradually drew into south and south-west. Then followed a fortnight in which southerly and south-westerly winds alternated with those from north-west and north; temperature decreased steadily, so that in the week which ended on Monday, the 19th, the mean temperature of the air was from 4deg. to 6deg. lower than the average for the 20 years 1861-80. Thunderstorms were of almost daily occurrence, the air was constantly damp, and the effects on vegetation were most severe, especially on the hops. A somewhat more favour-

able change then set in: the northerly winds disappeared, the thermometer rose a little, but the rainfall continued in excess, and the heat and amount of sunshine were in defect of their respective averages. In the last week, however, conditions were much more favourable; the thermometer rose to a little above its normal level for the time of year, and on one occasion reached the height of 77deg. over the greater part of England. The fall of rain also decreased decidedly, so that, except in Scotland and the North of Ireland, the amounts measured were short of the mean. The finest weather was that experienced over the South of England, where, with a mean temperature of 61deg., the fall of rain during the entire week was only one tenth of an inch.

As a result of all these changes, we find by the map that the mean temperature of the whole period of five weeks ranged from a little above 58deg. over the home counties, and also over Devonshire, to about 54deg. in the North-West of Ireland and to a little above 51deg. in the Hebrides and southern parts of the Shetlands. These values show an advance on the corresponding readings for May, amounting to only 4deg. in Scotland and the West of Ireland, 3deg. over England, and 2deg. over the South-East of Ireland. Putting these figures in another way, it may be said that the advance of temperature from the middle of May to June was not more than half the normal amount over England, and only one-third of the normal value over the South-East of Ireland.

Compared with the average conditions for June, it will be found that there was a deficit of heat this year amounting to 3deg. over Ireland and England, and 2deg. in Scotland; heavy clouds have prevailed in the daytime, while sharp night frosts have been frequent on the grass over England, and the air has often been very harsh and treacherous.

The weather in June has not been good for several years past. This will be seen on examining carefully the following tables, which give the principal features of the temperature, rainfall, and bright sunshine in each of the past three years:—

TEMPERATURE.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.									
	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg
Scotland, E. ..	73	34	54·2	81	32	55·0	76	37	54·4
England, N.-E. ..	74	38	53·8	84	34	56·2	75	33	55·0
England, E. ..	82	34	56·0	87	35	58·2	76	38	56·4
Midland Counties	76	30	55·4	85	33	57·8	77	35	56·0
England, S. ..	86	33	56·4	87	35	58·4	77	37	57·2
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	76	35	54·6	82	35	54·8	75	37	55·0
England, N.W. ..	78	34	55·0	78	36	56·0	73	36	55·6
England, S.-W. ..	75	39	56·2	79	35	56·4	74	36	55·8
Ireland, N. ..	76	34	54·4	83	30	55·2	71	33	55·1
Ireland, S	75	37	55·8	77	32	55·8	75	36	56·0

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

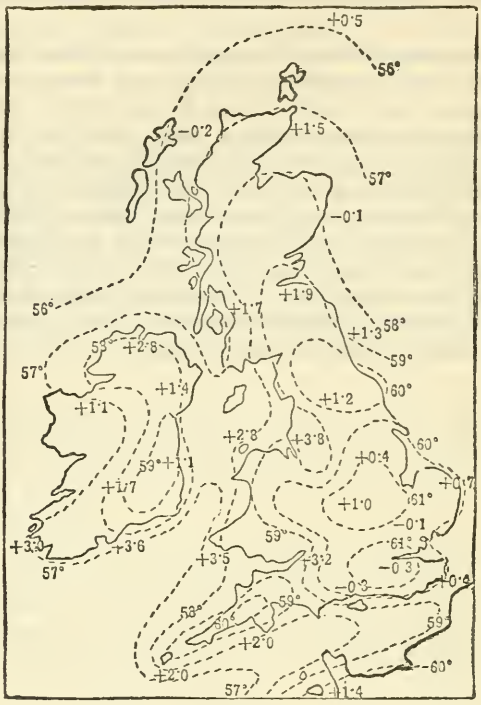
Districts.	Rainfall. 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.									
		In.		In.		In.			
Scotland, E. ..	16	1·7	20	2·5	23	3·5	40	34	37
England, N.E. ..	19	3·2	17	2·0	20	3·6	32	32	37
England, E. ..	23	3·0	12	2·1	18	3·4	33	34	37
Midland Counties	25	4·6	17	2·0	20	4·2	31	36	33
England, S. ..	21	2·9	9	2·3	19	2·9	32	44	23
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	19	2·8	24	4·7	21	4·9	40	33	37
England, N.W. ..	20	4·5	18	3·1	22	4·8	32	37	36
England, S.W. ..	19	2·4	20	3·2	23	4·0	37	49	44
Ireland, N. ..	21	4·1	25	4·6	26	4·5	40	26	35
Ireland, S. ..	20	3·5	22	4·7	25	3·7	38	31	49

Here we see that not only has the present season been colder on the whole than that of 1881, but at no part of the month have we recorded *maxima* at all approaching some of those recorded last year. In addition to this, we have had in the wheat-

growing districts an amount of rain this year from 40 to 100 per cent. heavier than in 1881, and large quantities in the principal grazing districts also. With regard to bright sunshine, the present year does not compare unfavourably with those which immediately precede it, except in the South of England, and there the deficiency has been serious. In "England S." not one-fourth of the possible sunshine was recorded, which may partly account for the deplorable condition of the hop gardens this year.

Good hygrometrical observations are, unhappily, rare, but those taken in London show that at noon, with a mean temperature of 61deg., there was an average of 39 grains of moisture present in each 10 cubic feet of air, and that the said bulk of air then possessed a drying power equal nearly to 22 grains. At 9 p.m. the mean temperature was 57deg., the weight of vapour present in the (10 cubic feet) of air was 38 grains, and the drying power 15 grains. At 2 a.m. the temperature was 53deg., the weight of vapour present 39 grains, and the drying power 7 grains. The variations in these values from time to time are very interesting; thus in the wet (third) week the weight of vapour present at noon ranged from 28 to 36 grains per 10 cubic feet of air, while the drying power was as low as 13 to 24; whereas in the fifth (dry) week the weight of vapour present had actually increased to between 38 and 51 grains, while the drying power had also increased to between 11 and 40 grains.

JULY.



The month of July had scarcely commenced when the brief spell of fine weather which set in at the latter part of June broke up entirely, and we had a return of the old, old story of heavy showers, frequent thunder, and cold air. On the 4th the thermometer in many places did not rise to 60deg. all day, and in the first week of the period now under notice more than three inches of rain fell both in North Devon and at some stations in the north-west of England. Pressure was high both over France and Northern Europe, while shallow depressions followed one another over our islands, moving generally in a north-easterly direction. These caused southerly and south-westerly winds, which blew more strongly on our western and northern coasts than over the central and south-eastern districts of England. In the west and north-west rain fell every day. Very little improvement was noticed until the third week of the month, when the rain became slighter and less frequent over our eastern and southern counties and the spells of sunshine more continuous. Thunderstorms were, nevertheless, still experienced in many places, but the worst of them were felt in Scotland. Temperature was several degrees lower than the average at the English and Irish stations, and the winds were fresh from south-west and west. In the fourth week, however, a decided improvement took place so far as the fall of rain is concerned, the only districts where an excessive amount fell being those in the extreme north-west of Great Britain. Tempera-

ture, however, was still below its mean value, and at the most western stations sunshine was very deficient.

As a result of all these changes it appears from the map given on the previous page that the mean temperature (at the sea level) ranged from a little above 61deg. over our south-eastern counties to a little below 56deg. off our extreme north-western and northern coasts. The western districts of Ireland were very cold, gloomy, and wet, but relatively warm areas were found over Devon and Cornwall and over the inland parts of England generally. The rainfall in Ireland and England was in excess over all but our south-eastern counties, where the falls, though frequent, were comparatively slight; but Scotland seems to have had very little, if any, more than its normal quantity. The amount of cloud, however, was very large, only 25 per cent. of the possible amount of sunshine being recorded at our extreme north-western stations, 30 per cent. over Ireland, and 40 to 45 per cent. over England. Thus the general condition of the weather has been singularly unfavourable; and on referring to the normal conditions for this time of year we find that the mean temperature of the past month was 3 deg. below the mean over the home counties and the eastern half of Ireland, but that it differed little from the mean in Scotland generally. While speaking of the mean values it will be useful to compare those of the period now under discussion with those of the corresponding periods in 1880 and 1881. This may be done by referring to the following tables :—

TEMPERATURE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg
Scotland, E. ..	75	40	57·5	75	43	57·0	72	45	58·1
England, N.-E. ..	76	43	59·0	86	42	60·5	75	43	59·0
England, E. ..	79	43	61·3	89	39	63·0	77	39	60·1
Midland Counties	80	43	60·3	91	36	61·8	75	41	59·0
England, S. ..	79	44	61·5	95	36	63·5	77	43	60·5
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	75	45	58·0	75	41	56·8	71	42	58·0
England, N.W. ..	75	44	59·0	84	42	58·5	70	42	58·0
England, S.-W. ..	78	47	60·8	82	40	59·5	76	44	58·5
Ireland, N. ..	74	42	57·8	74	38	58·3	72	40	57·5
Ireland, S.	77	43	59·8	77	41	58·5	68	45	57·5

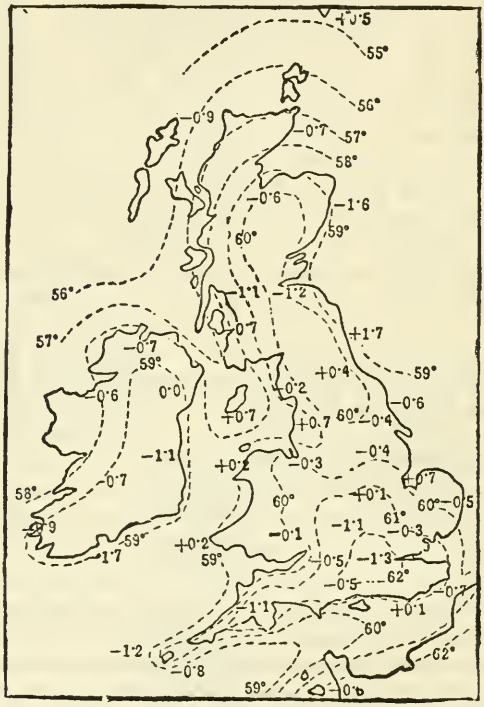
RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Rainfall. 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall. 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall. 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
		In.		In.		In.			
Scotland, E. ..	17	3·5	16	3·5	20	2·9	31	28	43
England, N.E. ..	19	3·9	13	2·4	22	2·7	22	36	40
England, E. ..	20	4·0	12	1·5	18	2·5	32	48	46
Midland Counties	19	5·2	14	1·7	23	3·4	32	42	39
England, S. ..	16	3·0	13	1·9	19	2·4	38	48	41
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	15	3·3	21	3·0	20	5·2	29	29	37
England, N.W. ..	18	4·4	15	3·7	21	5·4	28	32	34
England, S.W. ..	15	3·3	16	2·6	21	4·9	46	44	43
Ireland, N. ..	20	4·3	20	2·1	25	4·3	26	26	27
Ireland, S. ..	19	4·6	16	2·2	25	5·0	33	38	32

From these we see that, except in Scotland, the recent season has been colder than those of either of the two years which immediately preceded it. Nor is this all; for there has been a most singular absence of any extreme heat on any day in the period. Up to the present time we have not had even one temperature reported as high as 80deg. Last year we had had *maxima* of 90deg. to 95deg. over the warmest parts of England; this year the corresponding values are nearly 20deg. lower. Even 1880, with all its failings, was superior to the present year in this respect. Then, again, as to rainfall, the amounts measured (except in the north) are much larger than they were last year, especially in the west; but the major part of England has, happily, been free from the torrential downpours which visited us in 1880. Bright sunshine, as might be anticipated, has been deficient exactly in those regions where rainfall has been in excess. Scotland has, in all respects, been the most favoured country.

AUGUST.



The weather during the month of August has been very changeable; at one time the heat was considerable, readings of from 80deg. to 84deg. being recorded in almost all parts of the kingdom; at another time the days were cold, the nights very cold, damp, foggy, and autumnal, the weather altogether being very unseasonable. It was reserved to the second week of August to produce the only temperatures of above 80deg. which have been recorded over England during this summer, and even these happened only once over our southern counties.

The month commenced with dull but dry weather over England, and with strong westerly winds and showers in the north; the *maximum* temperature recorded over

England ranged from 74deg. to 78deg. On the 3d temperature fell decidedly and the wind drew northwards, but with the 5th anticyclonic conditions began to prevail, and for a week dry, and frequently bright, weather was reported from all but the western parts of Great Britain. It was during this period that the highest temperatures were recorded, the greatest heat occurring over the northern districts on the 10th and 11th, and over the southern districts on the 12th. The manner in which this dry and warm spell broke up is worthy of note; for it was through depressions advancing towards our south-western coasts from the southward (over the Bay of Biscay) that the sky became obscured first at our southern stations, and in this way it happened that on the 10th we had a *maximum* temperature of only 63deg. in London, while at Leith 82deg. was recorded, and at Nairn 80deg. Again, on the 11th, the *maximum* reading in London was only 71deg., but our northern districts experienced at the same time temperatures ranging from 80deg. to 84deg. Gradually, however, the depression worked northwards along our western coasts, and then moving north-eastwards, spread over our northern districts, while the anticyclonic area was transferred to the southern half of the kingdom. Every one located in the South of England will remember the change—how we had the very finest and warmest day of the whole year on Saturday, the 12th, when the thermometer rose to 82deg. in London, to 81deg. at Loughborough, and 80deg. at Cambridge. Many will remember, however, the very transitory nature of the change, and how thunderstorms and showers immediately set in, and the weather broke off again into a cloudy, showery, and subsequently into a cold and rough condition, from which it has not yet recovered. In the remainder of the month temperature was several degrees below the average (except in Scotland), and the rainfall soon increased to more than its normal value. The 21st brought a westerly to north-westerly gale to nearly all parts of the country; the 23d brought a still more severe gale to our south-western and southern districts, and this was repeated (over a more limited area) on the 25th and 26th. On the 27th the air was so cold that Cambridge was the only English station at which the thermometer even reached 65deg. at the warmest part of the day. Thus the hopes, raised in many, that August would be bright and quiet, and a good harvesting month throughout, were speedily disappointed.

As a result of all the changes, we find from the map given on the preceding page that the mean (sea level) temperature of the month ranged from about 62deg. in the neighbourhood of London to 55deg. in the south of the Shetlands, and to rather below 58deg. in the extreme west of Ireland. The inland stations were much warmer than those on the coast, but we may expect to see this difference disappear shortly, as the sun goes southwards again. The rainfall, except over some of our northern and north-western counties, was, after all, short of the average, owing to the absence of rain in most places during the first fortnight. Of bright sunshine there has been comparatively little, not one-half of the possible amount having been recorded in any district, while in the more northern regions the proportion was only about one-third. Compared with the mean conditions for the same period in many previous years, we find that while temperature has been in defect over England, and still more so over Ireland, it has been in excess over Scotland by more than 2deg., and, as with this there has been a deficit of rain at nearly all the Scotch stations, the weather there contrasts favourably (district for district) with that of the other parts of the United Kingdom.

We now come to the consideration of the main features of the recent period when compared with those of the corresponding portion of the two summers which

immediately preceded it. The figures of most interest are given in the following tables :—

TEMPERATURE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Dez.	Deg	Deg	Deg
Scotland, E. ..	81	42	59·0	71	35	54·5	82	44	59·5
England, N.-E...	79	42	60·0	83	40	57·0	73	43	61·1
England, E. ..	79	43	61·3	85	37	56·5	80	40	60·0
Midland Counties	81	43	61·3	85	33	57·5	81	40	59·1
England S. ..	79	44	63·3	84	33	59·3	84	43	61·0
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	79	43	60·0	70	34	54·8	75	43	57·8
England, N.-W..	78	44	61·0	78	41	58·5	75	43	58·8
England, S.-W...	81	42	62·8	72	44	57·8	78	45	59·8
Ireland, N. ..	82	40	60·8	76	37	55·5	84	41	58·5
Ireland, S.	80	41	62·0	76	40	56·5	83	43	53·3

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Rainfall 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
		In.		In.		In.			
Scotland, E. ..	11	1·7	13	3·4	15	1·5	28	32	35
England, N.-E..	11	1·3	17	4·1	14	2·6	34	31	35
England, E. ..	11	2·1	18	4·3	12	1·7	32	31	38
Midland Counties	9	2·0	13	4·7	13	1·9	32	29	38
England, S. ..	9	1·8	17	4·0	11	1·3	39	37	47
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	9	2·1	22	4·8	15	2·8	36	29	38
England, N.-W..	10	2·7	21	5·1	15	3·1	43	24	34
England, S.-W...	11	1·4	18	4·2	15	2·8	50	40	43
Ireland, N. ..	13	2·4	22	3·6	17	2·8	35	31	28
Ireland, S	12	2·6	23	5·2	13	2·3	41	29	36

It will be seen at once that August in the present year has been distinctly warmer in all districts than it was last year, although we have not had any individual readings so high as those recorded over England on the earlier days (about the 5th) in 1881; compared with 1880, however, we find that the weather of England and Ireland this year has been decidedly at a disadvantage, though the converse holds true with regard to Scotland. In rainfall the August of the present year, faulty as it was during the latter half of the month, has been very much better than that of 1881, but, looking at the frequency of the rain, it has been less favourable than 1880. In bright sunshine the northern counties show an improvement this year on both 1881 and 1880, and the English districts a decided improvement on 1881. A word or two will suffice to convey clearly an idea of the main points in the three seasons. In 1880, the weather was thoroughly bad--cold, stormy and wet—till the end of the first week; then came a change of a most decided character, and fine weather reigned till long after the close of the month. In 1881 the weather was fair and warm over England at first, but after then the rain, hitherto prevailing in the west and north, spread all over the country, and continued with great severity throughout the month. This year we had fair weather till the 12th; then came the change, and, though decidedly less severe than last year, soon became a serious matter for agricultural interests.

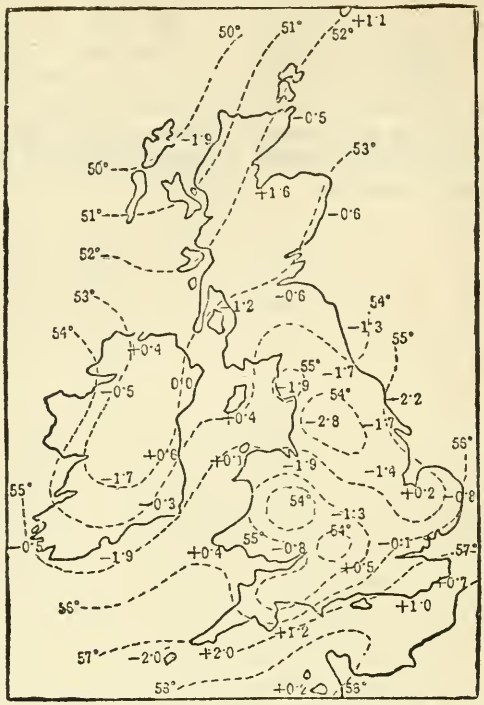
Although a considerable amount of corn has been carried, stacked, and thatched, a good deal is still in the fields, being wetted more or less day after day. In the hop districts the strong winds have wrought sad havoc; for in many gardens where a partial crop had been secured by dint of constant "washing" and subsequent "sulphuring," the wind has bruised the hops sadly, and spoiled their colour, even where it has not blown them to pieces. Grass, however, is abundant.

The public health is good; and although this is the season for cheap fruit and plums are plentiful, the deaths from diarrhœa are comparatively few in number.

We are now fairly on the downward road from what we are accustomed to call the warmth and pleasantness of summer to the cold and discomfort of winter. If

summertime had not as a rule been better in bygone years than it has during the past four or five, one might wonder how we ever came to think of it as a period to be looked forward to ; and it would be a good thing indeed if any one could say with certainty when we shall revert to the time when we may look for more than 10 days of moderately fine weather, as the only period in the year at all worthy the name of summer. On such subjects, however, we are still completely in the dark. It is to be hoped the change is now near at hand, as the prospects of those who expect merely to make a living out of agriculture are becoming exceedingly black.

SEPTEMBER.



The period of time covered by the present report commenced on the 29th of August and ended on the 2d of October, and consisted, therefore, of five weeks, during which the weather, after varying greatly, became thoroughly autumnal all over the kingdom. It commenced with cloudy, dull skies, accompanied by frequent, but not heavy falls of rain, and with temperatures rather, below the means for the time of year. The winds were exceedingly variable, shifting suddenly in direction from north-west to south and back again, while in force they varied from a stiff gale to a dead calm. After the 5th a change set in, and until the 9th anticyclonic conditions prevailed; light westerly breezes were felt at our northern stations simultaneously with light north-easterly breezes in the south and calms over the central districts. Temperature, however, was low, especially during the night-time; and, although the sky was, as a rule, very free from cloud, fogs prevailed inland, and were in some places dense. The anticyclone now gave way, and, after a very temporary spell of breezes from the southward, the wind shifted to north-west and north, but remained comparatively light in force. Thunderstorms were reported over our southern and south-eastern counties between the 12th and 14th, producing heavy local showers, and temperature was very low, but the rainfall was, on the whole, short of the average. A brilliant auroral display was seen at the northern stations on the 18th. The movements of the depressions at this time were somewhat singular, several of them coming towards our neighbourhood from south-west and south, after which they re-curved and passed away to the north-westward. In one instance a depression was first formed over Germany, whence it moved in a westerly and south westerly direction past our south-eastern and southern coasts, where the wind veered to the north-eastward, and rain

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

fell steadily. Northerly and north-easterly winds remained with us till September 22, when pressure gave way in the west and increased in the east. Variable southerly breezes then set in, bringing much rain to our north-western districts, and during the remainder of the period changeable weather was experienced generally, while thunderstorms of unusual severity occurred over our north-midland counties. Well-marked depressions travelled in a north-north-easterly direction along our west and north-west coasts, causing severe gales in Ireland and Scotland, and one, which travelled eastwards over our southern counties, brought exceedingly heavy rains to those regions, followed by some temporary bursts of mild, genial weather. On the last day of the period there was a display of aurora of greater brilliancy than has been seen over England for several years past.

In consequence of all these changes we find that, taking the five weeks as a whole, the mean temperature has varied from a little above 57deg. along our extreme southern coasts to a little below 53deg. over the inland parts of north Ireland and to 50deg. in the Hebrides. These values show a decrease when compared with those for August, amounting to 6deg. in most places and to 7deg. in the extreme north of England; and it is almost unnecessary to add that they are much below the normal values for the time of year.

The land is now becoming colder than the water, though the difference is not very decided at present, and fogs and mists are among the unpleasant phenomena which are on the increase. The distribution of rain has been very irregular. Our southern counties and the shores of the Irish Sea have almost all had more than their fair share, and even over our eastern and northern counties there are isolated localities in which an excessive fall has resulted from the thunderstorms to which attention has already been drawn; but the stations situated in the western and southern parts of Ireland, and those in the northern and north-eastern parts of Great Britain, nearly all report a considerable deficit, the driest district of all being the north-east of England. The absence of rain between the 5th and 9th was of great value to English farmers, as it afforded an opportunity for "carrying" that portion of the crops which the showers of the few previous weeks had kept in the fields and for thatching the stacks, which in many places had been left undone.

In the accompanying tables will be found a comparison of the more important features of the temperature, rainfall, and sunshine for the period now under review with those for the corresponding periods in 1881 and 1880:—

TEMPERATURE.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg
Principal Wheat-producing Districts									
Scotland, E. ..	77	36	57·0	65	37	53·2	71	34	52·0
England, N.-E. ..	81	40	59·6	72	35	53·8	70	34	52·8
England, E. ..	83	39	60·8	75	36	55·2	71	32	55·0
Midland Counties	83	37	60·2	75	35	54·6	71	32	52·8
England, S. ..	87	40	61·6	75	35	55·2	71	33	55·8
Principal Grazing, &c., Districts.									
Scotland, W. ..	82	39	57·6	67	33	53·5	70	36	53·0
England, N.W. ..	82	43	59·2	67	37	54·6	71	35	54·2
England, S.W. ..	86	43	60·6	70	40	55·8	63	31	54·6
Ireland, N. ..	81	38	58·0	66	33	54·0	72	32	52·6
Ireland, S	80	39	60·0	63	36	55·3	70	34	53·1

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Districts.	Rainfall 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
		In.		In.		In.			
Principal Wheat-producing Districts.									
Scotland, E. ..	16	2·5	16	2·3	22	3·6	37	17	28
England, N.E. ..	13	4·9	21	3·7	20	1·8	42	22	29
England, E. ..	14	3·3	21	2·8	18	2·7	43	29	37
Midland Counties	15	4·0	16	1·8	19	2·8	35	31	33
England, S. ..	17	4·6	17	2·2	19	3·6	35	32	37
Principal Grazing, &c., Districts.									
Scotland, W. ..	21	4·2	15	2·8	21	4·2	35	29	32
England, N.-W. ..	18	3·4	14	2·1	19	3·1	34	31	28
England, S.W. ..	19	3·3	15	2·5	21	5·6	34	49	38
Ireland, N. ..	20	3·1	15	3·0	23	4·3	35	31	31
Ireland, S.	19	3·5	16	2·9	22	3·5	33	34	36

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

First, with regard to temperature. That in the principal wheat-producing districts in the present season has been colder than those of either of the two preceding years; and, although the differences are not large between the mean values for 1882 and those for 1881, they are very considerable indeed between 1882 and 1880. Still greater are the differences between the *maxima* of the two last-named years; for whereas in 1880 the thermometer at one time rose to 87deg. or 88deg. over the greater part of England, in the present year it has not once been above 71deg., and has rarely risen even to that; and while the *minima* recorded over England were never below 37deg. in 1880, they have been as low as the freezing point (in the shade) in the present year. The rainfall table, however, is less unfavourable, for although there was a large number of days this year on which a hundredth of an inch (or more) of rain fell, the aggregate amounts are small, except (as before stated) in the southern and western districts. In this particular, the present year compares favourably with 1880, and (so far as our north-eastern districts are concerned) with 1881 also. There is still a dearth of good hygrometric observations, so that nothing can be said as to the variations in the drying power of the air for the country generally. In London, however, the mean values for September were as follow:—

Hour.	Mean Temp. Deg.	Mean Amount of Vapour in 10 cubic feet of Air. Grains.	Mean Drying Power per 10 cubic feet of Air. Grains.
Noon	60	40	17
2 a.m.	53	40	6

We must now consider the summer time as entirely ended, and look forward to an approaching winter, with its falling temperatures, fogs, and gales. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the harvest, although by no means an abundant one, has been much better than any we have had for several years past. The hop crop, indeed, has been unusually small, but, the market being empty and the foreign supply defective, the prices have become exceedingly high; and in this way those who, by constant "washing" and subsequent "sulphuring," have succeeded in growing even a small crop are finding themselves well paid for their pains. The public health continues good on the whole. Diarrhœa has been anything but prevalent this season, but in London the deaths from scarlet fever, though not abnormal, are increasing considerably. Measles, also, is more prevalent than could be wished, but whooping-cough is decreasing steadily.

OCTOBER.

In the course of the four weeks which ended on Monday, the 30th of October, the weather over the British Islands underwent changes of an unusual extent, even for October, and, as a result, the month, which came in with comparatively fair weather, ended amid storms of great severity and almost continuous rains. These conditions were by no means confined to our islands, for accounts have been received of floods of exceptional severity in many parts of Central Europe, and of the very rough and stormy condition of the Atlantic also. Scotland, however, was exceptionally favoured, and even in Ireland the amount of rainfall was less than the mean for the period.

October 3 (the day on which our report commences) found us with fine weather and westerly winds; with temperature rising to 66deg. over the east of England during the day, and with a well-defined anticyclone lying off our south-western coasts. The barometer continued to rise, and the anticyclone advanced to Scotland, and subsequently extended to Scandinavia also. The wind now became easterly and freshened, while a depression appeared near Biarritz, and, travelling north-westwards

to our western coasts, drew the wind gradually into south-east, and brought on some rain and lightning at the English stations. This all occurred in the first week of the period, during which the mean temperature was rather above its normal value, and the rainfall was slight. With the second week matters changed for the worse. In addition to the high pressure area over Northern Europe there was another one evidently lying a little to the westward of the Peninsula, while the low-pressure area between them lay over the British Islands and France. Several shallow depressions appeared in these regions, their motion being chiefly south-easterly, and with them rain fell abundantly, so that during this second week the rainfall over Great Britain exceeded its normal amount, by more than an inch over the greater part of England, and by three to five tenths of an inch in Scotland. In Ireland the fall was about its normal value. It is remarkable how often the depressions which reach us from the Atlantic during this type of pressure distribution develop greater "energy" or "intensity" (especially as rain-producing systems) after they reach England than they possess when they first touch our west coasts. Thunderstorms occurred in several places, and the percentage of bright sunshine varied from 35 in the south of Ireland and 21 in the north, to only 3 to 8 per cent. over Great Britain. In the third week the weather became still more unsettled, for, in addition to the rain and cloud, the wind increased greatly in strength from the southward and westward, and towards the close of the week blew with the force of a gale at times on our western and south-western coasts. The rainfall was now very heavy over our southern and south-western districts, the excess above the mean for the corresponding period in former years being as great as 1·2in. over "England S.," 2in. over "England S.W.," and 1·2in. over "Ireland S." Lightning was again seen on the 22d, and showers of heavy hail fell in several places. Temperature also had decreased so that the readings were hardly anything higher than their normal value, but sunshine was nevertheless rather more prevalent over Great Britain than in the preceding week. In the northern parts of Scotland, however, the weather was fair and comparatively dry. The fourth week (ending on the 30th) was remarkable, not only for a continuance of very unsettled weather, but for the advance over England of one of those small but deep and rapidly travelling depressions which come to us at long intervals, but do so much serious mischief when they do arrive. Its centre came towards our south coast at a rate apparently exceeding 40 miles an hour early on the 24th, and by 2 p.m. had reached the north coast of Norfolk, on its way, across the North Sea, to Scandinavia. So local were its effects that, while our south-eastern and eastern counties were experiencing violent southerly and south-westerly gales with much rain, and while our midland counties had north-westerly gales and a heavy fall of snow, the weather on our western and northern coasts was tranquil and mild, and the winds light from the south-westward. By the following morning the centre lay near the mouth of the Skager Rack, but its rate of motion had decreased, and the system showed signs of weakness which preceded its final break up off the west of Norway. The oscillation shown by the glycerine column at this office was very remarkable, the similarity between the descending and ascending portions of the curve showing that in atmospheric disturbances, as in so many other things, action and reaction are equal and opposite. Another storm (from the eastward) swept over our south-eastern counties on the 28th, and this, like its predecessor, was accompanied by large quantities of rain, while our western and northern districts escaped with but little. Over the Continent the effects of this storm were most disastrous, and heavy floods resulted even as far south as the Tyrol. Thus it happened that in the fourth week we again had an enormous excess of rain over the southern and eastern parts of

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

England, in consequence of which floods of unusual severity were again experienced; we had temperature about 3deg. below its normal value, and readings constantly changing; and, in short, we had one of the most unsatisfactory, wet, stormy weeks which has occurred even in October since 1865, while Scotland had weather relatively fair and quiet.

As a result of all these changes we find from our map, given on a preceding page, that the mean temperature of the month varied from a little above 54deg. at the Scilly Islands and 52deg. in the south of Ireland, to a little below 49deg. over Scotland and 49deg. over the inland parts of Ireland and the north of England. These values show a decrease of four or five degrees from the corresponding values in September, and it should be added that the distribution of temperature over the country had completely assumed the form of the winter type. Rainfall was enormously in excess over all the eastern and southern districts of England, but over our north-west districts there was a considerable deficit (so neatly had the worst disturbances missed those regions), while in Ireland and Scotland also the fall was below the average. The average temperatures, however, were not very different from the mean values for the corresponding period in the 13 years 1857 to 1869, nor from those for the 24 years ended with 1880. In the north of Scotland, in fact, this year was warmer by a degree or two than in either of the periods just named.

It is, however, often of more general interest to compare the weather of any period with that of the same season in the year or two immediately preceding it, and this is done in the following tables:—

TEMPERATURE.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
Principal Wheat-producing Districts.									
Scotland, E. ..	69	23	45·8	59	27	45·0	64	26	49·3
England, N.-E. ..	72	24	47·0	63	22	43·8	70	29	49·5
England, E. ..	70	26	48·5	62	24	45·0	66	27	50·0
Midland Counties	73	21	46·8	62	23	44·5	66	28	48·5
England, S. ..	71	26	49·8	63	21	46·0	67	28	51·1
Principal Grazing, &c., Districts.									
Scotland, W. ..	66	23	46·0	58	21	46·0	64	29	49·0
England, N.W. ..	69	22	47·5	59	26	45·3	66	32	50·1
England, S.-W. ..	69	29	50·8	61	27	48·5	63	28	51·0
Ireland, N. ..	69	19	46·5	60	20	43·3	64	27	49·0
Ireland, S.	63	21	48·0	61	24	48·8	65	29	50·0

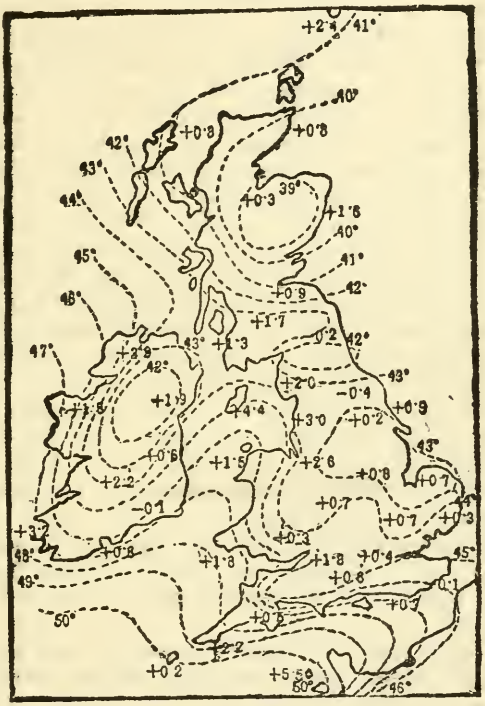
RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Districts.	Rainfall. 1880. No. of days with rain.	1880. Total fall.	1881. No. of days with rain.	1881. Total fall.	1882. No. of days with rain.	1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
		In.		In.		In.			
Principal Wheat-producing Districts.									
Scotland, E. ..	13	2·1	18	2·7	20	2·3	39	25	24
England, N.E. ..	15	2·3	18	2·8	19	3·9	30	30	20
England, E. ..	14	3·2	20	3·0	20	5·1	21	33	23
Midland Counties	13	2·8	15	2·6	23	5·0	23	33	20
England, S. ..	16	4·5	14	2·4	21	6·2	24	35	23
Principal Grazing, &c., Districts.									
Scotland, W. ..	8	1·2	11	2·7	18	4·4	33	27	21
England, N.W. ..	9	1·4	12	2·9	17	3·2	28	33	19
England, S.W. ..	13	4·4	13	2·9	21	6·4	35	38	23
Ireland, N. ..	7	0·7	16	3·4	17	2·5	34	29	34
Ireland, S. ..	8	1·6	15	4·3	17	4·3	41	28	35

Here we see that, notwithstanding the rough weather, the temperature of October this year has been more favourable than that of either 1880 or 1881, the contrast being most marked between this year and last. This is especially true when spoken of the north of Scotland, where the season, so far as wind and temperature are concerned, has been really a very favourable one, while ours has been so very wild. In rainfall, however, the present year is at a disadvantage everywhere, especially in the south and east of England; and in the prevalence of sunshine the same remark holds true, except for the south of Ireland.

The effect of such heavy and continuous rains in preventing the preparation of land for the seed of next year's crops is very serious at this time of year, and large quantities of ploughed ground have been completely spoiled for the season by the number of times they have been flooded. The winds, too, have unroofed houses and stacks, wrecked numbers of vessels and boats, and wrought injury to trees, &c., in cases too numerous to mention. The public health, however, remains good generally. Though the deaths from scarlet fever in London appear to be numerous, they are below the average for the time of year; so also are those from bronchitis, pneumonia, and diseases of the respiratory organs generally.

NOVEMBER.



The month of November commenced with a continuance of the stormy, rainy weather which characterized the greater part of October, only there were some indications that the worst was past, and that an improvement was at hand. Temperature remained high, and the rainfall so heavy that in the first week of the month the amounts measured exceeded the normal quantities by an inch or more in the west, by half an inch over the greater part of England, and by two to three tenths over Scotland and our extreme south-eastern counties. The wind was south-westerly, and blew hard frequently, thunderstorms occurred in several localities, and bright sunshine was very deficient—especially in the west. In the second week the wind became more westerly, and even north-westerly in direction and less violent in force, and finally, towards the end of the week, shifted to the eastward on all but our extreme northern coasts. Temperature now fell rapidly, so that the mean values for the week were several degrees below their normals, the sky cleared a

great deal, and the amount of bright sunshine consequently increased. Thunderstorms again occurred over England on the 7th, followed by heavy hail showers next day, and sharp frosts were felt during some of the nights. The third week was marked by low temperatures, frequent (but not heavy) falls of sleet, snow, or hail, but some clear intervals, and strong winds from all points of the compass; auroral displays were frequent and very bright—especially on the 17th. In the fourth week the weather, though far from being settled, was certainly finer than it had previously been, and there were frequent periods in which the sky was free, or nearly free, from cloud for several hours together. The nights, however, were wet and dark, showers of sleet, hail, and snow fell in many places, and, even when these were absent, the air was keen and searching beyond what might have been expected from westerly winds. As the result of all these changes we find, from the map on the preceding page, that the mean (sea level) temperature for the month varied from about 50deg. at the mouth of the Channel to a little below 42deg. over the inland parts of the northern half of Ireland, and to somewhat below 39deg. over the greater part of Scotland. At higher levels the values were, of course, much lower, the decrease for altitude being at the rate of 1deg. for each 300ft. of elevation. The readings show a deficiency of from one to two degrees from the means for the period. The contrast between the temperatures at the inland and those at the coast stations is most strikingly shown over Devon and Cornwall and the southern and western parts of Ireland. Thus the mean for Cullompton (in Devonshire) is no less than 3·2deg. lower than that at Prawle Point, and 5·2deg. lower than that at Scilly—a difference greatly in excess of what is shown between Durham and London. Again Durham was, on the whole, nearly 5deg. colder than Holyhead, Nairn was nearly 3deg. colder than Sumburgh Head, and Parsonstown more than 4deg. colder than Valentia. Rainfall was in excess almost everywhere, the only stations showing a deficit being Waterford, Scilly, and Dover. On our north-western coasts the excess varied from 2½in. to 4in., the greatest excess being in the Isle of Man, where the fall (at Douglas) amounted to no less than 8·4in.; and 23 out of the 28 days were "rainy" days. Bright sunshine was more prevalent over the southern half of England than elsewhere, the amounts recorded there being about one-third of what would have been registered had the sun's rays reached us continuously during the whole of the time that he was above the horizon. In Ireland from 20 to 30 per cent., but in the south-west of Scotland only about 10 per cent., of the possible duration was recorded.

The effect of London smoke in obscuring the solar rays comes out very clearly in the sunshine reports for this month; for, if we take the figures for the various stations over the eastern and south-eastern parts of England, we find that while Cambridge rejoiced in 35 per cent. of the possible duration of sunlight, Strathfield Turgiss in 34 per cent., and Hastings in 41 per cent, London had only 24 per cent., or about 12 per cent. less than the amount which seemed due to its geographical position.

The figures quoted above, when compared with those for October, show how steadily we have been advancing towards the discomfort of mid-winter—to the gloomy days of "dreary, dark December" and the colds of January and February. Temperature during the four weeks has fallen 9deg. over Scotland, 7deg. over the North of Ireland, and from 5deg. to 7deg. over England; and although the rainfall over England has been less heavy than it was in October, the reverse holds true of Scotland, Ireland, and the shores of the Irish Sea.

In speaking of the weather of the current season, it is always interesting to compare it with that of the corresponding period for the one or two years imme-

diately preceding it, and in the following tables an opportunity is afforded for doing so :-

TEMPERATURE.
PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

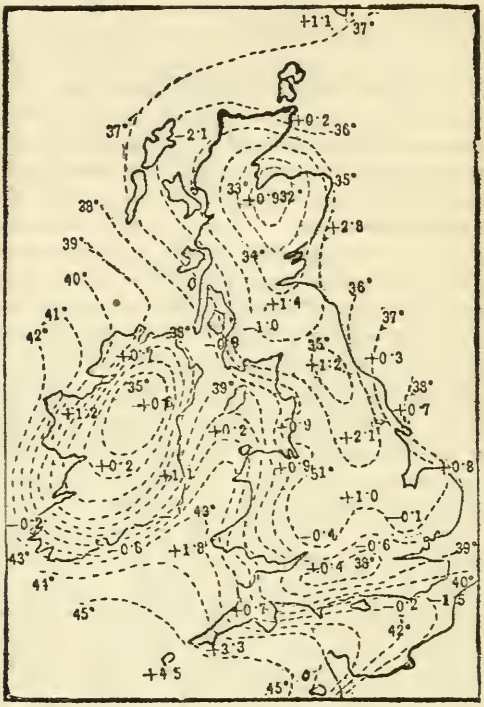
Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg	Deg
Scotland, E. ..	57	12	38·3	65	27	45·8	54	26	39·5
England, N.-E...	60	14	41·8	62	27	47·0	60	24	42·3
England, E. ..	59	22	42·0	63	27	47·8	61	22	40·5
Midland Counties	63	13	41·2	65	26	47·8	60	22	42·5
England, S. ..	60	15	43·6	64	28	49·5	61	21	44·5
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	57	15	40·6	60	28	47·8	58	25	41·8
England, N.-W..	59	19	42·0	63	30	48·3	58	25	43·8
England, S.-W...	59	25	46·0	63	32	51·3	60	25	46·0
Ireland, N. ..	58	16	42·0	62	31	48·3	59	21	42·5
Ireland, S	59	22	43·8	63	28	50·8	59	25	44·8

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.
PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Rainfall 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1880. Total fall.	Rainfall 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1881. Total fall.	Rainfall 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1882. Total fall.	Sunshine. Percent. of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
		In.		In.		In.			
Scotland, E. ..	20	2·9	20	2·3	21	3·4	34	21	21
England, N.-E...	22	4·7	16	2·0	23	2·8	25	20	24
England, E. ..	24	3·7	17	2·0	23	2·7	28	25	31
Midland Counties	18	4·8	18	2·7	22	3·5	24	24	29
England, S. ..	18	4·6	19	3·6	20	3·2	25	20	33
PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.									
Scotland, W. ..	23	6·2	22	5·4	22	7·0	25	16	17
England, N.-W..	21	6·5	19	3·8	23	5·5	30	18	18
England, S.-W...	23	5·8	22	4·8	25	5·8	31	25	26
Ireland, N. ..	25	5·1	23	3·9	23	6·0	25	29	23
Ireland, S	23	6·9	23	4·6	23	5·3	29	33	26

Taking the temperature values first, we find that the month just ended was very much colder than that of 1881 in all districts. It was, however, slightly warmer than that of 1880, and exhibited none of the very severe extremes which marked the earlier of these two periods. Thus, in 1880, the "lowest observed" of the shade temperatures were as low as 12deg. in Scotland, E., and 13deg. to 15deg. over England, whereas in the present year the *minimum* readings were not lower than 25deg. or 26deg. over the northern parts of the kingdom, and 21deg. in England, S., and Ireland, N. With regard to rainfall, November this year has had more rainy days than in either 1881 or 1880, but the actual aggregate fall this year is, if anything, slightly below that of 1880, though it was somewhat differently distributed. When we come to the prevalence of bright sunshine, we notice that in Scotland the present year was brighter than 1881, but less bright than 1880; that in Ireland the present season has been less bright than in either of the two previous years; while over England the season just past has been decidedly the brightest of the three. Altogether the month would not have been a bad one for the English districts had it not followed so closely in the rear of a stormy, wet October; but this makes all the difference in agricultural work. But little wheat has been sown under anything like favourable conditions, and ploughing and the carting of manures are seriously hindered. The public health in London is good, the deaths from all causes being below, while the births are in excess of, their average rates. The fatalities from diseases of the respiratory organs, and especially those from bronchitis, increase, of course, as the weather becomes colder, but they are still below the mean for the time of year. Some of our provincial towns, however, show a much less satisfactory return, and in the week which ended on Saturday, November 25, Sunderland occupied the unenviable position of an annual death-rate of nearly 48 to the thousand, or 16 per 1,000 in excess of that at any of the other "28 great towns" for which the Registrar-General publishes the figures. This is worse than even St. Petersburg.

DECEMBER.



The weather of the four weeks now under review has exhibited features of greater interest than those experienced during any month for a long while past. There have been some spells of severe cold in Scotland and Ireland—not in England, and there have been other intervals in which an excess of temperature and great humidity have rendered the air very close, and even oppressive. Showers of rain have alternated with falls of sleet and snow, and thunder has occurred at times. Sunshine has been very deficient. The period opened with cool but very changeable weather, winds being experienced from all points of the compass, and varying in strength from a light breeze to a gale. The temperature of the first week was from 3deg. to 4deg. below its normal value in the eastern parts of Great Britain, and from 1deg. to 2deg. below elsewhere, while in all places the rainfall was in excess, especially in the west. Only 15 per cent. of the possible duration of sunshine was registered over our north-western, northern, and eastern districts and about double that quantity in the south. In the second week (ending on the 11th) the air was very cold, rough, and wintry, the winds being chiefly easterly to northerly, and the air raw, while large quantities of snow fell in the north-west, north, and east, and drifted heavily. In Ireland, however, the weather was dry, but very cold. The average temperatures were lower than their respective means by about 7deg. in Scotland, 9deg. over Central England, and 11deg. in Ireland, and thick

rimy frosts prevailed in many places, coating the branches of trees to an unusual extent, and giving them a most exquisitely delicate and glittering appearance. Dense fogs prevailed in most places, and thunder and lightning occurred over our north-eastern districts towards the end of the week. In the third week the frost (after becoming very severe in Scotland) broke up with singular rapidity. In the east of Scotland the thermometer rose about 35deg. between the morning of the 15th and that of the 16th, and the change spread at a great rate to our other districts. The thaw was brought about by the advance of a depression to our western coasts from the Atlantic, and the consequent development of decided southerly breezes over our islands, in place of the easterly to northerly airs and calms which had previously been felt so generally. Of bright sunshine there were not more than two or three hours recorded over England during the entire week, and even in the south-west of Ireland the largest number of hours recorded was only 16 (at Valentia). There was, however, a marked decrease in the fall of rain (and snow), the quantities measured being below the mean in most places. In the fourth week (ending on the 25th) there was a great change. Southerly to westerly and north-westerly winds were prevalent, and at times blew strongly; temperature rose to a little above its normal value (especially over England), and although showers of rain or sleet fell on five days out of the seven, there was a decided increase in the number of bright intervals over England, so that the hours of sunshine recorded increased to 18 (or 35 per cent.) over our eastern counties, and to 15 in the south. Between the close of the period now under review and the end of the month a further and decided increase of temperature took place over us. *Maxima* as high as 56deg. to 58deg. were recorded over England, the winds were strong to a gale from the westward, and the air was damp, close, and stuffy. On several occasions the temperature was higher than it was repeatedly in June.

On looking at our map, showing the distribution of temperature and rainfall during the whole of the four weeks, we see what a marked effect has been produced on the isotherms over Ireland and Scotland by the cold weather which was experienced during the earlier half of the month. To find isotherms equally close and numerous we must go back to January, 1881. Over central Scotland the mean temperature was as low as 31deg., and over the inland parts of Ireland about 34deg., while over the midland parts of England the values ranged from about 35deg. to 37deg. That these values are mainly the effect of the radiation of heat from the earth seems evident by the enormous amount of difference there is between the readings at the inland and those at the coast stations. Thus, in Ireland we find Parsonstown with a mean temperature 7deg. lower than that of Valentia, Mackree 4deg. colder than Mullaghmore, and Brookebrough 4deg. colder than Donaghadee. In Scotland again, the inland districts are much colder than those even on the east coast. The want of sufficient information prevents us from quoting the exact values, but in England we find Birmingham 5deg. colder than Holyhead, and 9deg. colder than the Scilly Islands, while in the north-eastern districts York was nearly 3deg. colder than Scarborough. It will be observed how much larger the differences are when we compare the inland with the western than when we compare them with the eastern coast stations, the explanation lying apparently in the fact that our eastern coasts are washed by a (relatively) small and shallow inland sea, which accommodates itself more readily to the changes which occur from time to time than can be done by a vast deep ocean like the Atlantic, whose warmth in our neighbourhood is being constantly renewed by the waters of the Gulf Stream. Moreover, the easterly winds which we experience are inland winds, and affect our east coasts most; while the westerly winds come straight from the warm Atlantic to our western stations. Taking the period as a whole we find that Scotland was colder by about 7deg., Ireland by about 5deg., and central England by about 4deg. than the mean for December in the years 1867-80. In the Scilly Islands, however, the deficit did not exceed 1·5.

THE WEATHER IN 1882.

With regard to rainfall the amounts measured in the period just gone were below their normal quantity over our south-eastern and the home counties, as well as at several stations on our north-west coasts and in the south of Ireland. Elsewhere the fall was largely in excess, the surplus ranging from 4·5in. at Scilly, 2·8in. at Aberdeen, and 2·1in. at York, to 0·2in. at Parsonstown. Sunshine was again lamentably deficient, especially in the north and east, the total duration ranging from 28 per cent. at Valentia to 9 per cent. at Hillington and to only 7 per cent. at Glasgow of what it is possible for those stations to have respectively.

Comparing, now, the chief characteristics of this period with those for the corresponding portions of 1881 and 1880, we have the following values :—

TEMPERATURE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Dez.	Deg	Deg	Dez
Scotland, E.	56	14	39·0	55	24	38·3	43	6	33·0
England, N.-E...	56	20	40·3	52	24	33·3	43	14	36·0
England, E.	56	25	41·5	54	20	38·3	52	13	36·5
Midland Counties	57	19	41·5	54	20	37·8	54	10	33·0
England S. ..	58	27	43·8	55	20	40·5	56	12	38·8

PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1880. Highest Observed.	1880. Lowest Observed.	1880. Mean for Period.	1881. Highest Observed.	1881. Lowest Observed.	1881. Mean for Period.	1882. Highest Observed.	1882. Lowest Observed.	1882. Mean for Period.
Scotland, W. ..	56	16	41·0	54	20	39·5	49	15	36·0
England, N.-W..	58	23	42·8	57	20	38·3	50	17	37·8
England, S.-W...	55	30	47·5	55	25	41·3	55	16	41·3
Ireland, N. ..	53	20	41·8	55	15	38·8	56	13	36·3
Ireland, S	56	23	44·8	55	13	41·0	55	10	38·0

RAINFALL AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT-PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Rainfall 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1880. Total fall in the period.	Rainfall 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1881. Total fall in the period.	Rainfall 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1882. Total fall in the period.	Bright Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
		In.		In.		In.			
Scotland, E.	19	3·2	16	1·6	19	3·8	24	26	12
England, N.-E..	15	2·0	17	2·3	22	4.2	22	20	13
England, E.	16	1·9	19	3·3	20	2·7	20	22	17
Midland Counties	15	2·6	14	2·9	20	3·0	17	25	15
England, S. ..	14	3·2	17	3·2	29	2·1	13	20	18

PRINCIPAL GRAZING, &c., DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Rainfall 1880. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1880. Total fall in the period.	Rainfall 1881. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1881. Total fall in the period.	Rainfall 1882. No. of days with rain.	Rainfall 1882. Total fall in the period.	Bright Sunshine. Percentage of Possible Duration. 1880	1881	1882.
Scotland, W. ..	22	4·3	17	5·4	16	3·4	15	18	17
England, N.-W..	19	4·6	18	3·2	17	2·9	15	10	13
England, S.-W...	17	4·6	20	5·4	21	4·1	9	28	13
Ireland, N. ..	24	3·5	21	3·8	19	3·1	21	29	16
Ireland, S	19	3·7	20	4·8	17	3·6	20	27	22

We here see that in the present year these four weeks were decidedly colder than in either of the years which immediately preceded it. The difference is more marked in Scotland than elsewhere, and the deficit will be seen to be quite as distinctly marked in the extreme as in the mean readings recorded. In rainfall the difference is less simple ; the eastern parts of Scotland have had much more fall this year than in 1881, while in Ireland the conditions are reversed. Over England, however, the amounts of rain have varied greatly, some districts having been wetter and others drier than in either 1881 or 1880.

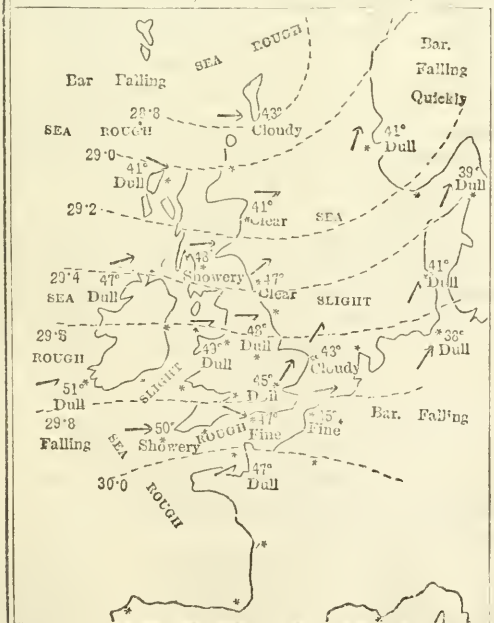
With weather such as we have recently experienced, we cannot wonder that farming operations are falling seriously into arrear, and that probably a still smaller acreage of wheat will be grown during the coming than in any previous year. Nor can we be surprised that under the influence of the long-continued fogs diseases of the organs of respiration increased rapidly, so that in London the number of deaths from these complaints rose from 424 in the week ending on Dec. 2d to 447 in the following week, and to between 630 and 640 in each of the two following weeks in the month. Bronchitis was, of course, the most active of these diseases, and the sufferers, as usual, were mainly young children and elderly people.

There is at present no indication of any change to quieter or finer weather, and, in fact, it would seem that during the recent winters of our islands we alternate between cold, quiet, foggy weather, and mild, wet, stormy weather. Under the former conditions London certainly is the greatest sufferer, but under the latter agricultural work is seriously impeded.

REGISTER OF EVENTS.

[NOTE.—Events being recorded under the date upon which they were recorded in "The Times," their actual occurrence may be generally referred to the preceding day. Where the Events have relation to a more distant period the dates of their actual occurrence are given in brackets. Monday's entries refer generally to Events on Saturday, other dates being specifically given when necessary.]

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JANUARY 2.



Weather very mild generally, with strong usually westerly winds and showers. South-westerly to westerly gales subsequently felt over Ireland, and England with heavy rain. Pressure highest in far S.; large depression in N., and deep secondary advancing later.

EVENTS.

AFGHANISTAN—The Ameer reached Cabul on Dec. 16. City and neighbourhood tranquil.

INDIA—Marquis of Ripon concluded his tour in Burmah.

FRANCE—Resumption of Commercial Treaty negotiations. Some difficulties as to woollen goods. Sub-Commission appointed to discuss categories.

TUNIS—Return of M. Roustan.

GERMANY—Emperor William completed 75th year of military service.

CANADA—Steamer Moravian went ashore near Yarmouth. Lives and mails saved.

QUEEN'S New Year's gifts to poor of Windsor distributed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—New Year's Day; The Revenue; Ireland; Racing in France.

PUBLICATION of Revenue returns for 1881.

FUNERAL Sermons on Lord Justice Lush, by Rev. Dr. Landels, and on Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., by Canon Barry.

LETTERS on Land Act from Lord Monck and the O'Conor Don

SIR H. BULWER appointed Governor of Natal.

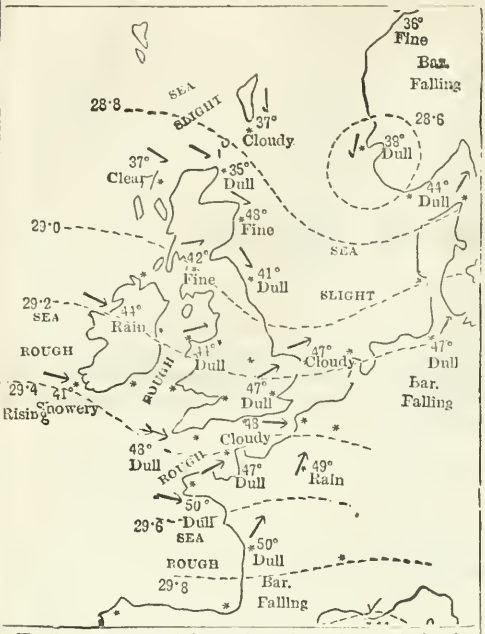
LONDON Gaol of Newgate closed.

LIST of new Companies brought out in 1881.

PARTY of disguised men, near Listowel, robbed and stripped a land steward, and subsequently also a farmer. Private In Scots Greys stripped near Cork by party of men and tied naked to a tree. Man shot two farmer's daughters near Mallinagar, killing one.

ROBERT SAUNDERS, of Shouldham-street, Marylebone, shot a charwoman and himself, both dying immediately.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.



Weather very unsettled, rough, and squally, but inclined to improve. Westerly winds, strong to a gale, prevailing very generally, with sharp showers. Wind subsequently lulling, with cooler weather. Pressure highest in extreme S. (Mediterranean and Spain). Depression in N., moving E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Appointment of M. Weiss still unfavourably discussed by Republican papers. Duel apprehended between M. Rochefort and M. Isambert, of "République Française."

DALMATIA—Insurgents attacked gendarmes at Crivoscie, killing and mutilating four of the number.

PORTUGAL—The Cortes opened by the King in person.

WEST AFRICA—Troops sent from Elmina (Dec. 15) to Danve to punish murderers of English Customs officials.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Meeting of Irish Landlords; The National Party in Egypt; Water Companies; Count von Moltke; Royal College of Music.

LETTER from Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., in reply to Duke of Argyll.

MR. E. CLARKE, M.P., addressed his constituents at Plymouth.

AT opening of Coffee Tavern in Westminster, Cardinal Manning spoke in favour of such institutions.

INSTALLATION of Mayors in Dublin and Cork caused angry discussions and disorder.

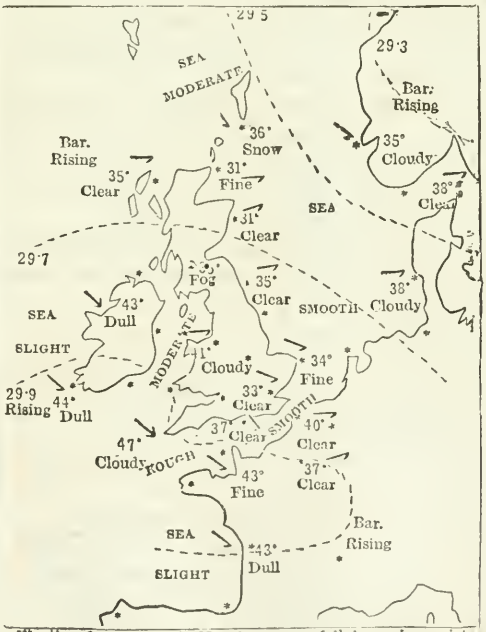
SEVERAL Members of Ladies' Land League arrested in Ireland.

FOUR young men, charged with violent assault on their brother, Mr. C. R. Morewood, of Alfreton-hall, failed to appear, and recognisances estreated.

CHINAMAN, Ling Look, committed for trial for manslaughter for causing death of a boy at Brighton Music-hall.

MAN committed suicide, allowing himself to be run over by train at Caterham Junction.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.



Weather fine, except in N., where snow fell, becoming quiet; temperature low; the night frosty; and the wind (westerly to north-westerly) lulling very generally and backing in the W., with rain again. Pressure highest in S.; the N. depression passing N.E. over N. Europe.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—"Le Temps" and other Paris papers deprecate a failure of Commercial Treaty negotiations with Great Britain.

UNITED STATES—Trial of Guiteau resumed and evidence for prosecution closed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Speeches at Birmingham; The Meeting of Irish Landowners; Emigration to United States; The Attack on Arab Slave Dhow.

SPEECHES of Mr. John Bright, M.P., and Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham.

TREASURY Minute in "Gazette" authorising loans to occupiers for land improvements.

OFFICIAL Report of attack on Arab Slave Dhow on Zanzibar Coast, and death of Capt. Brownrigg.

DR. A. S. KINNEAR, Dean of Faculty, appointed a Scottish Lord of Session in place of Lord Curriehill.

DEATH of Mr. Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, aged 76.

DEATH, in Hanover, of Mr. Burgers, formerly President of the Transvaal Boers.

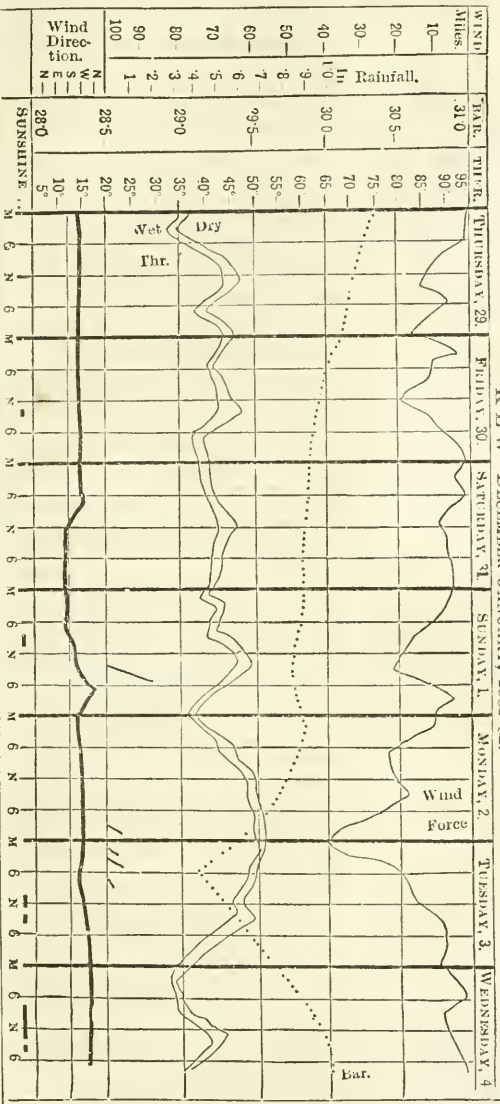
MEETING of Irish Landowners in Dublin; about 3,000 persons, including many ladies, present. Speeches of Duke of Abercorn, Lords Dartrey, Waterford, and Ardilaun, and others.

DUBLIN Corporation, by 29 to 23, voted Freedom of City to Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. Dillon, M.P.

CORK Corporation, 21 out of 56 members attending, voted Freedom of City to Mr. Dillon, M.P.

MAN, at Burnley, killed his landlady while she was sleeping in bed with her children.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99⅞, the lowest 99¾, closing price to-day 99¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £159,719,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £114,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 31¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 44s. 3d.

HOME Railway securities and Foreign bonds closed with a dull tendency. Bar silver is in demand for India at 51⅞d. per ounce. 50 lakhs of India Council Bills were allotted at an average of 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee.

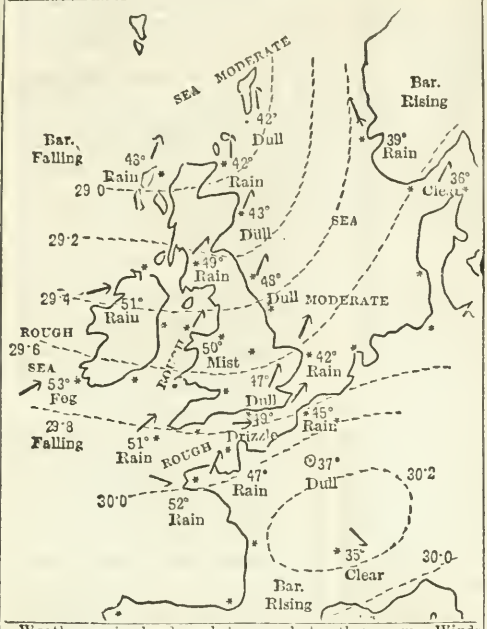
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. E. Johnstone, late a claimant to the Annandale peerage, whose personal estate was sworn under £8,000; Mr. H. J. Thornton, senior partner of Williams, Deacon, and Co., bankers, under £330,000; Mr. Mark Day, late of Dewsbury, under £70,000; and Mr. W. H. Clark, late of Leinster-gardens, under £67,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,386 births and 2,079 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 147, and the deaths by 185, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 2,079 deaths included 32 from small-pox, 61 from measles, 43 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, and 124 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bristol 16, Norwich 17, Plymouth 20, Brighton 21, Sheffield 22, Sunderland 22, Leeds 23, Hull 23, Birmingham 25, Wolverhampton 26, Bradford 26, Salford 27, Oldham 27, Newcastle-on-Tyne 27, London 28, Portsmouth 28, Manchester 29, Leicester 30, Liverpool 31, and Nottingham 32.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 2.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	53	30	43	4 above	4	5	0 (aver.)	18	38
England, N.-E...	53	30	42	3 above	3	3	3 less	15	29
England, East ..	52	32	41	2 above	4	3	2 less	5	10
Midland Counties	54	29	42	2 above	4	5	2 less	8	15
England, South..	51	31	43	3 above	2	6	1 less	1	2
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	52	32	44	4 above	5	17	0 (aver.)	10	21
England, N.-W...	54	30	43	2 above	5	10	2 more	4	8
England, S.-W...	53	35	47	3 above	4	12	2 more	13	23
Ireland, North ..	53	28	43	2 above	5	9	2 more	14	28
Ireland, South ..	55	33	46	4 above	5	13	2 more	17	32

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.



Weather again cloudy and showery, but rather warm. Winds south-westerly, and increasing greatly in strength, especially over the more northerly districts. Pressure still highest in the S. Another deep depression advancing towards night and travelling N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Funeral of M. Hérold, late Prefect of the Seine, without religious rites. M. Gambetta and other official persons attended.

TUNIS—Rumoured intention of M. Gambetta to create a degree of self government in Tunis unfavourably viewed at Constantinople.

EGYPT—Khedive's intention to submit election of Sheikh-ul-Islam, chief ecclesiastical authority, for Sultan's approval, regarded as indication of Pan-Islamistic tendencies.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Earl Derby's Liverpool Speech; The Anglo-French Treaty Negotiations; The Judicial Bench and the Circuits; Charitable Institutions.

EARL DERBY entertained at dinner by Liverpool Reform Club, and spoke generally in favour of the Government policy.

Mr. JONES JENKINS returned without opposition as M.P. for Carmarthen Boroughs.

DEATH of Mr. R. Bernal Osborne, late M.P. for Nottingham, aged 63.

CASE seized on board Cork steamer, directed to Limerick, containing 20 rifles and bayonets and ammunition.

SEVERAL cases of violent assaults on bailiffs reported from Donegal County.

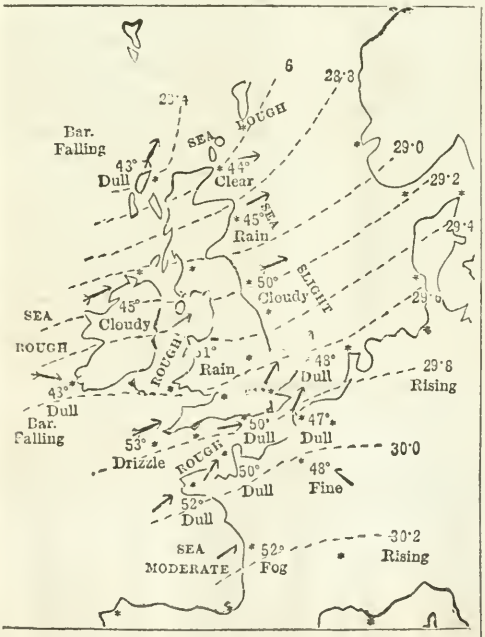
MINERS killed at Eckington and at Birchwood collieries.

FIRE in house at Sheffield; child burnt to death.

RAILWAY collision at Leeds Junction; six passengers hurt.

CORONER'S Inquest. Verdict, that Robert Saunders, who committed murder and suicide in Shouldham-street, was insane.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.



Weather remaining very dull, squally and unsettled generally, with mild weather. Wind subsequently veering, and moderating, and sky clearing in the E. Night cold. Depression in N., still moving N.E.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—General opinion in Natal approves of appointment of Sir H. Bulwer as Governor.

FRANCE—Paris papers reply to article in "The Times" on French policy. Catholic papers censure, and Radical papers approve, official recognition of non-religious funeral of M. Hérold.

TURKEY—Banquet by Sultan in honour of Baron Calice, the Austrian Ambassador.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Revenue returns for past year much in excess of estimates.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Land Question; Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain's Speeches; New South Wales; The Hamilton Library Sale.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., and Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed meeting of Birmingham Liberal Association.

POLITICAL Speeches of Earl of Fife, at Glasgow, and of Mr. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., at Sheffield.

LETTERS on Irish Land Act from Lord Lifford, Mr. Ritchie, M.P., and Mr. Bence Jones.

MEMORANDUM of Col. Gordon Pasha on Egyptian affairs published.

DEATHS of Lieut.-Genl. Hon. J. W. Macdonald, Private Secretary to Duke of Cambridge, and of Major-Genl. Hort.

SIR RIVERS WILSON returned to London from Paris.

MR. J. E. HODGSON, R.A., elected Librarian of the Royal Academy.

ATTEMPT to overturn mail train near Listowel, by stones placed upon the rails.

MR. R. E. MONEY, J. P., fired at near Ballinahounis.

Weather Chart, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.

Weather still in an unsettled state; rough and squally in the N. and W., with cold rain and hail in many places, but subsequently improving for a brief interval. The deep depression in the N. moving away N.E., but appearance again unsettled.

Events.

France—Appointment of M. Floquet as Prefect of the Seine.

Austria—Reinforcements of 7,000 troops sent to Dalmatia.

Russia—Reported numerous arrests in St. Petersburg of political conspirators.

India—Viceroy sent remonstrance to King of Burmah against monopolies enforced in that country.

Cabinet Council held. All Ministers, except Lord Hartington, present.

"The Times" Leaders—Parliamentary Prospects; Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's views on Agriculture and Land; Budget of Metropolitan Board of Works; Charge against Dr. Lamson.

Meeting at Mansion-house of Committee of Irish Property Defence Fund. Speeches of Lord Courtown, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Chaplin, M.P., and others. Mr. A. Kavanagh appointed Commissioner to the Fund in Ireland.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., delivered address at Reading on agricultural depression and tenure of land.

Installation of Rev. J. Oakley as Dean of Carlisle.

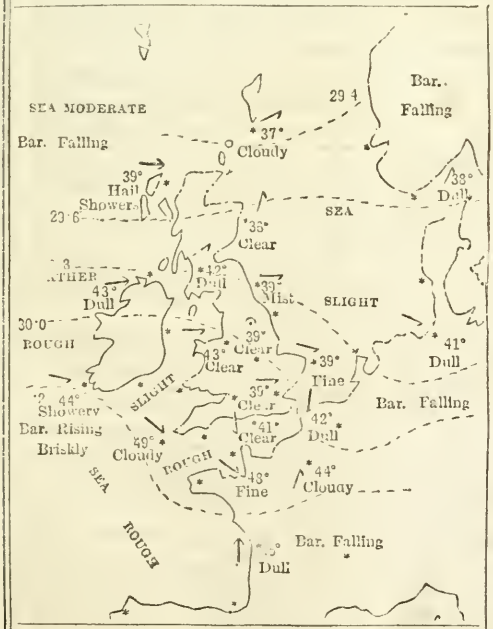
Soldiers sent to Clare for protection of threatened persons.

Private Lands in Ireland traversed and game killed by Land League hunts. Several announced "hunts" stopped by police and military.

Violent gale in Scotland and northern counties of England. Much damage to property and some loss of life.

Jury gave verdict of £20 damages against matron of Glasgow Industrial School, for flogging of a girl.

Weather Chart, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JANUARY 9.



Weather (after a wet rough Sunday) beginning to improve in most places, especially in the S. Temperature falling, wind [illegible] in, and sky clearing. Pressure still highest in S., and recovering generally

Events.

India—Assam Emigration Bill debated in Legislative Council and passed.

France—Senatorial elections held. Republicans gained 24 seats. Paris papers reply to article in "The Times" and resent alleged attempt to forward commercial interests of England by threats to France.

Germany—Imperial declaration published that Ministerial acts are those of the Sovereign, and requiring all State officials to support Government at elections.

Egypt—Collective Note from England and France assuring Khedive of mutual support to maintain his authority.

Cabinet Council—All Ministers present.

"The Times" Leaders—The Anglo-French Note concerning Egypt; The Irish Land Act; M. Gambetta's Position; The Bar.

Deaths of Lady Fergusson at Bombay, and of Mr. R. H. Dana, American author and jurist.

Letter from Bishop of Rochester announcing offer of £5,000 from London merchant for Church extension in South London.

Police in Dublin seized copies of several Nationalist papers.

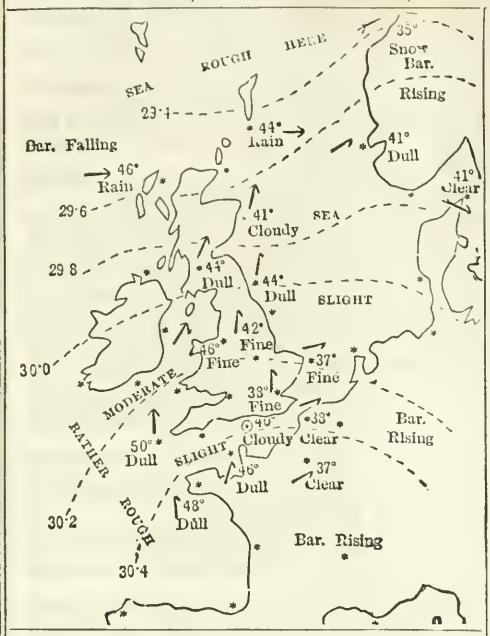
Letters on Irish Land Act from Lords Lifford, Donoughmore, and Waterford, Mr. T. Eyre, and others.

Mr. Ablett's letter recommending tree planting in Ireland.

Application at Bow-street Police Court for summonses for engaging children to Arab acrobat.

Capital sentence on W. Fergusson, at Glasgow, respited.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.



Weather fine over our E. and S.E. counties, but dull elsewhere; rather showery in the W.; rain and sleet in Scotland. Wind S.W. and W., strong in N., light in S. Pressure highest (30·4 +) over France, lowest, but recovering in N.

EVENTS.

FRANCE — Returned Communist, Louise Michel, sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment for participation in riotous Blanqui demonstration at Père la Chaise.

GERMANY—In Reichstag Prince Bismarck stated that, notwithstanding opposition of Parliament and apathy of industrial classes, the Government would persist in measures to improve condition of workmen.

AUSTRIA—Semi-official paper states that Anglo-French Note will not affect Austrian position towards Egypt.

EGYPT—Leaders of National party disapprove of Anglo-French Note. Arabi Bey appointed under Secretary for War.

QUEENSLAND—New Ministry under Sir A. Palmer.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present, except Lord Chancellor and Lord Kimberley.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The German Emperor's Declaration; The Egyptian Note; Private Bills in Parliament Tree Planting in Ireland.

DEATH of Hon. J. K. Howard, Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

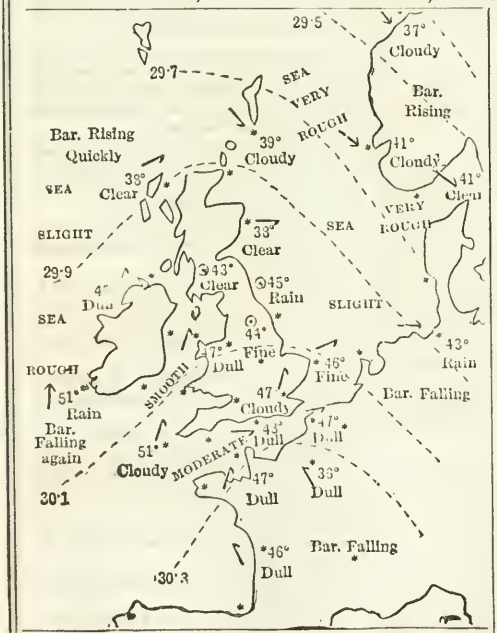
RELIGIOUS census in Edinburgh.

DUBLIN Town Council discussed Lord Lieutenant's refusal to allow Messrs. Parnell and Dillon to attend at the City-hall to receive freedom of the city.

YOUNG Man at Leeds sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for creating alarm and placing obstruction in a theatre.

CHARGE against Rev. G. Sanger for setting fire to his church, at Carlton-in-Cleveland, dismissed.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.



Weather remaining fine in the E., but becoming rainy again in the W., where the wind backed to S. and increased in force. Temperature falling in E. Pressure still highest in S., giving way in the W., but rising in N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Opening of Session of Chambers. Census returns show population of Paris 2,226,000.

GERMANY—Reichstag refused assent to Chancellor's demand for prosecution of electoral publication as libel on Parliament.

RUSSIA—Genl. Tcheverin retired from post of Assistant-Minister of the Interior.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL—King and Queen of Spain arrived at Lisbon on visit to King and Queen of Portugal.

PRINCE LEOPOLD left London for Waldeck.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Prussian Royal Rescript; South Africa; Jewish Persecution in Russia; Lord Justice Holker and Judges Duties.

POLITICAL Speeches of Col. Stanley, M.P., at Blackpool, Mr. Lowther, M.P., at Middlesbrough, and Mr. Anderson, M.P., and Dr. Cameron, M.P., at Glasgow.

SIR W. ARMSTRONG as President of Institution of Civil Engineers delivered inaugural address on National Defence.

DETAILED account of atrocities committed on Jews in Russia from May to October.

MR. R. HUNTER appointed Solicitor to the Post-office.

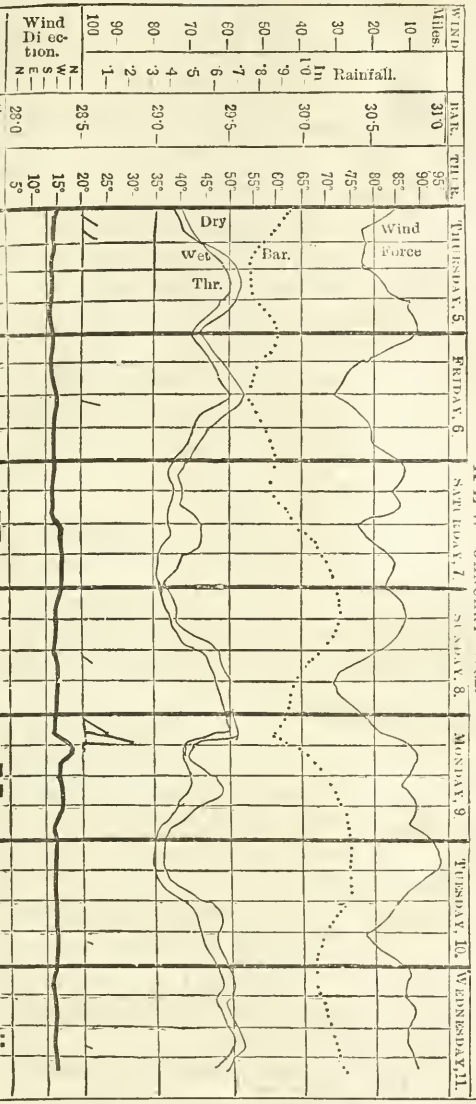
LADIES' Land League held their weekly meeting in Dublin.

DEPÔT of arms, ammunition, and dynamite found concealed in a vault in Cork.

INQUEST on child at Waddeadon supposed to have died from poison administered by inadvertence of surgeon's assistant.

CORONER'S inquest into death of Percy Malcolm John resumed at Wimbledon.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅛, the lowest 99⅞, closing price to-day 100.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £119,391,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £188,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 34½ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 44s. 9d.

THERE has been irregularity in prices during the week, but in the end the level is generally higher. Bar silver is firm at a fraction above 52d. and the 50 lakhs of India Council Bills were placed to-day at an average of 1s. 8d.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the late Mr. J. Stuart Wortley, Q.C., whose personal estate exceeded £8,000; the late Earl of Wicklow, under £30,000; Mr. Joseph Laycock, late of Tynemouth, under £465,000; Mr. G. Perton, late of Prestbury, under £262,000; and Mr. S. W. Browne, late of Porchester-terrace, under £80,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,799 births and 1,858 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 28 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 23 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Halifax 18, Blackburn 18, Birkenhead 18, Huddersfield 19, Derby 20, Bradford 20, Bristol 20, Plymouth 21, Leicester 21, Newcastle-on-Tyne 22, Sheffield 22, Sunderland 22, Norwich 24, Birmingham 24, London 24, Hull 25, Manchester 25, Portsmouth 25, Cardiff 25, Oldham 26, Bolton 26, Leeds 27, Wolverhampton 27, Nottingham 28, Brighton 30, Salford 31, Liverpool 31, and Preston 36.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 9.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	53	29	39	1 above	5	8	3 more	23	49
England, N.-E. ..	53	32	42	4 above	4	3	3 less	14	28
England, East ..	54	31	52	4 above	4	8	3 more	16	28
Midland Counties	60	30	43	5 above	4	8	1 more	19	35
England, South..	53	32	44	4 above	4	6	1 less	16	29
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	53	33	42	3 above	5	14	3 more	8	15
England, N-W. ..	55	34	44	4 above	6	11	3 more	11	21
England, S.-W. ..	54	32	45	4 above	7	12	1 more	16	30
Ireland, North ..	54	33	42	2 above	7	11	4 more	11	21
Ireland, South ..	55	33	44	2 above	6	13	2 more	17	32

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

Weather still rainy in the W., cool, dry, and very foggy in the E.; subsequently dull generally. The S. wind in the W. increasing slowly in force and backing to S.E. in places. Pressure continuing highest in S., giving way steadily in W.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Republican bureaux of Senate agreed upon re-election of M. Léon Say as President. Semi-official papers declare that M. Gambetta will resign if Scrutin de Liste be not accepted by the Chamber.

GERMANY—Debate in Reichstag on additional constituencies and modification of laws relating to ecclesiastics.

TURKEY—Sultan gave audience to special envoys returned from Germany and Austria.

UNITED STATES—Judge Cox overruled objections to jurisdiction in Guiteau's case.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Pressure in Irish Land Court; State of the Navy; Land Law Reform; London Water Supply.

POLITICAL Speeches by Col. Stanley, M.P., at Blackpool, and Sir W Lawson, M.P., at Aspatria.

MARQUIS of LORNE left Liverpool in steamer Parisian to return to Canada.

PEERS of Scotland, at Holyrood, elected Lord Polwarth a representative peer in place of late Lord Airlie.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY appointed a Privy Councillor.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, Chief Secretary, returned to Dublin.

ADDRESS delivered at Portsmouth by Lord H. G. Lennox on "Our Navy."

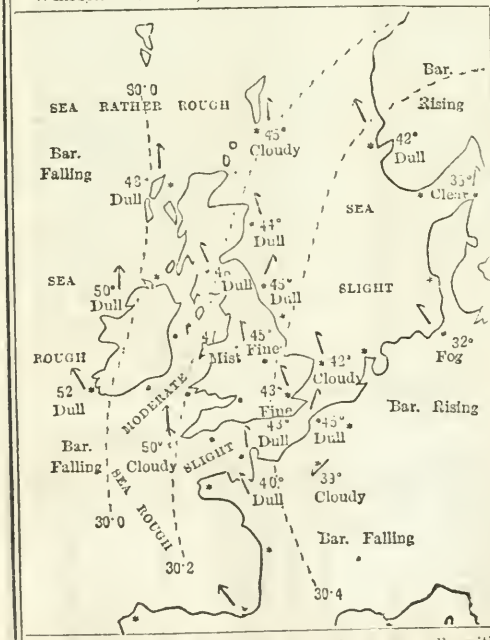
MR. BOURKE'S report on Turkish debt settlement published.

DEATH of Mr. J. F. South, surgeon.

AMOUNT of estreated bail of four brothers Morewood, at Alfreton, £4,000, paid.

CORONER'S inquest at Guy's Hospital on Jessie Bartlett accidentally poisoned through mistake of a nurse.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.



Weather becoming cloudy and unsettled very generally, with continued falls of rain in the W. districts, threatening to extend over the country. Temperature high and air damp. Pressure now highest over Germany, falling all over our Islands.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Gambetta's resolve to press on immediately Scrutin de Liste question generally condemned by independent press. Reported Government request to railway companies to reduce fares and rates.

GERMANY—In Reichstag Herr Windthorst's motion for repeal of law against unauthorized exercise of ecclesiastical offices carried by 233 against 115.

TRIPOLI—Three French missionaries murdered by Toarik Arabs near Ghadames.

PRINCE of WALES visited Lord Stamford at Bradgate.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—M. Gambetta and Scrutin de Liste; Mr. Gladstone on Agriculture; Home Administration in Russia; Criminal Cases.

MR. GLADSTONE, at Hawarden rent-dinner, made a speech on the condition of agriculture.

POLITICAL Speeches of Mr. Mundella, M.P., at Retford, Sir W. H. Dyke, M.P., at Chatham, and Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., at Bolton.

IMPORTANT bequest of pictures and other works of art to South Kensington Museum by late Mr. John Jones.

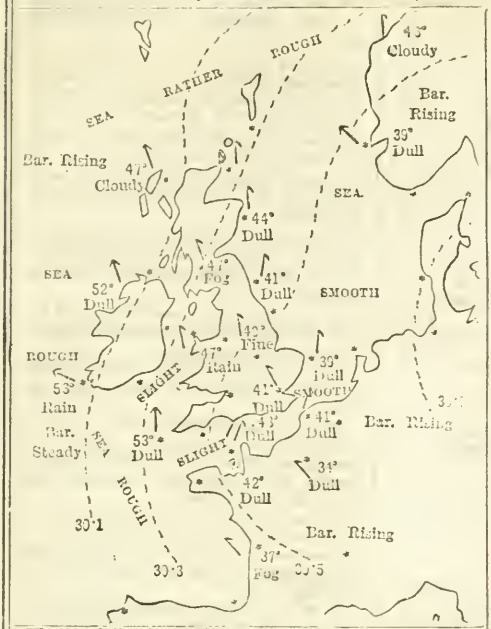
LETTER on the Clôture from an "Old Whip."

COURT of Inquiry into collision between Catalonia and Helenslea found Captain of latter vessel guilty of error of judgment.

MAN at Plumstead, one of the Peculiar People, committed for manslaughter for allowing his child to die from smallpox without seeking medical aid.

CHINAMAN, Ling Look, and wife, acquitted on charge of manslaughter at Brighton.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.



Weather dull, misty, and unpleasant, with a little rain in the N.E., N.W., and W. Temperature still high in W., but fallen in E., where wind was S.E., while in the W. and N. it was S. strong. Pressure still highest in E.; recovering somewhat in S.W.

EVENTS.

TUNIS—General Logerot arrested principal inhabitants of Sfax as securities for payment of war contribution.

RUSSIA—Issue of Imperial Ukases directing immediate settlement between landowners and peasantry, and intimating reduction of land taxes.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Local Taxation; London School Board; The Wimbledon Poisoning Case.

INTELLIGENCE received at Admiralty of explosion (Nov. 22) on board H.M.S. Triumph, flagship on Pacific station. Three men killed and six injured.

POLITICAL Speech of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., at Accrington.

APPOINTMENT of Mr. Pembroke Stephens and 10 other barristers to be Queen's Counsel.

LETTERS on Local Taxation from Lord Wenlock and a Lancashire Justice.

CORONER'S inquest on Percy Malcolm John terminated in verdict of wilful murder against Dr. Lamson.

ANNOUNCEMENT of bequest by Mrs. M. Fussell of £100,000 to London Home Diocesan Mission.

DAY of Humiliation observed by Protestant Church of Ireland.

MR. EDWARDS, Deal Solicitor, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for bribery at election, released on account of ill-health.

TWO MEN, working in coal pit at Dudley, killed by fall of rock.

DECAPITATED body of young woman, Ann Watson, found on railway near Darlington. Supposed suicide.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

Weather (after a dull, foggy Sunday) remaining gloomy and foggy in most places; some rain in N. Temperature still much higher in W. than over England. Pressure still highest over Germany, increasing over our Islands all day.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Gambetta submitted to Chamber his scheme for revision of the Constitutional Laws.

GERMANY—Opening of Session of the Prussian Diet. Royal Speech read by Herr von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior.

TURKEY—Sultan explained to Lord Dufferin the reforms about to be introduced into Armenian administration.

DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT safely delivered of a daughter.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—M. Gambetta and the Chamber; Disestablishment in Scotland; The Prussian Diet; Lord Derby and Education.

OPENING of new University College at Liverpool. Earl Derby presided.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S letter appealing to public for relief of persecuted Jews in Russia.

DUKE of DEVONSHIRE refused renewed application of Lismore tenantry for reduction of rents.

PATROL of soldiers at Tralee assailed by mob. One man wounded by bayonet.

TWO men, in penal servitude since Jan., 1880, for alleged mutilation of Isaac Brooks at Leek, released, Brooks before death confessing injuries were self-inflicted.

JAMES DUNN, Innkeeper at Cairn Baan, Argyllshire, arrested for wife murder.

WEAVER, at Burnley, kicked to death a woman with whom he lived.

WARRANT issued against Hadji Ali Ben Mahomed, acrobat, for illtreatment of English boys.

GAS explosion at Risca Colliery. Four men in mine killed.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

Weather cold and very foggy over S. and inland districts; some rain in the N. Winds chiefly westerly and south westerly; calm in the S.E., easterly in the Channel. Very cold over France. Pressure unusually high, especially in the S.E.; bar. steady.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Chamber voted by 294 to 151 for enlarged committee to consider Revision Bill.

AUSTRIA—Conference of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, and Cabinet Council at Vienna. State of Dalmatia and Herzegovina reported to be very alarming.

RUSSIA—Imperial Budget for 1882 shows estimated deficit of four million roubles.

UNITED STATES—Gulteau's speech being prohibited from delivery in Court printed in newspapers.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—M. Gambetta's Revision Proposals; The Anti-Jewish Atrocities in Russia; Fires in London; Teaching of French.

ADDRESSES of Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. Slagg, M.P., at Manchester interrupted by Irish sympathisers.

LETTERS on persecution of the Jews in Russia from Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Simon, M.P.

DEATH of Lord Lurgan, aged 50.

DUBLIN Town Council, after animated discussion, agreed by 24 to 9 votes to memorial praying for the release of Mr. Parnell and other political prisoners.

SEVERAL cases of mob invasions of serves on private estates in Ireland.

PROCESSION of Salvation Army at Sheffield assailed by mob and several persons seriously injured.

H. W. WILLIAMSON charged at Mold with annoying Mr. Gladstone and remitted to Hawarden Union.

PASSENGER train ran into by pilot engine at Stockport. Several persons injured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18.

Weather still very quiet and dry everywhere. Cold and very foggy in the S., mild in N. The maximum temperature at Aberdeen was 55°, i.e., 20° higher than that in London. Anticyclone lying over us, its central area (30·9) being over the S. districts.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Cabinet Council to consider Anglo-French Treaty negotiations. Expectations of successful result.

TUNIS—Taib Bey, brother of the reigning Bey, arrested by order of M. Roustan on charge of stimulating resistance to French authority.

SPAIN—Minister at the Vatican instructed to object to proposed Spanish pilgrimage to Rome as a purely Carlist movement.

EGYPT—Controllers-General instructed by their Governments not to encourage demand of Notables for power to discuss the Budget.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Approaching Session of Parliament; The Excitement in Dalmatia; The Jewish Persecution in Russia and O.K.; New Zealand.

INVESTITURE by Lord Lieutenant of Lord O'Hagan as Knight of St Patrick.

MR. FAWCETT, M.P., Postmaster-General, distributed prizes to successful competitors in Post-office Volunteer Brigade.

LETTER from O. K. on Jewish persecution in Russia.

LETTER on Egyptian affairs from Sir S. Baker.

PROCLAMATION of several parishes in counties Armagh, Tipperary, and Monaghan as disturbed districts.

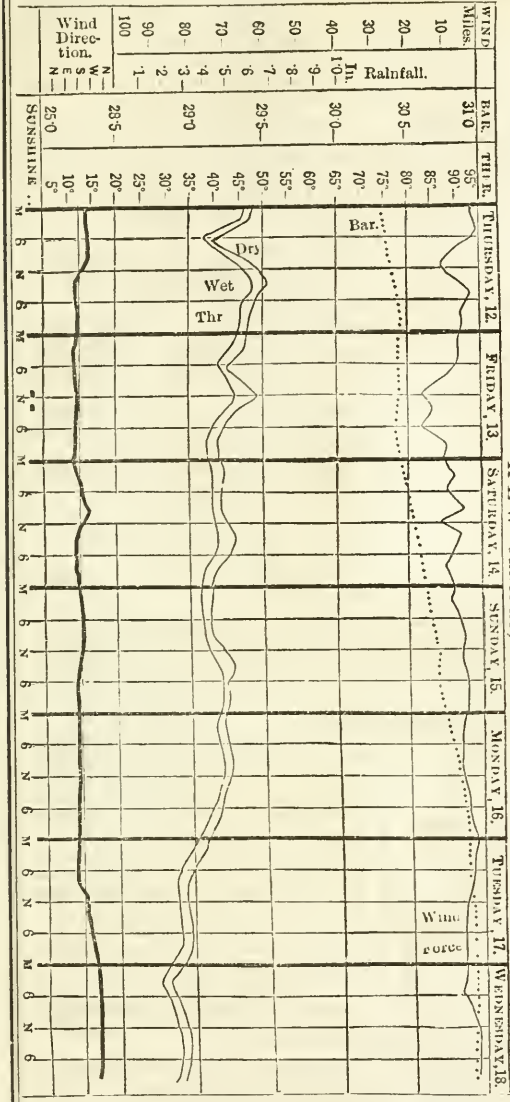
LETTERS on Land Law from a Tenant Farmer and a Liberal.

BIRMINGHAM Town Council refused use of Town-hall for address by Miss Parnell.

FIRE at chemical manufactory, Southampton-row, Holborn. Two men burnt to death.

FIRE at Dundee. Two children burnt.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅝, the lowest 99⅞, closing price to-day 100⅝.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £150,436,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £5,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 37¾ per cent

THE average price of Wheat was 45s. 5d.

THE Stock-markets have been weak, but rallied towards the close. Bar silver declined to 51⅞d. The 50 lakhs of India Council Bills realized an average of 1s. 8d. per rupee.

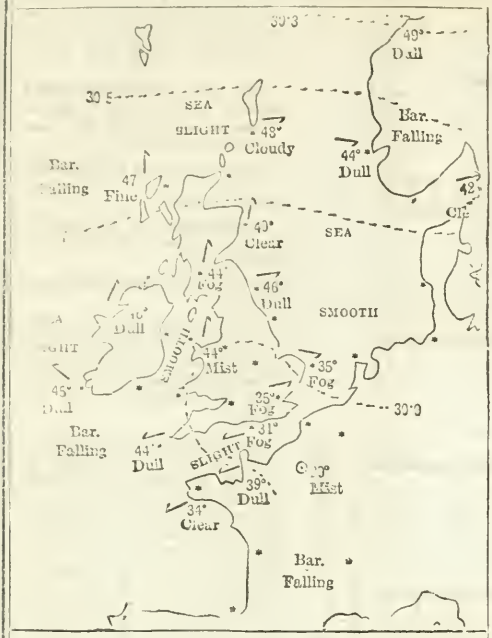
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Sir F. H. Bathurst, late of Clarendon-park, Salisbury, whose personal estate was sworn under £81,000; Mr. W. Atkinson, late of Gordon-square, under £80,000; Capt. John Paynter, late of Berkeley-square, under £70,000; Mr. W. Law, C.B., under £50,000; Rev. H. Boucher, late of Stalbridge, Dorset, under £35,000; and the Dowager Baroness Dimsdale, under £10,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,665 births and 1,737 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 80, and the deaths 31, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Leicester 14, Norwich 16, Bradford 17, Derby 17, Huddersfield 18, Halifax 18, Sunderland 19, Portsmouth 19, Bristol 20, Plymouth 20, Birmingham 21, Bolton 21, Sheffield 22, Hull 22, Birkenhead 22, Cardiff 22, London 23, Leeds 23, Newcastle-on-Tyne 25, Salford 25, Liverpool 25, Oldham 26, Blackburn 27, Nottingham 27, Manchester 28, and Wolverhampton 31.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 16.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	57	29	44	7 above	1	1	5 less	7	14
England, N.-E. ..	50	35	42	5 above	1	†	4 less	4	8
England, East ..	52	32	41	4 below	2	†	5 less	4	7
Midland Counties	56	32	42	4 below	2	1	5 less	3	5
England, South..	54	32	43	4 below	3	1	7 less	2	3
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	53	33	46	8 above	4	5	9 less	1	1
England, N.-W..	50	35	43	4 above	4	2	6 less	2	4
England, S.-W. ..	54	31	46	5 below	3	2	9 less	3	5
Ireland, North ..	56	37	43	8 below	3	2	5 less	3	6
Ireland, South ..	57	36	49	7 above	4	5	7 less	4	7

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19. EVENTS.



Weather still cold, quiet, calm, and foggy in the S. and S.E., milder in the N., where westerly winds continued. Pressure still remarkably high, but inclined to give way a little.

GERMANY—Bill to modify law on exercise of ecclesiastical functions passed by Imperial Parliament. Dr. Windthorst, Leader of Clerical Party, fêted at Berlin.

TUNIS—Arrest of Bey's brother attributed to intrigues of French sympathisers.

EGYPT—President of Assembly presented to Ministers demand for Ministerial responsibility and submission of Budget to Legislative consideration. At Constantinople objections taken to Anglo-French action in Egypt, and the Porte conciliating National party.

UNITED STATES — Counsel for Guiteau charged Mr. Coukling and General Grant with misleading the accused by their attacks upon President Garfield.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Land Act ; Panslavism and Panislamism ; The North Yorkshire Election ; Speeches on County Government.

POLITICAL Speeches of Dr. Lyon Playfair, at Edinburgh, Mr. Marriott, M.P., at Brighton, and Mr Whitbread, at Bedford.

DEATH of Sir D. Macnee, President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

ELECTION of Mr. H. Wood and Mr. G. F. Bodley as Associates of the Royal Academy.

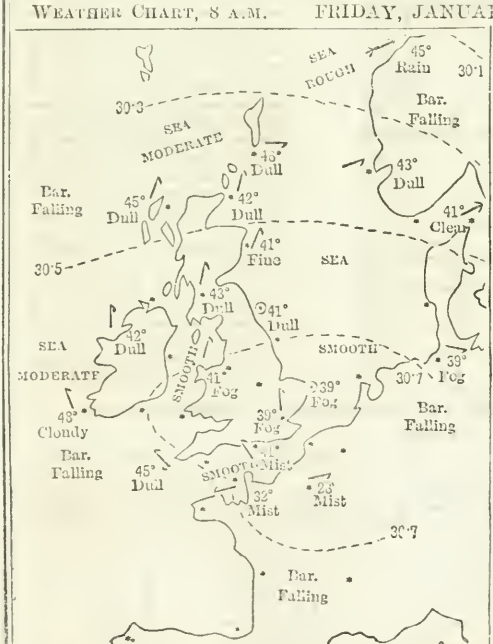
LETTER from Dr. Herman Adler on persecution of the Jews in Russia.

FIRST decision on appeal by Land Commissioners at Belfast.

DENSE fog in London and other large towns. Remarkable height of the barometer.

BILLIARD Match for £500 a side, 5,000 up, between J. Roberts and W. Cook (receiving 500), won by Roberts by 1,658 points

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JANUARY 20. EVENTS.



Weather remaining foggy and cold over England and Northern France ; still mild in N. and N.W., where slight rain fell locally during the day. Anticyclone still holding in S., but southerly breezes in W. and N., inclined to fresher

FRANCE—Bureaux of the Chamber nominated committee to consider M. Gambetta's revision proposals. Great majority of committee more or less opposed to the scheme. Great agitation and almost panic on Paris Bourse and great fall of prices.

ITALY—Signor Sella tendered resignation of his seat, but the Chamber declined to receive it and granted unlimited leave of absence.

INDIA—Repeal of Vernacular Press Act.

SOUTH AFRICA—Fighting between Native Tribes near the Kimberley Gold Fields.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——Political Speeches ; Mr. Childers and Army Reorganization ; The Financial Crisis in Paris ; The Opium Question.

MR. CHILDERS, M.P., at Pontefract, explained nature of and reasons for recent changes in Army organization.

POLITICAL Speeches by Lord Lytton, Lord R. Churchill, M.P., and Sir H. D. Wolff, M.P., at Woodstock, and Mr. Gibson, M.P., at Edinburgh.

SIR E. WATKIN, M.P., at South-Eastern Railway Meeting, explained progress of Channel Tunnel experiments.

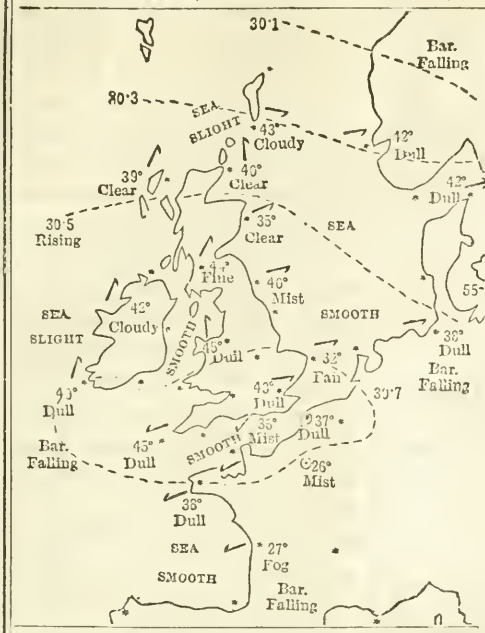
MISS MCCONNELL, Lady Land Leaguer, arrested at Tulla, and, refusing bail, was committed to prison.

RULE to annul order of arrest against Miss Reynolds argued in Queen's Bench.

EXAMINATION, at Marylebone Police Court, of Emil Fanselow, for attempted murder and suicide.

COACH-HOUSE burnt at Kelvedon Hatch and groom suffocated.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.



Weather remaining dry, except in far W.; much fog and haze over England, with continued low temperature, and, in most places, gloomy skies. Anticyclone in S. still holding. Maximum readings 30·7 +.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Margaine elected Chairman of Revision Committee. Agitation on Paris Bourse somewhat subsided. Lyons Bourse very disturbed. Civil funeral of M. Charles Blanc at Père la Chaise.

RUSSIA—Trial of Sankofsky and Milnikoff concluded. The former sentenced to be hanged, and the latter to 20 years' imprisonment.

ITALY —— Staff of Roman newspaper "Diritto" resigned in consequence of sale of the journal to a French banking company.

EGYPT—Critical state of affairs. Chamber maintains its demand for control of Budget. Sherif Pasha and British and French representatives resist.

UNITED STATES—Addresses of counsel concluded. Permission granted to Guiteau to address the Court.

NOTIFICATION in "Gazette" of appointment of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, as Colonel in the army.

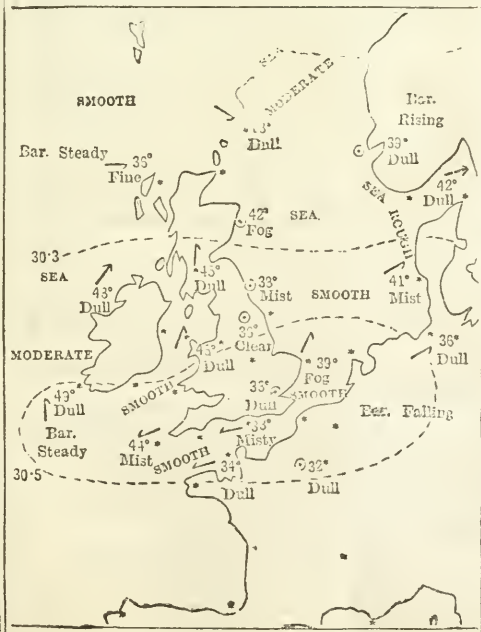
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Political Position in France; The Turkish Bondholders; Mr. Gibson, M.P., on the Irish Land Act; Centenary of Daniel Webster.

POLITICAL Speeches by Mr. Childers, M.P., at Knottingley, Lord R. Churchill, M.P., at Kidlington, and Sir W. H. Dyke, M.P., at Tunbridge Wells.

MEETING of Ulster Tenant Farmers at Belfast. Resolutions passed approving of principle of Land Act and urging its extension. Speech of Mr. C. Russell, M.P.

MEETING of Turkish bondholders at Cannon-street Hotel approved settlement effected by Mr. Bourke.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JANUARY 23.



Weather over England remaining dull, foggy, and cold, with calms and variable airs. Our W. and N. districts much milder and finer, with southerly and westerly winds. Anticyclone still reported in the S., but highest readings now only 30.5 +.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—After hearing M. Gambetta's explanation, committee on Revision decided, by 24 to 3, on recommendation of revisions in respect of election and powers of Senate.

ITALY—Great excitement caused by announcement of sale of six newspapers of Rome and Milan to a French company. Electoral Reform Bill finally passed.

SERVIA—Opening of Parliament at Belgrade.

BURMAH—Apprehensions of disturbance and of danger to European residents at Mandalay.

UNITED STATES—Guiteau addressed Court at Washington in his own defence.

CANADA—Arrival of Marquis of Lorne at Halifax.

QUEEN went to Bagshot Park to visit Duchess of Connaught.

DUKE of EDINBURGH laid first stone of Dunbar Hospital, at Thurso.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—M. Gambetta's Policy; Ministerial Speeches at Burton; Judges and Counsel; John Linnell.

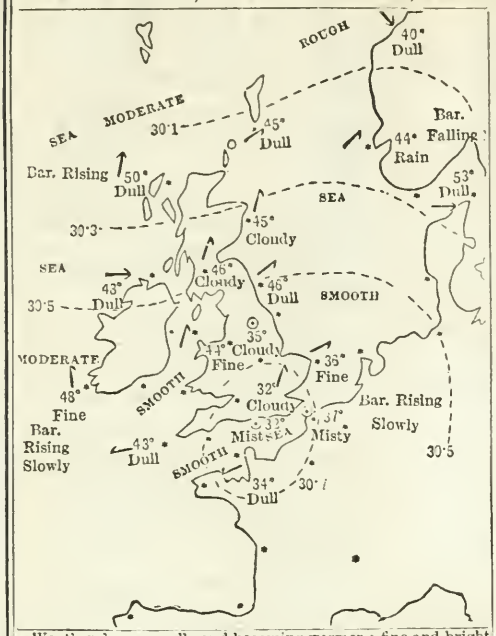
POLITICAL Speeches by Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., and Sir H. James, M.P., at Burton-on-Trent, and of Lord E. Cavendish, at Lancaster.

MR. PARNELL, M.P., and other political prisoners informed of further extension of their remand for three months.

CARMAN, in service of "boycotted" farmer, near Maryborough, savagely beaten, and died subsequently.

MEETING of Submarine Channel Tunnel Company. Sir E. Watkin's explanation of scheme and progress.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.



Weather dry generally and becoming warmer; fine and bright in the E. and S.E.; gloomy and hazy in the W. and N. Winds southerly in Ireland and westerly over Great Britain, but still easterly in France. Anticyclone still over the S. districts, but beginning to move E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Committee report to Chamber recommendation for revision of Constitution, but not including Scrutin de Liste. Financial crisis subsiding. Syndicate formed to assist Union Générale.

AUSTRIA—The Hungarian Premier informed the Assembly that disturbances in Southern Dalmatia and Herzegovina had rendered military reinforcements absolutely necessary.

RUSSIA—Intelligence received of serious riots last week near Dunaburg, the peasantry resisting the census enumeration.

UNITED STATES—Prosecuting counsel commenced his closing speech in Guiteau's case.

VISIT of Prince of Wales to Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., at Branthinghamthorpe.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Egyptian Question; Irish University Education; The Rising in Dalmatia; Park for Paddington.

POLITICAL Speeches by Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., at Bury and Lord R. Grosvenor, at St. Asaph.

LETTER from Lady Strangford on persecution of the Jews in Russia.

TWO men convicted at Cork of "Moonlight" outrages. Evidence of Connell, the informer, showed sworn conspiracy to establish Irish Republic.

DYNAMITE store at Limerick broken into and quantity stolen.

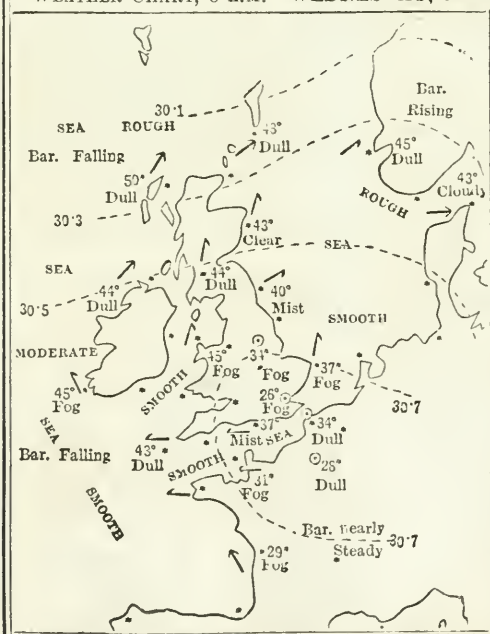
PROCESS-SERVER shot dead in his house in Roscommon.

SEVERAL fresh arrests in Ireland of active members of the Land League.

JEWELLER'S shop at Hockley, Birmingham, broken into and property worth £1,000 stolen.

ARREST, at Manchester, of Mr. J. N. Fleming, former director of City of Glasgow Bank.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.



Weather very foggy and calm, and becoming very cold in the S.E.; dull and hazy elsewhere; very slight rain in extreme W. and N.W. The westerly wind increasing to a gale in far N. Anticyclone in S. (30·7 +) moving slowly to E. Bar falling in our Islands.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Letsu, paramount Basuto Chief, captured stronghold of rebellious Chief, Masupha, but both believed to be unfriendly towards the British.

GERMANY—Debate in Prussian Reichstag on recent Royal Rescript. Prince Bismarck defended the Rescript and warmly maintained the governing power of the King.

FRANCE—Explosion in a cartridge factory at Port Vendres. Sixteen persons killed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The State of Ireland; M. Gambetta and the French Chamber; The Jewish Memorial to the Czar; State Aid to Education.

MR. GLADSTONE returned to town from Hawarden.

POLITICAL Speeches by Solicitor-General at Nottingham, Mr. Boord, M.P., and Baron de Worms, M.P., at New-cross, and Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., at Langton.

LORD LYTTON'S remarks at St. Alban's on public affairs.

MEMORIAL from Dublin Corporation for release of political prisoners presented to Lord Lieutenant, who replied that at present the prayer could not be acceded to.

DEPUTATION on Irish Education had interview with Mr. Forster in Dublin.

EXCITEMENT on Stock Exchange. Heavy sales and fall in values.

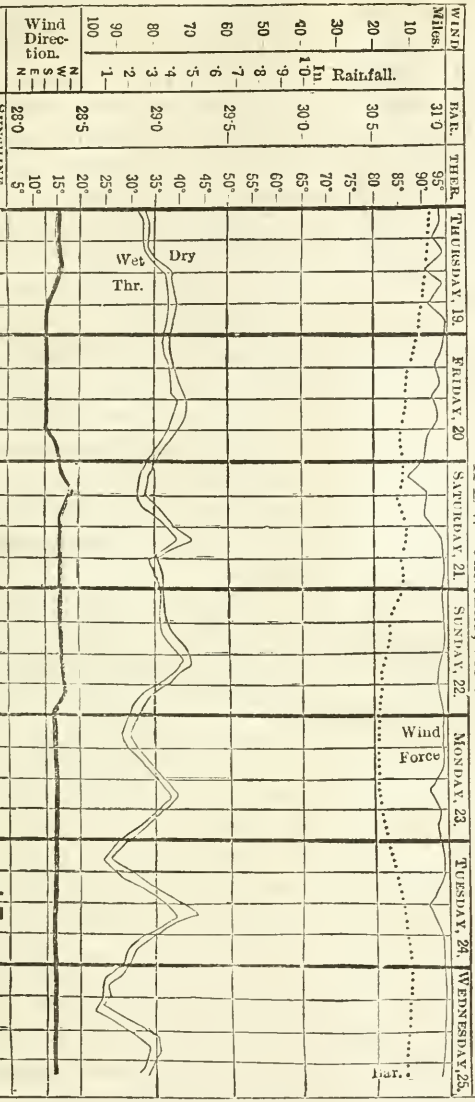
LETTER on spectacles for the poor.

TEXT of memorial from the Jews in England to the Emperor of Russia published.

DAVID ATKINS remanded on charge of unlawful possession of a picture by Cooper stolen from the house of Mr. J. D. Allcroft.

FOUR water-bailiffs at Carmarthen beaten by mob.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅜, the lowest 99⅞, closing price to-day 99⅞.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £99,637,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £427,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 39 per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 1d.

THE English Stock markets have for the most been heavy on financial troubles in Paris and Lyons. Bar silver was dull at one time at 51⅞d., but has again rallied to 52d. per ounce. The average obtained for the India Bills offered to-day was again 1s. 8d. per rupee.

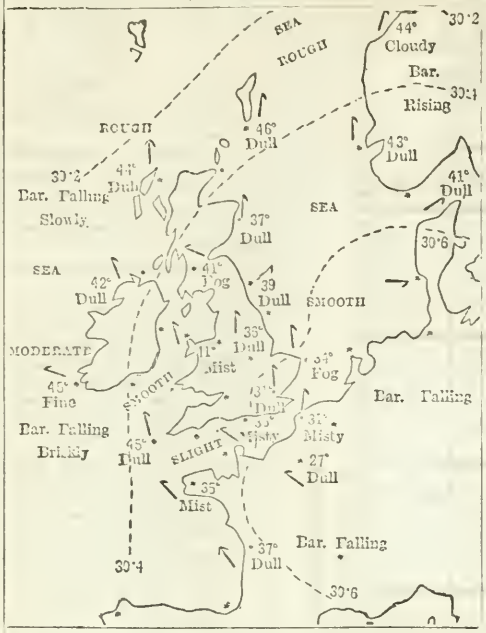
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Col. Joicey, late M.P. for North Durham, whose personal estate was sworn under £680,000; Mr. James Lake, late of Teynham, Kent, under £51,000; Mr. Cushee, late of Holloway, under £13,000; and Mr. W. R. Anstice, late of Ironbridge, Salop, under £45,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,629 births and 1,700 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 128, and the deaths 139, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,700 deaths included 20 from small-pox, 49 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, and 120 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bolton 16, Leicester 16, Portsmouth 18, Bradford 18, Bristol 20, Wolverhampton 20, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 20, Birmingham 20, Leeds 20, Norwich 20, Sunderland 21, Hull 22, Manchester 22, London 22, Preston 24, Liverpool 24, Sheffield 25, Brighton 26, Plymouth 26, Nottingham 29, and Huddersfield 31.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 23.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	55	32	44	7 above	2	1	4 less	14	27
England, N.-E. ..	51	30	41	3 above	0	—	4 less	14	26
England, East ..	44	28	36	2 above	0	†	5 less	3	4
Midland Counties	48	26	37	2 above	1	†	6 less	8	13
England, South..	48	27	36	4 above	0	†	7 less	4	7
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West ..	52	31	44	5 above	3	3	11 less	5	8
England, N.-W..	50	29	42	2 above	2	1	8 less	6	10
England, S.-W..	48	25	40	2 above	0	—	11 less	6	10
Ireland, North ..	53	30	43	3 above	1	†	7 less	14	25
Ireland, South ..	54	30	44	3 above	1	†	11 less	13	23

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.



Weather still dull, hazy, and cold in S.E. and E.; fair and milder in W. and N. Wind generally southerly, strong in the far N., moderate or light elsewhere. Anticyclone now over Germany again. Pressure decreasing here, rising Norway.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Anxiety in Paris concerning political crisis. Appeal Court quashed judgment in favour of M. Rochefort in libel suit instituted by M. Challemel-Lacour.

UNITED STATES—Conclusion of Guiteau trial. Jury, after few minutes' deliberation, returned verdict of guilty.

CEYLON—H.M.S. Bacchante, with Royal Princes on board, arrived at Colombo.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Mr. W. E. Forster.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Deliberations of the Cabinet; The North Riding Election; The Conviction of Guiteau; The Salvation Army.

POLLING in North Riding of York hire resulted in election of Mr. G. Dawnay, Conservative, by majority of 386.

POLITICAL Speeches by Sir C. Dilke, M.P., at Nottingham, and Mr. Macliver, M.P., at Plymouth.

PAPER, Natal on its relations with South Africa, read by Mr. J. R. Saunders, at Colonial Institute.

LETTER from Bishop of Manchester to National Church Reform Union.

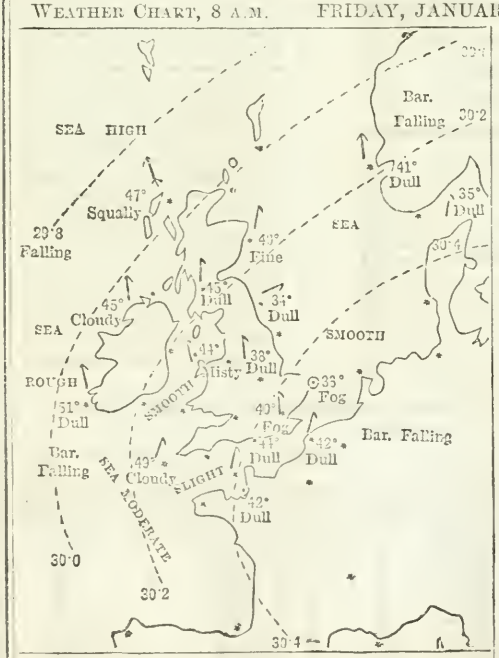
FREE Church Presbytery, Edinburgh, condemned dictum of Rev. Dr. Walter Smith concerning Confession of Faith.

MEETING at Dublin to form Joint-Stock Company for holding exhibition of Irish manufactures.

MAN shot dead in his house at Milton Malbay. Several cases of incendiarism in Westmeath.

DENSE fog in London. Collision of two trains at Hornsey station. Two persons killed and nearly 20 injured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.



Weather foggy at first, but then finer and warmer over England, while rain appeared in Ireland. Southerly winds increasing in force during the day. Pressure still high in Germany and E. of France, but decreasing generally, most in

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Debate in Chamber on Revision proposals. M. Gambetta defended his scheme, but Chamber rejected it by 282 to 227. M. Gambetta announced immediate resignation of the Ministry.

RUSSIA—Semi-official journal justifies refusal of Prince Lobanoff to forward memorial from Jews in England, and treats the agitation in England as a party movement.

UNITED STATES—Bill reported by Senate Committee prohibiting for 20 years immigration of Chinese.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Fall of the Gambetta Cabinet; Railways and their Management; The Trial of Dr. Abrath; The Post-office and Telephones.

SIR H. GIFFARD, M.P., addressed constituents at Newport.

LETTER from Mr. Gladstone respecting outrages on Jews in Russia.

LETTERS on ruins in Asia Minor from Mr. G. Dennis and Dr. A. Conze, of Berlin.

REVIEWS in "The Times" of Elwin's Alexander Pope and Woolner's Pygmalion.

ARTICLE in "The Times" on wooden shipbuilding in the United States.

Two Farmers, in Glen of Aherley, visited by armed men and sworn not to pay rent.

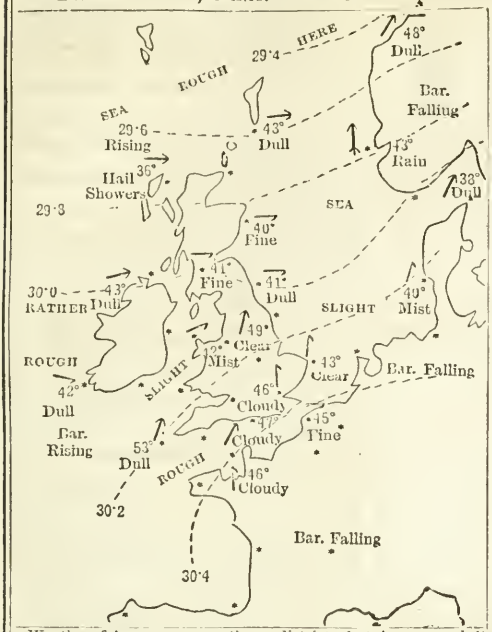
BAILIFF beaten at Woodstock, Galway, and life despaired of.

DR. ABRATH and Michael McMann, of Sunderland, acquitted of charge of conspiracy to defraud North-Eastern Railway.

JOSEPH HOLDEN sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for killing his child at Cannock.

CASKET of jewels stolen from Messrs. Wyon's shop, Regent-street, during dense fog.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.



Weather fair over our northern districts, but becoming dull and showery in S. Temperature increasing, with westerly breezes in N., south-westerly to north-westerly in S. Pressure highest over Germany and France; lowest to N. of our Islands. Subsidiary depression in S., moving E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Gambetta had an interview with the President, who invited M. de Freycinet to form a new Ministry.

GERMANY—Berlin papers generally regard M. Gambetta's defeat with satisfaction.

UNITED STATES—Publication of Earl Granville's despatch on proposed abrogation of Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. President's instructions to special envoy to Chili and Peru published.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Mr. Forster.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Ministerial Crisis in France; North Riding Election; The Last Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge; Archæology in Egypt.

CAMBRIDGE Mathematical Tripos list published.

PUBLISHED letter of Mr. John Bright expressing fear that long time must elapse before harmony and friendship between Ireland and England is established.

DEATH of Sir R. Christopherson, eminent Scottish physician, aged 84.

DEATH of Professor Cliffe Leslie, of Queen's University, Belfast.

BODIES of Lord Ardilaun's two bailiffs found tied in sacks in Lough Mask.

BATTALION of Guards arrived at Cork.

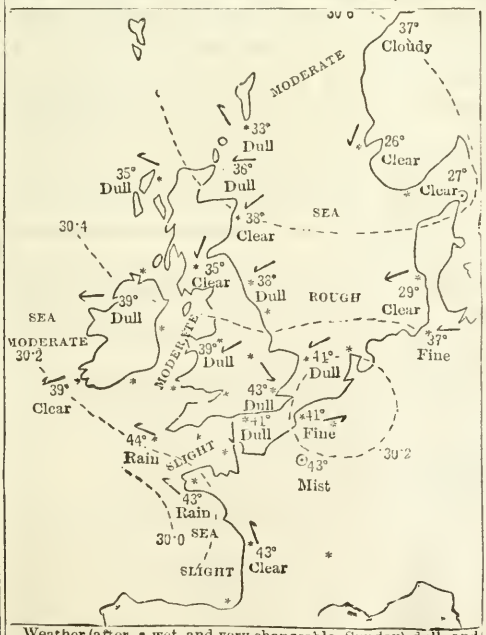
SEARCHES made under military protection at Athenry and Loughrea, Galway. Many treasonable documents found.

SETTLEMENT on Stock Exchange concluded. Only eight failures reported.

OFFICIAL inquiry into collision at Hornsey Station.

STEAMER, Bruce, foundered in Irvine Bay. Four men drowned.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JANUARY 30.



Weather (after a wet and very changeable Sunday) dull and unsettled, with rain in S.W. Wind north-westerly and northerly in S.E.; easterly elsewhere. Temperature low. New anticyclone appearing in N.; depression over Bay of Biscay; and subsidiary (filling up) over Belgium.

EVENTS.

AFGHANISTAN—The Ameer reported to be adopting extreme severity at Cabul towards suspected opponents. Ayoob Khan at Teheran, but some of his adherents sought refuge with Russians in Turkestan.

AUSTRIA—Meeting of Delegations. Bill submitted for extraordinary credit of eight million florins for military expenses in Herzegovina.

UNITED STATES—Reversal of Mr. Blaine's South American policy warmly discussed. Resolution in favour of Irish American citizens imprisoned in Ireland discussed in House.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Cowen's Speech at Newcastle; German Opinion on French Crisis; Railway Collision at Hornsey; Protection against Fires in London.

MR. COWEN, M.P., addressed his constituents at Newcastle-on-Tyne objecting to Government policy towards Ireland and to Clôture.

OFFICIAL correspondence respecting Mr. Lewissohn and visits of foreign Jews to Russia published.

PASSENGER train ran into wreck of broken down goods train at Old Ford Station. Four persons killed and seven injured.

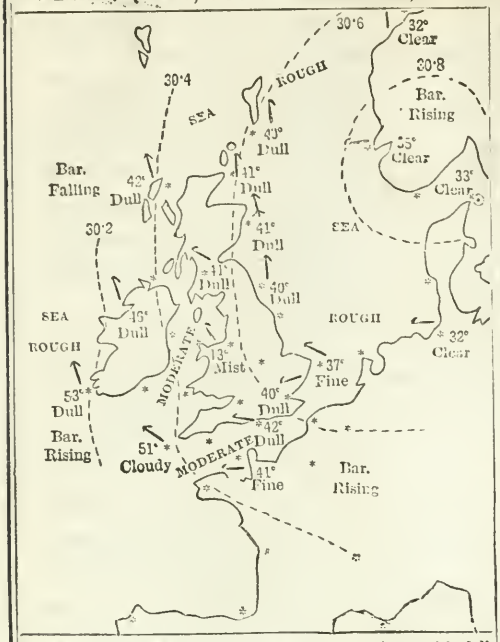
CORONER'S inquest on persons killed in Hornsey collision. The driver of second engine blamed for proceeding in fog.

W. GODDARD, at Chesterfield, kicked his wife causing death.

MAN, near Leeds, called upon by policemen to show his gun licence, fired at one and missing him killed a boy standing by.

STORM of wind and snow in the north of England.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.



Weather wet in W. and N. districts, dull elsewhere, with falling temperature and strong easterly to south-easterly winds. The northern anticyclone becoming very decided and removing S. slowly. All of yesterday's depressions disappeared.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Formation of new Ministry under M. de Freycinet. Bill sanctioning prolongation of existing commercial treaties in certain cases passed by Chamber. Bursting of reservoir at St. Pierre les Calais. Many lives lost.

UNITED STATES—Statements of Mr. Blaine vindicating his policy with regard to South American Republics.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. W. H. Smith's Speech; The French Ministerial Crisis; Railways in the United States; Social Customs of London.

POLITICAL Speeches by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in Westminster, also by Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., Sir M. H. Beach, M.P., Mr. Boord, M.P., Baron de Worms, M.P., and Mr. O'Donnell, M.P.

DEPUTATIONS on Scottish grievances to Lord Rosebery and the Lord Advocate.

MR. W. F. DOUGLAS elected President of Royal Scottish Academy.

BANK of England rate of discount raised to six per cent.

TWENTY Farmers arrested at Murroe, Limerick, for taking part in illegal assemblages.

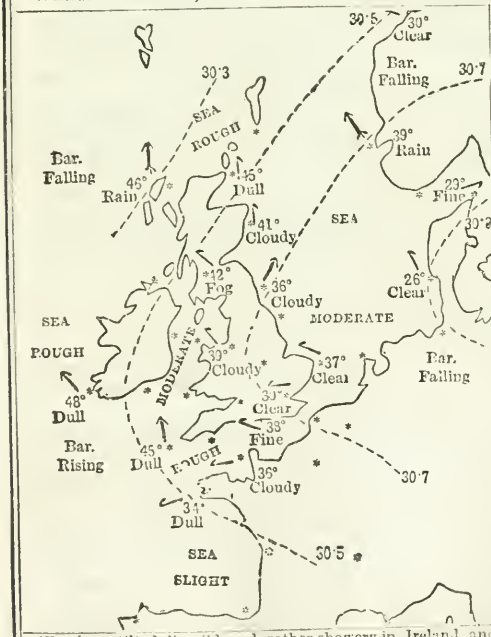
FIFTEEN persons arrested near Cloughbrock on suspicion of complicity in murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs.

CORONER'S inquest in case of Old Ford railway accident. Verdict, Accidental Death.

CHARLES GERRISH executed for murder of a fellow inmate of Devizes Union House.

DEAD body of man found in brickfield at Slough.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.



Weather still dull, mild, and rather showery in Ireland and Scotland, with southerly winds; fair and cold over England, with easterly and south-easterly winds. Anticyclone (30·9 +) still over Germany and our E. districts. Depressions over Atlantic, moving N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Statement of policy of the new Ministry at Paris. Constitutional revision deferred for the present.

AUSTRIA—Cabinet Council at Vienna, presided over by the Emperor. Delegations expressed doubts of adequacy of extraordinary credit asked for. Ministers preferred to adhere to proposed amount.

UNITED STATES—Debate on motion for list of American citizens in prison in Ireland. Fire in New York. Several newspaper offices burnt and lives lost.

DUKE of EDINBURGH arrived in Isle of Man.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Local Taxation; Sir C. Dilke's Speech at Chelsea; Mr. Blaine and the South American Republics; The Curates' Alliance.

SIR C. DILKE, M.P., addressed his constituents at Chelsea.

POLITICAL Addresses by Sir H. Brand, the Speaker, at Cottenham; Sir M. H. Beach, M.P., at Lechlade; Mr. Whitbread, M.P., at Pedford; Sir H. S. Ibbetson, M.P., at Colchester, and Mr. Hartland, M.P., at Warwick.

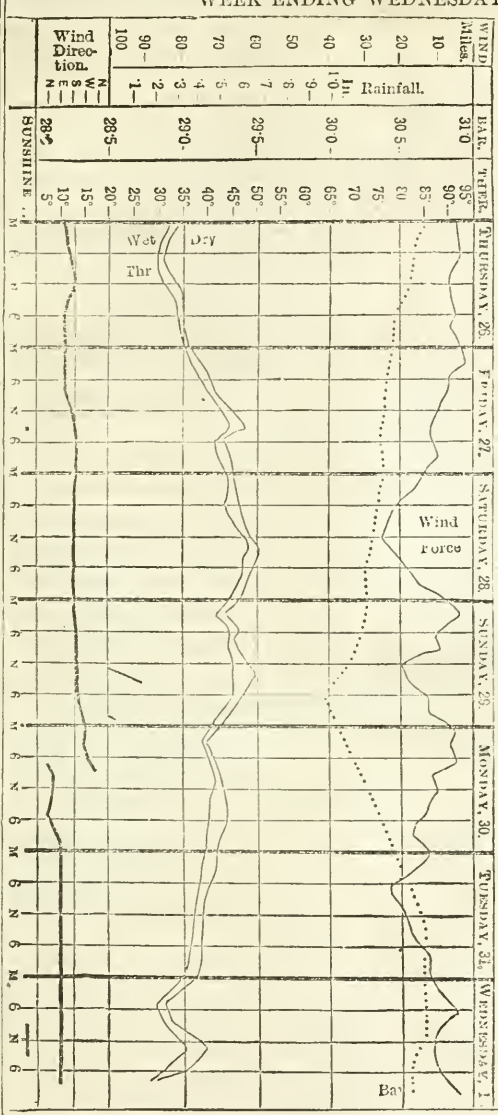
MR. JACOB BRIGHT, M.P., at meeting of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, suggested extension of Income Tax to promote interests of trade.

OPENING of Wycliffe-hall, Oxford University. Anonymous contributions of £5,000 and £ ,000.

SUICIDE at North Kensington. Mark Kavanagh found in dangerous condition from poison and his wife dead.

BURGLAR, at Clapton, fired at constable to avoid capture, but he and accomplice arrested.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99⅞, the lowest 99¼, closing price to-day 99⅜.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £164,307,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £1,918,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 31⅛ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 3d.

THE Stock Markets have been disturbed by Paris crisis, and prices of nearly all descriptions have fallen during the week. Bar silver is quoted at 52d. per ounce. Only 14 lakhs of Council Bills were sold, at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d., although 50 lakhs were offered.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the late Lord Justice Sir Robert Lush, whose personal estate was sworn under £28,000; Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., under £19,000; Vice-Admiral E. J. Bird, under £19,000; and Mr. W. L. Childe, formerly M.P. for Wenlock, under £14,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the Registrar-General's returns there were registered in London during the past week 2,665 births and 1,971 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 115 below, while the deaths exceeded by 113, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,971 deaths included 24 from smallpox, 39 from measles, and 175 from whooping cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Leeds 18, Hull 19, Sheffield 20, Portsmouth 20, Wolverhampton 21, Bristol 22, Norwich 22, Newcastle-on-Tyne 22, Birmingham 23, Blackburn 23, Manchester 24, Brighton 25, Nottingham 25, Oldham 26, Huddersfield 26, London 26, Plymouth 26, Sunderland 27, Liverpool 28, and Birkenhead 28.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 30.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	54	29	41	3 above	3	2	2 less	16	29
England, N.-E. ..	52	23	39	1 above	3	4	0 (aver.)	8	13
England, East ..	51	24	39	1 above	3	3	2 less	9	19
Midland Counties	52	24	39	0 (aver.)	3	10	5 more	3	6
England, South..	52	24	40	0 (aver.)	1	1	5 less	1	2
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	52	30	41	2 above	3	4	8 less	7	11
England, N-W. ..	52	31	40	0 (aver.)	4	11	3 more	10	15
England, S.-W. ..	54	24	43	2 above	4	7	3 less	8	13
Ireland, North ..	51	23	42	1 above	4	6	2 less	13	21
Ireland, South ..	54	31	43	1 above	4	8	3 less	12	20

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Weather very little changed; dry in most places; very foggy over England; and air cold. Anticyclone still holding in E. and extending an arm of high pressure over our S. districts and France.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—New Cabinet generally approved by Paris press. Advanced fractions of the Left decided not to raise the question of revision.

ALGERIA—French troops attacked insurgent tribes in Southern Oran and captured large numbers of sheep and camels.

EGYPT—Apprehension that Chamber, under pressure of the Army, will insist upon its demands being granted.

UNITED STATES—House of Representatives passed resolution for obtaining from British Government list of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except the Lord Chancellor.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Lord Lytton's Speech at Manchester; The Mansion-house Meeting on Behalf of Russian Jews; Land Legislation for England and Wales.

SPEECH of Lord Lytton, at Manchester, in vindication of his policy as Governor-General of India.

MR. MUNDELLA, M.P., addressed his constituents at Sheffield.

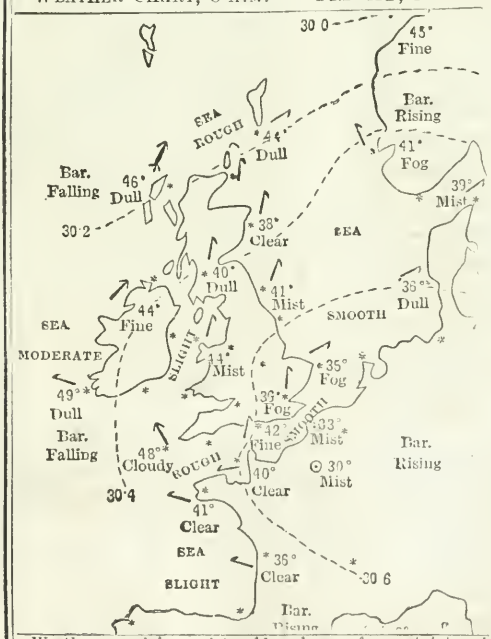
MR. BOURKE, M.P., addressed his constituents at Lynn.

GREAT meeting at the Mansion-house to protest against persecution of Jews in Russia. Speeches of Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Canon Farrar, and others.

MEETING of Senate of Cambridge University resolved upon a portrait of Duke of Devonshire as memorial of his services as Chancellor.

IRON-WORKERS, 3,500 in number, at Stockton on-Tees, struck for higher wages.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.



Weather remaining quiet, cold, and very foggy at intervals over England; while it was fair and comparatively mild in Ireland and Scotland, with southerly winds. Anticyclone over Germany less high, but inclined to work W. over Belgium and N.E. of France.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. le Royer elected President of the Senate. Discussion in Chamber on financial crisis. Arrest of M. Bontoux and manager of Union Générale.

TURKEY—Communication from Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy to Porte of desire for maintenance of status quo in Egypt.

EGYPT—Sherif Pasha resigned. Increasing apprehensions of military demonstrations and possible disorders.

UNITED STATES—Meeting in New York to protest against persecution of Jews in Russia.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The New Ministry in France; The Condition of Egypt; The London Chamber of Commerce; The Insurrection in Herzegovina.

POLLING at Preston resulted in election of Mr. C. Raikes by 1,833 majority over Mr. Simpson.

POLITICAL Speeches by Lord Lytton at Manchester, and Sir W. H. Dyke, M.P., at Maidstone.

DEPUTATIONS to Home Secretary from National Miners' Association, to Earl Spencer from Agriculturists concerning Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, and to Lord Rosebery from Scotland on Land Laws.

MEETING at Glasgow to protest against persecution of Jews in Russia.

MEETING to establish system of street ambulances in London held under presidency of Duke of Cambridge.

MEETING of Channel Tunnel Company, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., presiding.

CHARLES HOWARD, on ticket of leave, remanded for attempted fraud on Duke of Montrose.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Weather little changed on the whole, but fogs of unexampled density prevailing over London at evening, especially over the southern suburbs; air cold. Wind in Scotland veering W. Anticyclone's central area spreading over our S.E. districts.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Objections in Natal to Cetywayo's return to Zululand.

RUSSIA—Semi-official "Journal de St. Petersbourg" resents the Mansion-house meeting in respect of Jews in Russia as an infringement of independence of a friendly nation.

EGYPT—Delegation of Assembly to Khedive, who agreed to appoint Mahmoud Pasha as Prime Minister.

DUKE of EDINBURGH inspected Guardship at Belfast.

CABINET COUNCIL—All Ministers present.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Egyptian Question; The Case of Rev. A. H. Mackonochie; Jewel Robberies.

CONSERVATIVE meetings at Darlington and Bristol.

SIR H. BULWER'S appointment as Governor of Natal gazetted.

MEETINGS at Manchester and Liverpool to protest against persecution of Jews in Russia.

LETTER from Dr. A. Asher giving further instances of outrages on Jews in Russia.

MEETING of Submarine Channel Tunnel Company. Explanations of Sir E. Watkin and Col. Beaumont.

COURT of Appeal remitted suit for deprivation of Rev. A. H. Mackonochie to Judge of Arches' Court.

AT meeting of Anti-Vaccination Society Dr. W. B. Carpenter delivered address on benefits of compulsory vaccination.

THE "United Irishman" newspaper seized by police in course of being printed at Liverpool.

MRS. CHOWLES died from injuries sustained in the Hornsey railway collision.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Weather exceedingly dull over our Islands, with wet fogs and mists in several places. Temperature low everywhere, and anticyclonic airs and calms prevailing. Anticyclone's centre (30·4 +) now completely over our Islands.

EVENTS.

AFGHANISTAN—Country quiet and Ameer punishing disaffected Chiefs. Report of Russian intention to exclude British goods from Central Asia.

TURKEY—Sultan received Greek Minister and expressed a desire for friendly relations with Greece.

EGYPT—Identical communications from the four Powers to Sultan regarded as check to British and French influence.

UNITED STATES—Judge Cox overruled objections to Guiteau's trial and pronounced sentence of death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Commencement of the Session; The Vacancy in Westminster; The Bodleian Librarian; Sir H. Parkes and Colonial Protectionism.

SIR C. RUSSELL resigned his seat for Westminster. Lord A. Percy announced as Conservative candidate.

DEATH of Sir W. Palliser, M.P. for Taunton.

POLITICAL Speeches by Earl Stanhope and Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., at Sevenoaks.

LETTER on Parliamentary rules from E. P. B.

LETTERS from Mr. A. Kavanagh on "Healy's Clause" and Lord Darnley on "Compensation or Confiscation."

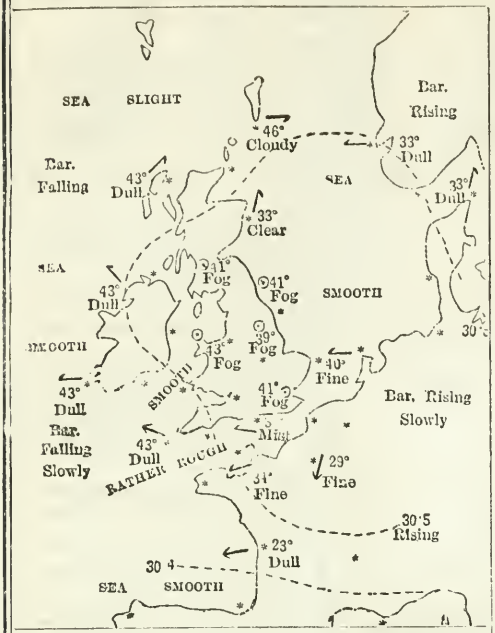
REV. DR. J. M. Strachan appointed to succeed Dr. Titcomb as Bishop of Rangoon.

DENSE fog in London.

MURDEROUS assault by convict at Chatham on a warder.

MARK KAVANAGH, remanded for poisoning his wife and attempting suicide, hung himself in House of Detention.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.



Weather again dull and foggy over England; dull in Ireland; fair in the N. Temperature risen slightly in the S.E., and easterly to south-easterly breezes beginning to reappear in Ireland. Anticyclone moving slowly E. Maximum pressure 30·5 +.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Assembly of Notables adopted article on organic law giving Parliament control over the Budget. French newspapers generally approve of non-enforcement of policy indicated in the Joint Note.

FRANCE—Interpellation in the Chamber respecting revision. Majority for Government very large.

RUSSIA—Reappearance of secretly printed Socialist paper, "Black Division."

SOUTH AFRICA—Reported renewal of fighting in Northern Zululand.

THE QUEEN held Council at Osborne.

EMPRESS of AUSTRIA hunted with Sir W. Wynne's hounds at Whitehurch.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Forecast of Royal Speech; Prospective Domestic Legislation; Incumbrances on Irish Land; Education in India.

PARLIAMENTARY dinners given by Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, Marquis of Salisbury, Sir S. Northcote, and Earl Percy.

LORD ZETLAND, at Conservative dinner at Richmond, Yorkshire, declared his separation from Liberal party as now existing.

MEETING of Irish Parliamentary party. Mr. Parnell, M.P., re-elected President and Mr. J. McCarthy, M.P., Vice-President.

ATTEMPT, at Dublin, to injure Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, by letter containing explosives.

MEETING at Exeter, in favour of closing public houses on Sundays, interrupted by riotous mob.

MR. J. E. BOEHM elected Royal Academician.

Two men killed in Liverpool dock by explosion of steam tank

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Weather fine in the E. districts, but cold; dull in W. and N. Rain appearing in W., and spreading E., accompanied by southerly winds. Anticyclone's centre now over Netherlands and North Sea. Southerly gradients over England.

EVENTS.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA—Reported intimation from Prince Bismarck that interests of Austria in occupied provinces of Eastern Europe are identical with those of Germany.

SAXONY—Formal investiture of King Albert with the Order of the Garter.

EGYPT—Khedive signed Organic Law passed by Assembly of Notables.

UNITED STATES—House of Representatives passed a bill to disqualify members guilty of polygamy.

CABINET COUNCIL—All Ministers present.

OPENING of PARLIAMENT—Queen's Speech delivered by Commission.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Address moved by Lord Fingall and seconded by Lord Wenlock. Speeches of Lords Salisbury and Granville, Duke of Somerset, and Lords Donoughmore and Carlingford. House rose at 8·50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir S. Northcote moved resolution opposing Mr. Bradlaugh's taking the oath. Sir W. Harcourt moved "previous question." Mr. Bradlaugh addressed the House and debate proceeded. Sir S. Northcote's resolution sanctioned by 286 to 228. Mr. Gray moved for Committee to inquire into imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and other members. Motion rejected by 174 to 45. House rose at 11.45 p.m.

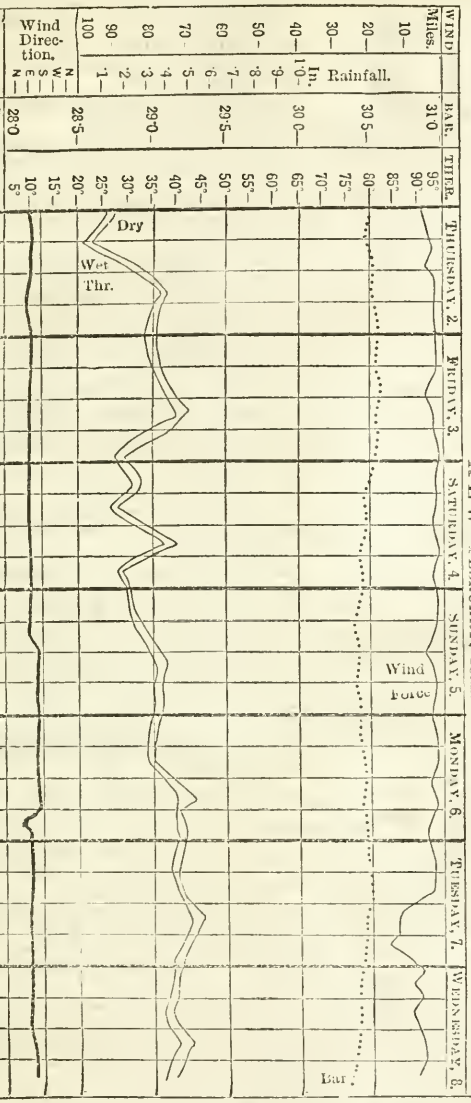
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Debates in Parliament; Mr. Bradlaugh and the House of Commons; The Trial of Kate Dover.

PEERAGE conferred upon Sir G. Bramwell as Lord Bramwell of Hever.

PROPOSED new rules of Parliamentary procedure published.

KATE DOVER convicted of manslaughter for poisoning Mr. Skinner at Sheffield.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.



THE highest price of Consols during the week was 100, the lowest 99⅜, closing price to-day 99⅝.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £104,396,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £211,000 in Imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 33⅛ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 1d.

UP to Tuesday the Stock Markets were generally firm, but Continental sales on Wednesday caused the markets to become dull. Bar silver is quoted at 52 1-16d. per ounce. Only 22 lakhs of India Council Bills were sold to-day, at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d.

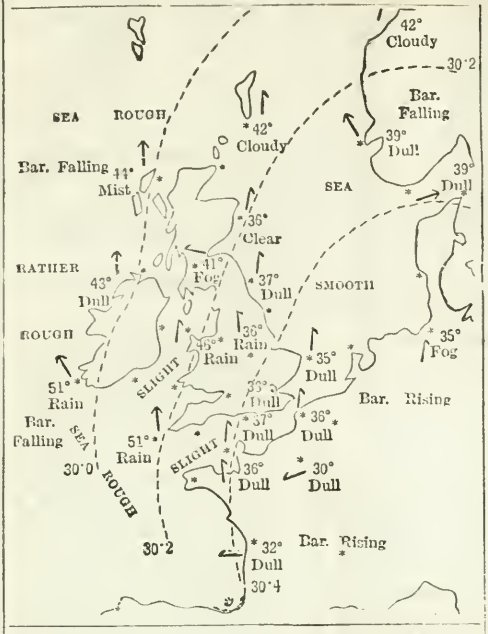
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. J. H. Nettlefold, late of Birmingham, whose personal estate was sworn under £288,000; Mr. R. W. Beddome, late of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, under £125,000; Mr. W. R. Greg, late Controller of the Stationery-office, under £6,000; and Mr. A. M. Sim, late of Clement's-lane, City, under £80,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,775 births and 2,023 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 40 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 77, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 2,023 deaths included 13 from smallpox, 18 from diphtheria, and 194 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns were as follow:—Derby 16, Bristol 16, Leicester 17, Newcastle-on-Tyne 20, Nottingham 20, Bradford 20, Sheffield 21, Manchester 21, Birmingham 22, Hull 23, Sunderland 23, Preston 24, Wolverhampton 25, Huddersfield 25, Leeds 26, London 27, Liverpool 28, Bolton 28, Brighton 31, and Plymouth 32.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 6.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	53	30	42	4 above	2	2	3 less	14	24
England, N.-E. ..	50	27	38	0 (aver.)	0	†	4 less	9	19
England, East ..	48	21	35	4 below	0	†	5 less	17	27
Midland Counties	50	25	38	2 below	0	†	5 less	15	23
England, South..	49	22	38	3 below	0	0	6 less	13	20
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West ..	50	27	42	3 above	4	5	8 less	3	7
England, N.-W..	49	28	40	0 (aver.)	2	1	6 less	6	10
England, S.-W..	52	28	42	0 (aver.)	0	†	9 less	20	32
Ireland, North ..	53	32	44	3 above	3	2	5 less	11	17
Ireland, South ..	55	34	45	3 above	3	4	5 less	14	23

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.



Weather dull and misty, with rain in W. Temperature inclined to increase very slowly as the southerly wind strengthened. Anticyclone now over Germany and E. of France, barometer falling with us.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Visit of Sir J. Hawkshaw and other English engineers to experimental Channel Tunnel works near Calais.

SPAIN—Episcopal discouragement of projected pilgrimage to Rome.

UNITED STATES—Accounts from survivors of Arctic expedition in Jeannette.

WEST AFRICA—Latest intelligence represents native Kings as threatening warlike movements.

OFFICIAL announcement of Queen Victoria's intended visit to Mentone by medical advice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Address. Speeches of Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Gladstone (reference to Home Rule), and Mr. Tottenham. Home Rule amendment moved by Mr. Smyth and supported by Mr. O'C. Power, Mr. Dawson, and Col. Colthurst. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Proposed New Rules for Parliamentary Procedure; The Adjourned Debate in the Commons on the Address; The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Railway Profits

DEATH of Earl of Lonsdale, aged 26.

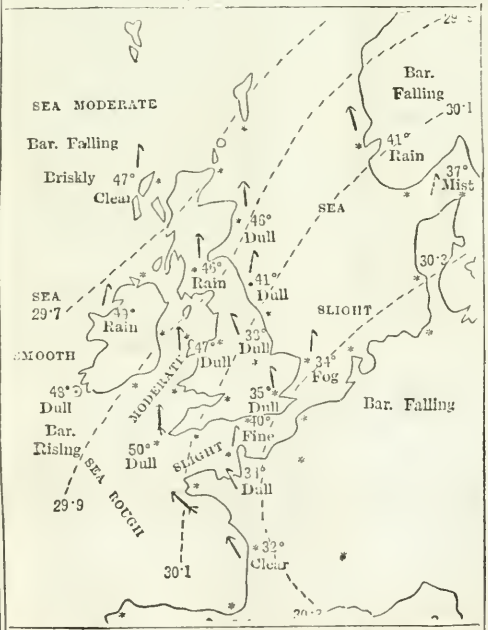
JOHN TOBIN, convicted of conspiring to commit treason felony, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

DR. KENNY discharged from Kilmainham Gaol.

KATE DOVER, convicted of manslaughter at Sheffield, sentenced to penal servitude for life

JAMES GETHING and Mary Fearneaux remanded at Birmingham on charge of fraud.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.



Weather remaining dull generally, with increasing southerly winds; rainy in W.; fine in E. Temperature rising fast in N, but still rather low S. Pressure highest in S.E.; barometer falling generally, and southerly gradients growing steeper.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—Reported minatory declaration to Russia against interference in Herzegovina contradicted.

EGYPT—Consuls-General of England and France protest against limitation of their control over Budget.

AFGHANISTAN—Reported rebellion at Herat, Kudus Khan refusing to yield the Governorship to Yusuf Khan.

SOUTH AFRICA—Boer attack on native tribe near Diamond Fields. Basutos still refuse obedience to Colonial Government.

CANADA—Opening of Parliament at Ottawa.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Conversation respecting Land pamphlet issued in Ireland. Earl Granville thought official interference on behalf of Jews in Russia would be impolitic. House rose at 5.50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Address resumed. Mr. Smyth's amendment negatived by 93 to 37. Mr. J. McCarthy moved amendment for repeal of Protection Act. Debate adjourned. House counted out at 2.50 a.m.

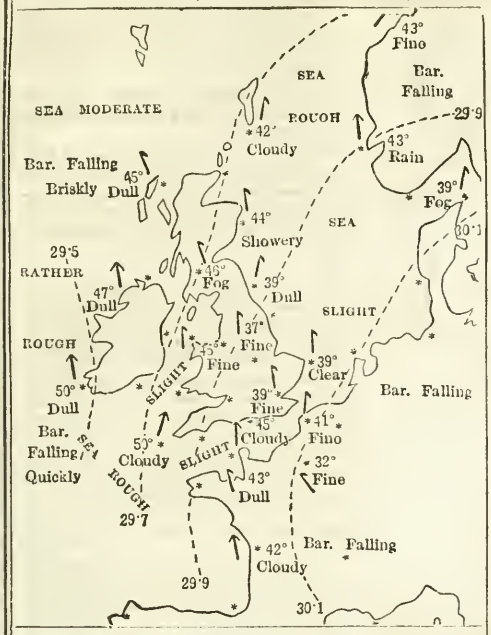
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Debate on Irish Home Rule; The Disestablishment Agitation in Scotland; The Insurrectionary Movement in Herzegovina.

HENRY STEBBING convicted of murder of little girl at Soham. Sentence of death.

MINER remanded on charge of attempting to blow up cottage at Holmside by means of dynamite.

EXAMINATION at Birmingham of Mary Fearneaux, charged with fraud and personation of Lord A. Clinton.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.



Weather again showery in W. and N., fine in S.E. and E., but becoming much milder all over England. Maximum in London 53°. Southerly winds blowing hard in W. and then veering. Pressure still decreasing; depression in far W., moving N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Expulsion of Pierre Lavroff, Russian Nihilist agent. Suicide of Marquis de Jocas in consequence of failure of "Union Générale." Complaints in newspapers that Earl Granville had unworthily retired from understanding with M. Gambetta in respect of Egypt.

UNITED STATES—Comments in New York papers on Earl Granville's reply to Mr. Blaine concerning Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Rosebery said there was no intention to interfere with sentence on solicitors imprisoned for bribery. House rose at 5.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Address resumed. Speeches of Mr. Redmond, Mr. Gibson, Major O'Beirne, Mr. Daly, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Captain O'Shea, Lord R. Churchill, and Solicitor-General for Ireland. House rose at 12.45 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Clôture Resolutions; The Debates Concerning Ireland; Mr. Parnell's "Prairie Value" of Land.

UNOPPOSED election of Lord A. Percy as M.P. for Westminster.

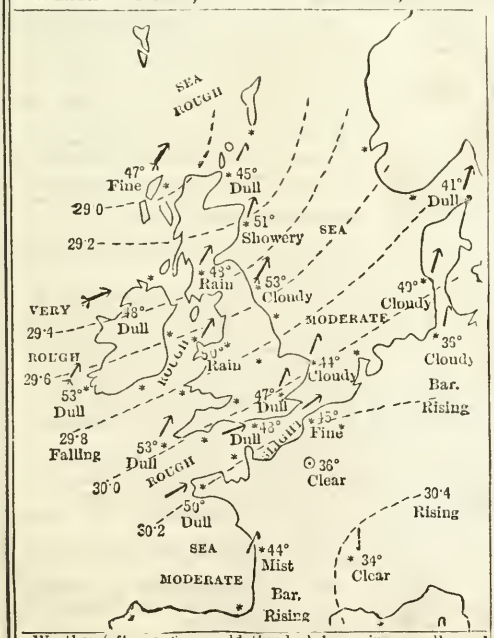
MR. FOTTRELL, Solicitor to Irish Land Commission, resigned on account of connexion with impugned pamphlet.

GAZETTE notice that Irish militia will not be called out for training this year.

TALBOT WILMOT, alias Charles Howard, further examined on charge of attempted frauds on Duke of Montrose and others.

HERBERT SNELL, convicted of murder of his employer at South Wheatley, received a respite of capital sentence.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.



Weather (after a fine, mild Sunday) becoming squally and showery generally, with strong south-westerly winds; gales in W. and N.W. Temperature high for the time of year. Pressure highest in France and Germany; lowest to N. of our Islands; depression in N. moving N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Election of Vice-Presidents of Chamber adverse to M. Gambetta's party.

RUSSIA—Impunity accorded to papers attacking Austria regarded with apprehension. Official communication deprecates foreign interference on behalf of Jews.

TURKEY—The Sultan disapproves of proceedings of National party in Egypt. Circular to foreign Representatives explaining views of Sultan.

AFGHANISTAN—Reported revolt at Herat not confirmed, but City disaffected towards Ameer.

INDIA—Approach of Russians to vicinity of Sarahks regarded as dangerous to peace of Afghanistan.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN laid foundation stone of new parish church at Paddington.

CABINET COUNCIL—All Ministers present.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Objections to Clôture Resolution; Russia and Afghanistan; London Hospitals; Recent Singular Law Trials.

CIRCULAR issued by National Liberal Federation calling on Liberal members to support Government resolutions for regulating debate.

REV. F. J. HOLLAND appointed Canon of Canterbury.

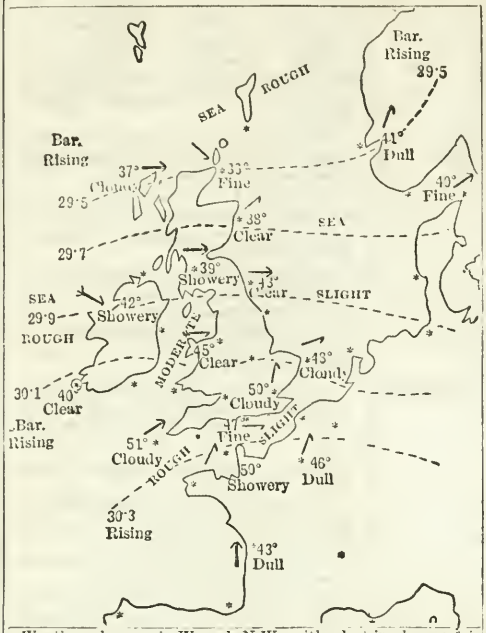
EXPLOSION in Coedrae colliery, Glamorganshire. Six men killed.

PREMATURE explosion of blasting charge in mine at Wigan caused death of one man and injury to another.

PARTY of disguised men captured near Listowel by police patrol.

POLICEMAN, at Nottingham, committed on charges of burglary.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.



Weather showery in W. and N.W., with sleet in places; fair generally over England. Winds westerly, strong in N.W. and N., and weather mild for time of year. Pressure now highest over southern France; lowest in far N. Subsidiary depression appearing in W. later.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Lord Kimberley reported to have assented to withdrawal of Basuto award and to independent action of colonial Government.

AUSTRIA—Capture of Italian vessel off Dalmatian coast with provisions and arms for insurgents.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Proceedings of Sub-Commissioners in Ireland criticised by Lord Oranmore. Explanation by Lord Carlingford of circumstances connected with resignation of Mr. Fottrell and tendered resignation of Mr. Godley. House rose at 6.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Ministerial statements that no papers would be produced relating to Egypt or to supposed mission of Mr. Errington, and that Mr. Goschen had no mission to Berlin. Adjourned debate on Address resumed. Speeches of Mr. Plunket, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and others. Debate again adjourned. House rose at 2.20 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Adjourned Debate on Address; Egyptian Affairs; Convocation; Scottish University Reform.

LETTERS on Egypt published in "The Times" from Sir W. Gregory and Dr. Percy Badger.

MR. W. LLOYD, R.H.A., and another officer, fired at near Bodyke, Clare, by ambushed party. A constable who accompanied them dangerously wounded.

ROBERT TEMPLETON, convicted of murder of Betty Scott, executed at Manchester.

REV. L. D. BROWN, Vicar of Welland, committed suicide.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Weather showery and very unsettled till evening, with sleet over our N.W. districts; air becoming colder, and wind veering towards N.W., and blowing strongly. Pressure highest in far S. Subsidiary depression crossing England.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Meeting, at which Prime Minister and Minister for War were present, proclaimed opposition to European interference in Egyptian affairs.

ITALY—Bill for introducing Scrutin de Liste passed in Chamber by 200 to 143.

RUSSIA—Dismissal of Genl. Kryshanousky, Governor of Orenburg, and other officials.

UNITED STATES—House of Representatives rejected resolutions relating to American citizens imprisoned in Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville declined to produce papers relating to Egypt. House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone declined to facilitate debate on treatment of Jews in Russia. Denied that Mr. Errington, M.P., had a mission to the Vatican. Adjourned debate on Address resumed by Mr. Sexton. House divided, negativing Mr. J. McCarthy's amendment by 98 to 30. Discussion respecting murder of Capt. Brownrigg. House counted out at 9.20 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Collapse of the Debate; Mr. Errington on Rome; The Channel Tunnel; The Jews in Russia.

ASSEMBLY of Convocations of Canterbury and York.

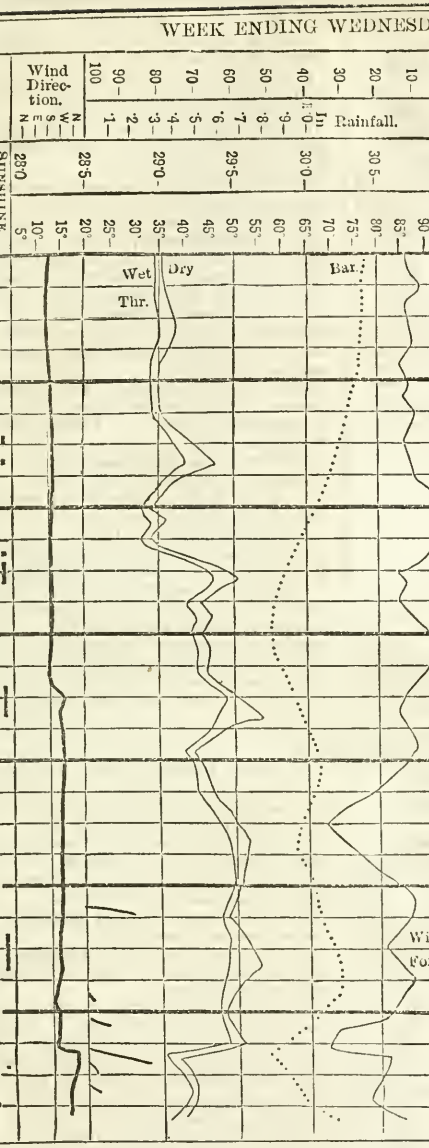
LETTERS on Russian Jews from O.K. and Mr. L. Oliphant.

MEETING at Mansion-house to encourage use of woollen manufactures. Speeches of Lord Salisbury and others.

DISGUISED men visit tenants at Tulla, Limerick, warning them not to pay rent.

WOMAN shot dead by accidental discharge of revolver in auction room at Edinburgh.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅜, the lowest 99⅝, closing price to-day 100⅜.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £153,347,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £1,186,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 37⅞ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 5d.

HOME Railway Stocks and Foreign bonds have in the main been a little firmer this week. Bar silver is in moderate request at 52 1-16d. per ounce. This afternoon 46 out of 50 lakhs of India Council Bills offered were sold at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d.

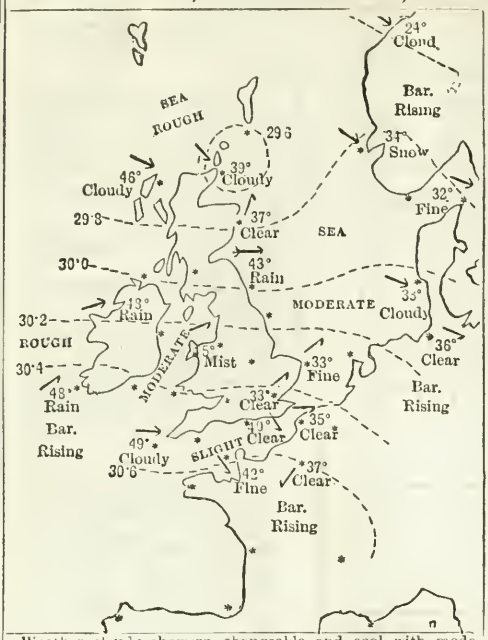
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. H. S. Fairfoot, solicitor, late of Clement's-inn, whose personal estate was sworn under £125,000; Baron José Pacheco, late of Rio de Janeiro, under £42,000; Gen. Sir W. E. Baker, under £39,000; and Lady Caroline Lascelles, under £8,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,951 births and 2,632 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 159 and the deaths so many as 747 above the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. This increase in the deaths is attributable to the dense fogs which have prevailed in the metropolis during the past week. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Birkenhead 14, Leeds 21, Birmingham 21, Bradford 21, Leicester 22, Sheffield 23, Hull 23, Huddersfield 23, Bristol 24, Plymouth 24, Nottingham 25, Portsmouth 26, Brighton 26, Liverpool 27, Wolverhampton 27, Bolton 28, Newcastle-on-Tyne 30, Manchester 32, Blackburn 34, and London 35.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 13.

Districts.	Temperature. Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	Rainfall. No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	Bright Sunshine. No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Wheat producing:—									
Scotland, East ..	53	31	43	4 above	4	5	0 (aver.)	14	23
England, N.-E...	56	32	42	3 above	1	1	3 less	10	15
England, East ..	55	30	40	0 (aver.)	2	†	4 less	10	15
Midland Counties	56	29	42	2 above	3	2	4 less	10	15
England, South..	57	32	42	1 above	2	1	4 less	10	14
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	54	31	44	4 above	5	16	3 more	10	16
England, N.-W..	56	34	43	2 above	5	3	3 less	8	12
England, S.-W...	54	28	44	2 above	4	3	6 less	16	23
Ireland, North ..	55	34	46	5 above	5	8	1 more	16	25
Ireland, South ..	56	35	46	4 above	6	12	4 more	10	15

Weather Chart, 8 a.m. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.



Weather cloudy, showery, changeable, and cool, with moderate to strong westerly breezes. Morning temperature in London, 34°. Pressure highest over Bay of Biscay; large depression over Scandinavia, and subsidiary near Wick, moving E. Bar falling.

Events.

France—Denial of differences existing between M. de Freycinet and M. Léon Say.

Italy—Letter addressed by Pope Leo XIII. to Italian Bishops enjoining increased efforts to resist attacks on the Church.

Turkey—Murderous attack by Albanian shepherds on Captains Selby and Grenfell while shooting near Artaki.

United States—Debate in House on motion respecting imprisoned citizens in Ireland.

Duke of Cambridge presided at annual dinner in aid of University College Hospital.

House of Commons—Sir H. Wolff and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett criticised foreign policy of Government. Sir C. Dilke replied. Discussion on London Water Supply. Mr. Macfarlane complained of absence of explanation of Mr. Gladstone's observations respecting Irish Home Rule.

"The Times" Leaders—The Clôture Proposal; Yesterday's Discussions in House of Commons; Mortality in London; The Woollen Industries.

Convocation at Westminster and at York. Discussions on case of Rev. S. F. Green.

Dinner of Balham Conservative Association. Speech of Sir S. Northcote.

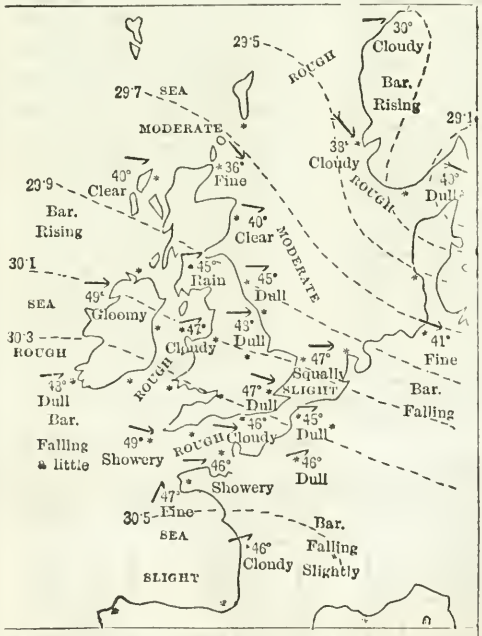
Article and letters on Clôture from a French Correspondent, Lord Brabourne, Mr. Rogers, M.P., ex-M.P., and Sir J. Kennaway.

Boxes, charged with gunpowder, which exploded on opening, sent to two persons in Edinburgh. Several persons injured. Man named Costella in custody on suspicion.

Mr. Addenbrooke, ironmaster, of Wolverhampton, run over and killed on railway.

Explosion at Manchester Gasworks. Several men hurt.

Weather Chart, 8 a.m. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.



Weather finer than on 16th, but rain again setting in over our W. districts at night. Temperature rising; winds westerly, but backing. Pressure still highest in extreme S., lowest in N.E.; new depression in far W. later.

Events.

France—M. Gambetta returned to Paris and resumed direction of "République Française" newspaper. M. Bontoux and M. Féder, of Union Générale, released on bail.

Austria—French and British notes presented relating to Egyptian question.

Turkey—Sultan assented to proposed guarantee for Russian war indemnity.

Egypt—Government decided upon complete suppression of slave trade.

United States—House of Representatives passed Bill granting pension of 5,000 dollars to Mrs. Garfield.

Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Buckingham Palace from Osborne. Outrider thrown, his horse alarmed by cheering.

House of Lords—Lord Balfour inquired as to Mr. Errington's position in Rome. Lord Granville repeated that no official mission had been given. House rose at 5.50 p.m.

House of Commons—Adjourned debate on Report of Address resumed by Attorney-General for Ireland. Speeches by Mr. T. Sullivan, Mr. G. Bentinck, Sir J. Hay, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Lowther, Mr. O'C. Power, and Mr. Gladstone, who explained his Home Rule references. Debate adjourned. House rose at 1.45 a.m.

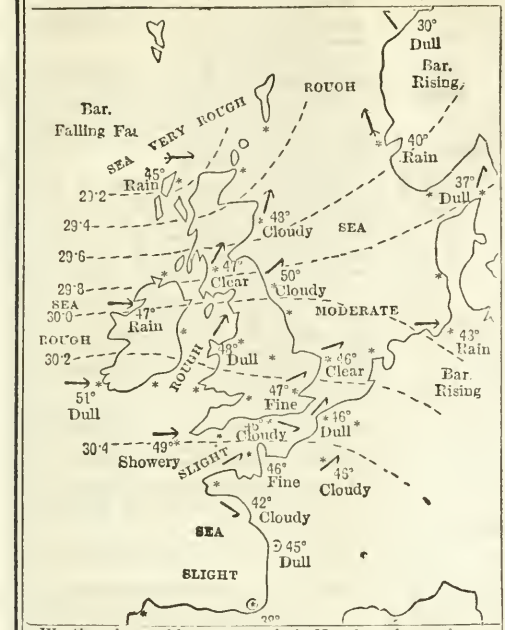
"The Times" Leaders—Last Night's Debate; Egyptian Affairs; The Taunton Election.

Mr. S. C. Allsopp, Conservative, elected at Taunton by 227 majority over Viscount Kilcoursie.

Explosion at Trimdon Grange Colliery, Durham. About 60 lives lost.

Police-constable shot dead at door of barracks at Letterfrack, Galway.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.



Weather changeable; very rough in N., where heavy showers of hail and snow fell. Temperature falling fast; winds strong from W. and N.W., and blowing heavy gale over our N. districts later. Large depression in N., moving E. and S.E.; pressure high (30·4 +) in S.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Gambettist papers manifest hostility towards De Freycinet Cabinet and assert that the Jesuits are re-appearing since change of Government.

RUSSIA—Reported speech of Genl. Skobeleff in Paris denouncing Germans as enemies of the Slav race.

TURKEY—Arrival at Constantinople of German Mission to invest Sultan with order of the Black Eagle.

TUNIS—Successful raids by insurgents in Southern Tunis.

THE QUEEN held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES attended a Ball of Honourable Artillery Company.

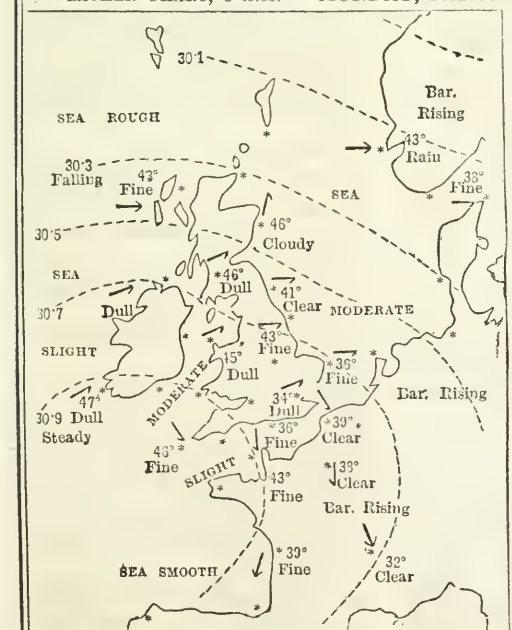
HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl of Donoughmore moved for Select Committee to inquire into working of Irish Land Act. Lord Carlingford objected to motion as unreasonable. Debate continued by Lords Waterford, Lansdowne, Emly, Dunraven, Spencer, Cairns, and the Lord Chancellor. Motion agreed to by 96 to 53. House adjourned at 1 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Report of Address resumed by Sir W. Barttelot, who raised question of agricultural distress. Mr. Gorst referred to South Africa. Speeches of Sir S. Northcote and Lord Hartington. Report agreed to by 129 to 14. House adjourned at 2.35 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Agricultural Depression; The Land Act Debate in the Lords; Paddington Park.

PRINCIPAL in fatal prize fight at Wishaw sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and four spectators to four months' imprisonment.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.



Weather (after a cold, unsettled Sunday in most places) improving generally, with backing westerly winds and rising temperature. Some rain in Scotland. Pressure becoming very high again (30·9 +) over Bay of Biscay; westerly gradients steep in N.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Council of Ministers decided not to make further concessions required by British Government, and negotiations for Commercial Treaty believed to be at an end.

RUSSIA—Letter from Metropolitan of Moscow to Emperor remonstrating against his non-appearance in public. Genl. Skobeleff, in Paris, stated that his recent speech to the Servian students had been misreported and misunderstood.

TURKEY—Investiture of Sultan with German order of the Black Eagle.

BULGARIA—M. Zankoff arrested for violent speeches against the Government.

UNITED STATES—Publication of further official despatches relating to Central and Southern America.

PERU—Details of massacre and sacking of Pisco by Peruvian soldiery.

QUEEN and Princess Beatrice left London for Windsor Castle.

CABINET COUNCIL—All Ministers present.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Coming "Clôture" Debate; Russia; Convocation and its Work; M. de Lesseps and Egypt.

PUBLICATION of official correspondence relating to treatment of Jews in Russia.

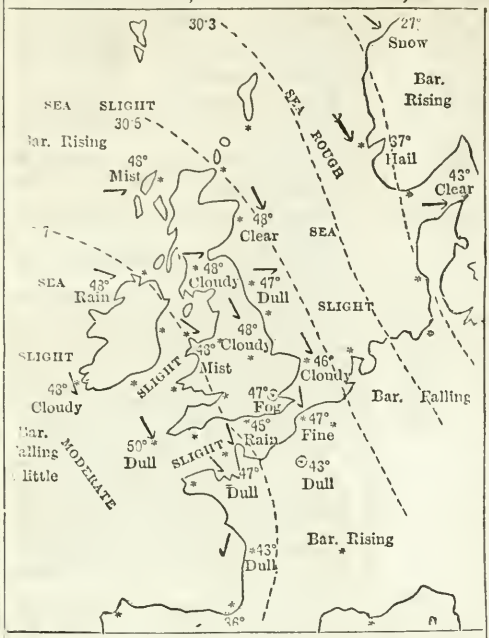
ROMAN Catholic Bishops of Cork and Galway issued pastorals condemning agrarian outrages.

HIGH tide in Thames. Many streets in Southwark and Lambeth flooded.

ATTEMPT to blow up lodgings of non-Unionist grinders at Sheffield.

BURGLARY and jewel robbery at Knotleyhall, Kent, residence of Lady Harrlett Warde.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.



Weather fair on the whole, especially in N.E. and E., but cloudy in most places, with rather cold north-westerly winds. Pressure highest in W. and S.W., lowest in N.E., and increasing generally.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—The Prussian Chamber, after long debate, passed vote for Secret Service money by large majority.

UNITED STATES—Extensive floods in Mississippi valley caused great destruction of property and much suffering to population.

PRINCE of WALES presided at final meeting of Royal Commissioners for Australian International Exhibitions.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville announced that Government would take no part in committee on Irish Land Act. Discussion respecting withdrawal of police protection to caretakers in Ireland. The Channel Tunnel. House adjourned at 6.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone moved "Clôture" resolution. Sir S. Northcote opposed. Mr. Marriott moved amendment. Speeches of Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Rathbone. Debate adjourned. House rose at 1.55 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Debate in the Commons; Mr. Gladstone and the House of Lords; The Alleged Pimlico Murder; Disappearance of Mabille.

LETTER from Mr. Gladstone declining to make any further proposition in relation to Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.

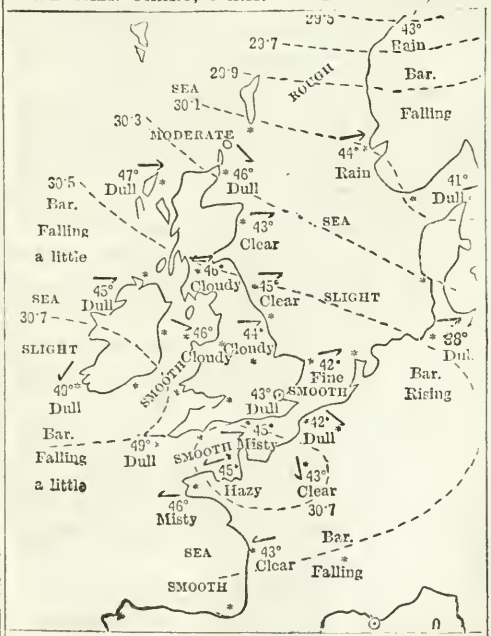
MR. FORSTER, Chief Secretary, arrived in Dublin.

MEETING of Submarine Continental Tunnel Company. Speech of Sir E. Watkin.

DEATH announced of Madame Celeste, formerly well-known actress in London.

IRISH labourer, at Leeds, committed for trial on charge of kicking a woman to death.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.



Weather fine and dry generally: still rather cold, but wind getting back towards W., and moderating at all but the N. stations. Pressure becoming very high again in the S. and S.W. (30·7 +), and gradients growing less steep.

EVENTS.

RUSSIA—Official communication published that Genl. Skobeleff's utterances were unauthorised and cannot affect good relations existing between sovereigns.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA—Unanimous condemnation by press of Genl. Skobeleff's speech.

TURKEY—Death of Capt. Selby.

UNITED STATES—Sir H. Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, arrived at Washington.

PRINCESS HELEN of WALDECK, accompanied by her father and Duke of Albany, arrived at Windsor Castle.

MAJOR-GENL. SIR E. WOOD invested by the Queen at Windsor with insignia of order of St. Michael and St. George.

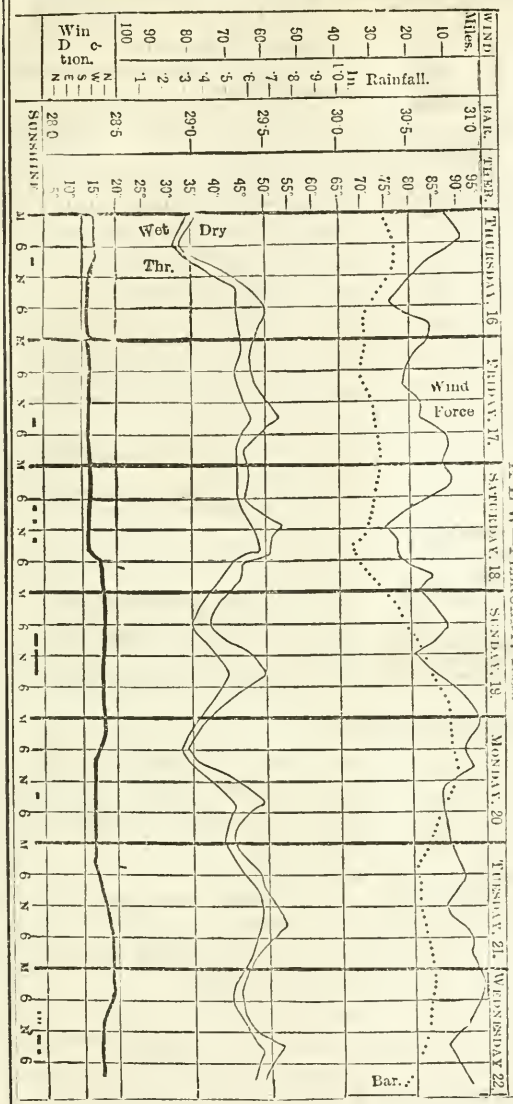
HOUSE OF LORDS—Conversation respecting Channel Tunnel schemes. House adjourned at 5.35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Labouchere's motion for new writ for Northampton negatived by 307 to 18. Mr. Bradlaugh entered the House, recited the words of the Oath, kissed a pocket Testament, and took his seat. Objection made and Speaker directed Mr. Bradlaugh to retire. Warm discussion, and subject eventually postponed for consideration. Subject of Local Taxation discussed, but resolution defeated. House adjourned at 1.10 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone's Censure on House of Lords; Mr. Bradlaugh; The Anglo-French Treaty Negotiations; Solicitors and Law Reform.

HONORARY degree of D.D. conferred by Oxford University on Archbishop of Corfu and M. Gennadius, Greek Minister.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅞, the lowest 100, closing price to-day 100.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £111,565,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £216,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 38½ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s.

THE markets for Home Railway Stocks and Foreign bonds were dull at first but afterwards improved. 50 lakhs of India Council Bills were disposed of this afternoon at an average of 1s. 8d., and bar silver is steady at 52d. per ounce.

AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of Lieut.-Col. T. Butler, whose personal estate was sworn under £132,000; Rev. H. Collinson, late of East Bolney, Norfolk, £120,000; Mr. John Gray, late of Thames Ditton, £80,000; Mr. E. Disney, late of Ingatestone, £50,000; and Mr. W. Back, late of Warbleton, Sussex, £40,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the reports of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,674 births and 2,188 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 73 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 337, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 2,188 deaths included 17 from small-pox, 46 from measles, 24 from scarlet-fever, six from diphtheria, and 205 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Leicester 14, Hull 19, Portsmouth 19, Bristol 20, Birkenhead 21, Nottingham 21, Birmingham 22, Leeds 22, Sheffield 22, Bradford 23, Norwich 24, Liverpool 24, Plymouth 25, Wolverhampton 27, Manchester 28, London 29, Preston 29, Brighton 30, and Blackburn 35.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 20.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	55	27	42	3 above	5	4	0 (aver.)	34	51
England, N.-E. ..	55	29	44	4 above	2	1	4 less	27	39
England, East ..	55	31	43	3 above	4	9	5 more	19	27
Midland Counties	56	30	43	3 above	4	6	1 more	17	25
England, South..	57	31	45	3 above	4	4	0 (aver.)	16	23
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	52	30	44	3 above	6	7	2 less	19	28
England, N.-W..	51	33	44	3 above	6	5	0 (aver.)	15	22
England, S.-W. ..	55	30	45	2 above	4	7	1 less	22	31
Ireland, North ..	54	31	44	3 above	5	6	1 less	20	29
Ireland, South ..	55	32	45	2 above	4	5	2 less	20	23

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Weather dull, but dry over England and Ireland, and in the N. bright. Temperature remaining rather low, with north-westerly and westerly winds. Elongated anticyclone in S.W. and S.; barometer falling briskly.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Appointments gazetted of M. Tissot as Ambassador to London and Marquis de Noailles at Constantinople.

RUSSIA—Imperial order to Genl. Skobeleff to return to his duties.

ITALY—During Carnival at Rome two persons killed and others injured by racing horses on the Corso.

CABINET COUNCIL held at House of Commons. All Ministers present, except Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Forster.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—During discussion, Mr. Bradlaugh entered the House and claimed his seat. Ordered to withdraw, and Mr. Gladstone declining to make any proposition, Sir S. Northcote moved expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh, which was carried by 297 to 80. New writ ordered for Northampton. House adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Clôture Proposal; Mr. Bradlaugh's Expulsion; General Skobeleff; Local Taxation.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT elected without opposition M.P. for Meath in place of Mr. A. M. Sullivan resigned.

MR. C. P. ILBERT appointed legal member of Council at Calcutta in succession to Mr. Whitley Stokes.

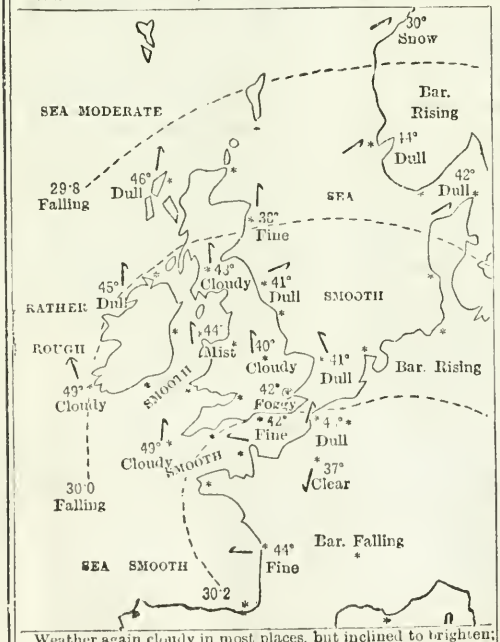
JUDICIAL Committee delivered judgment in case of Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn.

TEXT of Egyptian Organic Law published.

LETTER published from Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., stating reasons for resisting Clôture resolution.

FOUR men killed in mine shaft in Rhondda Valley by fall of rock.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.



Weather again cloudy in most places, but inclined to brighten; air dry at first; wind backing to S.W. and S., and thermometer showing some tendency to rise, but not much till evening. Pressure now highest over France, lowest N. and W. Conditions anticyclonic.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, proposed in Chamber Bill giving British goods admission under "most favoured nation" clause. M. Roustan appointed Minister at Washington and M. Cambon Resident at Tunis.

RUSSIA—Secret trial of 20 Nihilists began at St. Petersburg.

TUNIS—Successful raids by insurgents in Southern districts.

UNITED STATES—Congress authorised issue of rations to people rendered destitute by floods in Western States.

PRINCE of WALES held a Levée at St. James's Palace.

DUKE of ALBANY presided at annual dinner of Royal Caledonian Asylum.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Donoughmore proposed members of Committee on Irish Land Act. House adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke answered questions as to supposed European complications. In Committee of Supply Irish votes considered and Mr. Forster attacked by Irish members. House adjourned at 1.55 a.m.

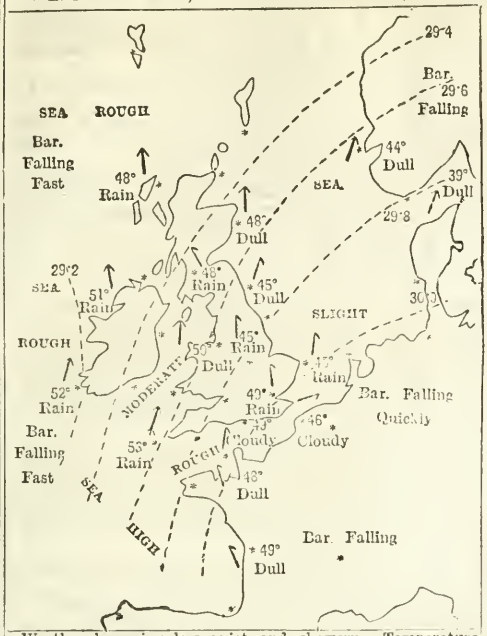
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Debate; Anglo-French Commercial Relations; Proposed Royal College for Music; Doubtful Articles of Virtu.

COURT of Appeal reversed decision of Court below granting new trial of case Clarke v. Bradlaugh.

LETTER from a "Liberal M.P." on Caucus oppression.

BANK of England rate of discount reduced to five per cent.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.



Weather becoming less quiet and showery. Temperature rising decidedly; the southerly wind increasing, and blowing a gale in W.; a good deal of rain in W. Pressure highest over S.E. Europe; lowest over Atlantic, where depressions appeared spreading S.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Senate rejected Bill for limiting hours of labour for women and children in factories.

AUSTRIA—Reports of Russian volunteers in aid of Slav insurrection not believed in Vienna to be of a serious nature.

RUSSIA—Meeting of merchants at Moscow approved of construction of a Trans-Caspian railway.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Committee on Irish Land Act deprecated by Lords Lansdwne, Derby, and Granville, but Lord Salisbury saw no reason to postpone appointment, and motion to that effect agreed to. House adjourned at 7.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke gave explanations respecting proposal of French Government to extend to British imports the "most favoured nation" clause. In Committee of Supply Irish Constabulary vote discussed at great length and ultimately agreed to by 183 to 18. House adjourned at 3.30 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Debates; Army Appointments; Cases in the Wrecks Court; French Protestant Chapel at Canterbury.

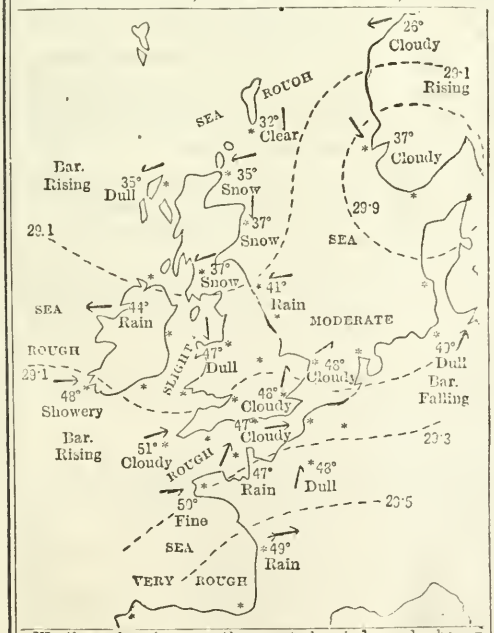
MEETING at National Club to express sympathy with Jews in Russia.

DEATH of Mr. Perry Watlington, late M.P. for South Essex.

FIRE in outhouse on farm at Highgate. One man suffocated.

FISHERMAN named Richardson arrested on confession of murder of police constable at Hull in Sept., 1880.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.



Weather changing greatly; westerly winds and showery weather prevailing over our southern districts, but easterly winds in the N., with cold showers, and some snow. Band of low pressure over our Islands, moving S.; barometer rising in N., falling in S.

EVENTS.

AFGHANISTAN—Reported severities by Ameer towards Chiefs supposed to be hostile.

FRANCE—Chamber, after short debate, passed Bill giving Great Britain benefit of "most favoured nation" clause.

RUSSIA—Nihilist trial at St. Petersburg continued in private. Several prisoners made revelations.

AUSTRIA—Official reports of several encounters in Herzegovina. The insurgents defeated with loss.

TUNIS—Unfriendly feelings between French and Italian colonists extending.

CABINET COUNCIL—All Ministers present.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Threatened Conflict between Lords and Commons; The French Tariff Bill; New University Statutes; Proposed Fisheries Exhibition.

MEETING at Mansion House to promote institution of "Homes for Waifs and Strays" in London.

LETTER in "The Times" on use of offensive language in the House of Commons.

SIR H. T. IRVING appointed Governor of British Guiana.

DEATH of Mr. G. Leeman, formerly M.P. for York.

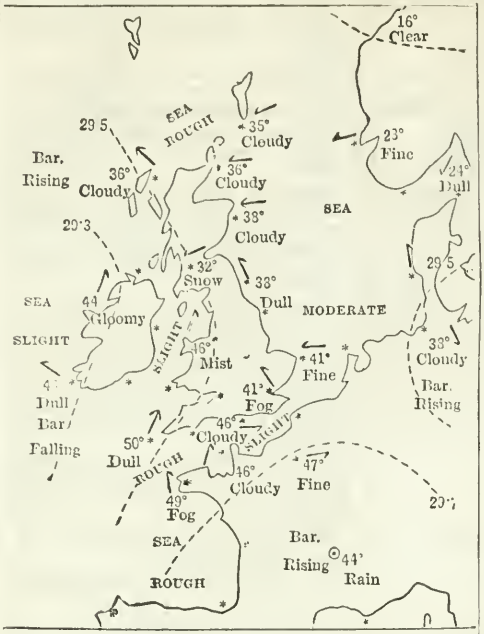
CAPT. STEPHENS's official report of visit to Pitcairn Island published.

PATRICK FREELY shot dead at Ballydrehid, Mayo, by armed party, who broke into the house to shoot the father for paying his rent.

BERNARD BAILEY, believed to have given police information of concealed arms, shot dead in Cook-street, Dublin.

CAPITAL sentence on Henry Stebbing for murder of little girl at Soham respited.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.



Weather very unsettled, wet, and foggy; heavy rain in Ireland towards evening; winds southerly in the W.; easterly in N.; westerly over France. Two high pressure areas observed; bar. falling fast in W., and depressions appearing there.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—The Senate considered and passed the Bill giving British goods imported into France the benefits of the "most favoured nation" clause.

RUSSIA—Punishment of high officials for corrupt practices.

TUNIS—Monopoly of export of esparto grass conceded by Bey to private individuals. British traders dissatisfied.

PRINCE of WALES presided at meeting to promote International Fisheries Exhibition in London next year. Speeches of Prince, Lords Granville, Salisbury, Kimberley, and others.

HOUSE OF LORDS—No public business. House rose at 5.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone moved suspension of Standing Orders. Sir S. Northcote opposed, but motion carried by 300 to 167. Mr. Gladstone moved resolution deprecating present inquiry into Irish Land Act. Mr. Gibson moved previous question. Debate continued and adjourned. House rose at 2.15 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Liberals and the Lords; Army Recruiting; The Transvaal Commission; The House of Commons.

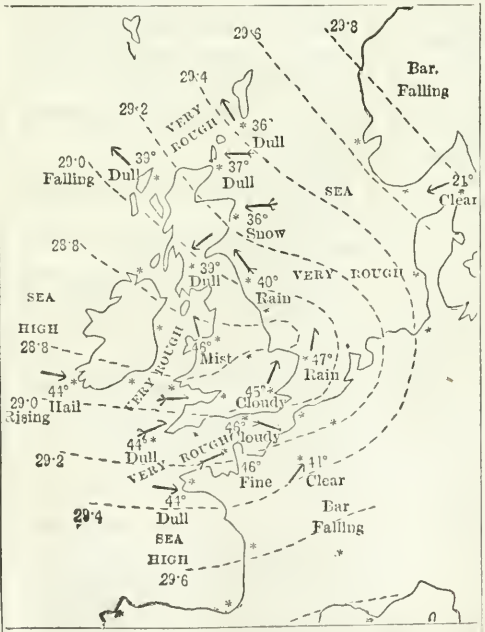
MEETING of 300 Liberal members of Parliament addressed by Mr. Gladstone at Downing-street.

DEPUTATION to Earl Granville respecting quarantine in the Suez Canal.

FARMER at Feakle, Clare, suspected of payment of rent, shot in legs by armed party. One son stabbed and another mortally wounded.

EXPLOSION in Blaina Colliery, Monmouthshire. Five men killed.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.



Weather exceedingly unsettled; rain and hail falling generally, and snow in the N. Temperature low; and while westerly gales prevailed in the S. easterly gales were felt in the N. Pressure very low in a trough lying from W. to E. across our Islands.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Discussion in Senate respecting disregard of religious oaths.

RUSSIA—Editors of newspapers disapproving of Genl. Skobeleff's proceedings invited by Government to observe moderation in their criticisms. Nihilist trials at St. Petersburg concluded. Ten prisoners, including a woman, sentenced to death.

EASTERN ROUMELIA—Meeting at Philippopolis to express sympathy with M. Zankoff and to condemn Bulgarian Government.

QUEEN arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor.

PRINCE of WALES presided at meeting at St. James's Palace in support of Royal College of Music. Speeches of Duke of Edinburgh, Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir S. Northcote.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Bill for limiting hours of work for women and girls in shops discussed and eventually withdrawn. The House rose at 6.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Conversation respecting Channel Tunnel. Election of Michael Davitt for Meath voided on motion of Attorney-Genl. for Ireland after debate by 208 to 20. House counted out at 8.25 p.m.

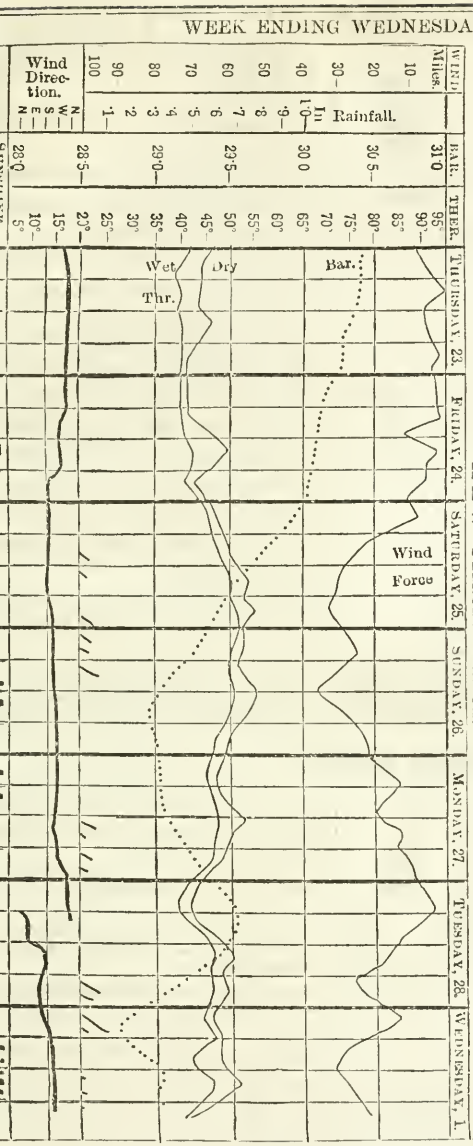
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The State of Ireland; Herzegovina; Royal College of Music; The City Remembrancer.

COURT of APPEAL in Dublin pronounced judgment that tenants were entitled to compensation for all improvements.

MR. FORSTER, Chief Secretary, returned to Dublin.

DEATH of Rev. Canon Povah, aged 78.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100¼, the lowest 100, closing price to-day 100¼.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £136,093,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £473,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 37½ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 45s. 7d.

PRICES in both the British Railway and Foreign Stock-markets have had a distinct rise this week, and closed with a firm tendency. Bar silver is steady at 52d., and 50 lakhs of India Council bills were disposed of this afternoon at an average of 1s. 8d.

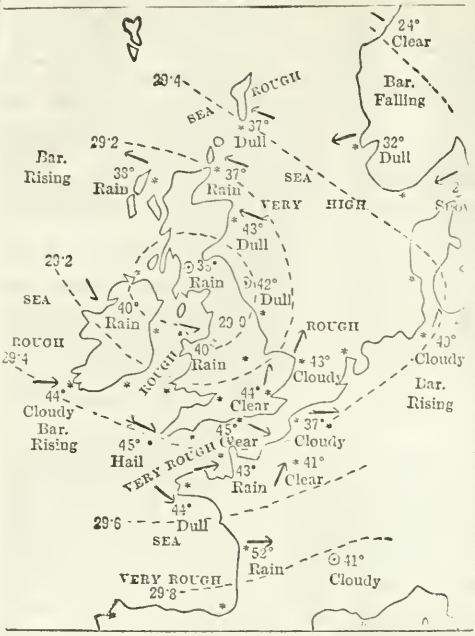
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. Osgood Torkington, whose personal estate was sworn under £50,000; Col. Cecil Forester, late Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, under £34,000; Mr. James Butler, late of New Burlington-street, under £105,000; and Mr. G. Jenner, late of Hastings, under £40,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,812 births and 1,941 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 117, and the deaths by 138, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,941 deaths included eight from smallpox, 35 from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, and 185 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:- Huddersfield 17, Halifax 17, Wolverhampton 21, Leeds 22, Birmingham 22, Bristol 23, Nottingham 23, Portsmouth 23, Newcastle-on-Tyne 24, Sheffield 25, Liverpool 25, London 26, Hull 26, Manchester 26, Bradford 27, Norwich 27, Derby 30, Preston 31, and Brighton 40.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 27.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	59	34	46	7 above	3	5	1 more	30	43
England, N.-E. ..	58	34	46	6 above	3	5	1 more	3	19
England, East ..	59	31	45	4 above	4	2	2 less	3	4
Midland Counties	56	32	45	5 above	5	8	3 more	3	5
England, South..	56	31	47	5 above	4	5	1 more	7	9
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	56	34	45	5 above	5	8	1 more	6	9
England, N.-W..	56	36	45	4 above	4	12	6 more	6	9
England, S.-W. ..	61	31	47	4 above	4	10	2 more	9	13
Ireland, North ..	55	37	47	5 above	5	6	0 (aver.)	8	11
Ireland, South ..	58	38	48	5 above	4	8	1 more	8	14

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MARCH 2.



Weather improving in S.W. and S.; still rainy elsewhere. Wind moderating gradually, but still easterly in N., and westerly in S. Yesterday's "trough" moving E., and breaking up into two distinct minima.

EVENTS.

TUNIS—Archbishop of Algeria proposed to remove bodies from Tunis Cemetery. Arab raid near Sfax.

ROME—Pope's reply to address from Belgian pilgrims conceived in very moderate tone.

EGYPT—Arrival at Suez of frigate Bacchante with Prince of Wales's sons.

UNITED STATES—Extended inundations in Southern and Western States.

QUEEN held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

PRINCE of WALES presided at annual dinner of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Blennerhass tt moved second reading of Bill to abolish law of distraint upon agricultural property. Bill talked out. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Lords and the Government; Law Officers of the Crown; The Agricultural Law of Distraint; The Report of Commissioners on Cathedrals.

ANNUAL dinner of Associated Chambers of Commerce. Speeches by Mr. Lowell, United States Minister, and Lord Hartington.

STATEMENT issued by Russo-Jewish Committee verifying accounts of outrages on Jews and Jewesses in Russia.

MR. FORSTER, Chief Secretary, visited Limerick and disturbed districts in that district.

LANCASHIRE cotton manufacturers resolved to suspend production for a fortnight.

STEAMER Livadia with coals for Alexandria wrecked off Yarmouth and 23 of the crew drowned.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

Weather still improving slowly, and, in fact, becoming fine generally. Temperature rising a little; wind southerly in the E., easterly in N., northerly in W., and south-westerly in Bay of Biscay New shallow depression approaching Ushant.

EVENTS.

ROME—Pope Leo XIII. addressed Cardinals, repeating complaints of State oppression.

TUNIS—Arab insurgents attacked and pillaged caravan near Sfax.

UNITED STATES—Senate confirmed Mr. Coukling as Judge in Supreme Court.

RODERICK MACLEAN fired at the Queen on leaving Windsor Railway Station.

PRINCE of WALES admitted as a Fellow of the Royal Society.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Post Cards (Reply) Bill read a second time. House adjourned at 5.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Lords' Committee on Land Act resumed by Mr. Sexton. Speeches of Sir M. H. Beach, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Healy, and Solicitor-Genl. for Ireland. Debate again adjourned. House rose at 1.5 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Attempt upon the Queen's Life; Mr. Bradlaugh's Re-election and the House of Commons; The Outrages on Jews in Russia; Dramatists and Novelists.

MR. BRADLAUGH re-elected at Northampton by majority of 108 over Mr. Corbett.

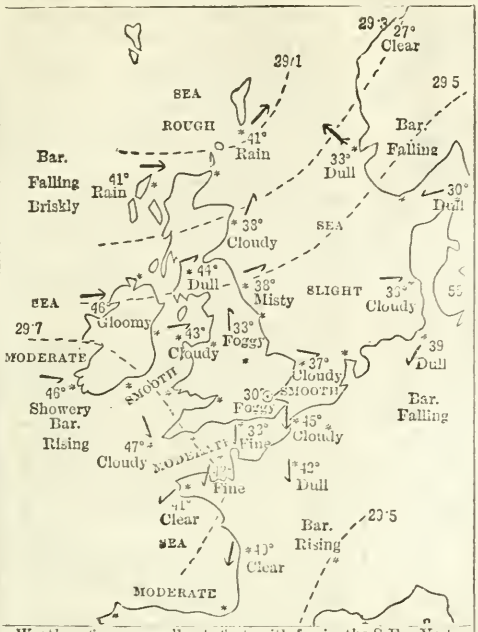
SECOND portion of Russo-Jewish statement of outrages on Jews in Russia published.

LETTERS from Earl Grey on the Lords' Land Law Committee and from Ouida on dramatization of novels.

FIRE in house at Nottingham. A woman suffocated Man injured by leaping from an upper window.

FURTHER examination at Birmingham of Mary Fearneaux and James Gething for fraud.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, MARCH 4.



Weather fine generally at first, with fog in the S.E. Yesterday's feeble cyclonic system of winds broken up, and westerly breezes becoming general. Showers experienced during day, except in S.E. England. Pressure entirely changed; now highest (29·7 ins.) in S.W.; lowest in N.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—The Basutos inciting and threatening to fight against the Colonial forces.

RUSSIA—Reports of resignation of MM. de Giers and Burge and retirement of Genl. Ignatieff expected.

CONGRATULATORY telegrams on Queen's escape received from all parts of the world.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Business formal. House rose at 5 35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Attorney-General for Ireland refused to produce warrant issued against Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P. Baron de Worms moved Government representations against outrages on Jews in Russia. Mr. Gladstone warmly denounced outrages, but deprecated interference. Motion withdrawn. In Committee of Supply Irish members closely criticised votes. House rose at 3.30 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Debates; The Attempt on the Queen's Life; Parliament and Russian Jews; The Outrages upon the Thames Embankment.

RODERICK MACLEAN examined before Windsor magistrates and remanded on charge of attempting to murder the Queen.

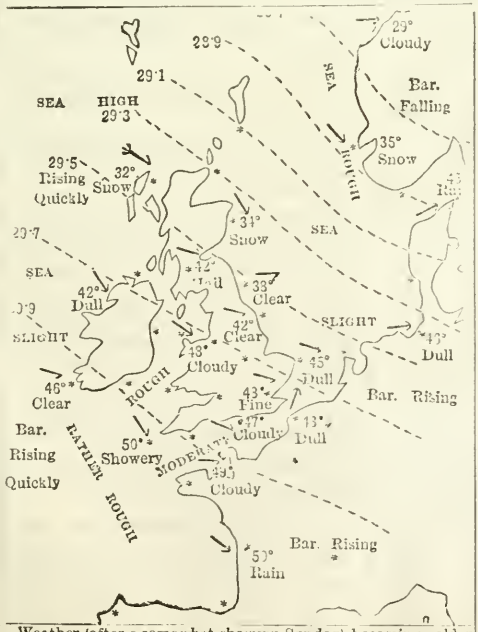
MR. FORSTER, Chief Secretary, intimated his refusal to attend the Lords' Committee on Irish Land Act.

LORD COLERIDGE examined in Fearneaux case at Birmingham. Both prisoners committed for trial.

LANDSLIP at Dronfield, Derbyshire. One lad killed and several other persons injured.

MR. W. MORRIS JONES, undergraduate of Jesus College, Oxford, drowned while rowing on the Isis.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, MARCH 6.



Weather (after a somewhat showery Sunday) becoming colder generally; rainy in Ireland; fair over England, pro tem.; winds north-westerly, but shifting to S.E. in Ireland at night. Pressure highest (30·1 +) over Spain, lowest (28·7 −) in extreme N.E.; gradients rather steep.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Sir H. Bulwer, Governor of Natal, arrived at Durban.

FRANCE—Right of election of Mayor refused to Paris by Chamber.

RUSSIA—Genl. Skobeleff arrived at St. Petersburg. Reported speech at Warsaw inviting union with Russian Slavs and hostility towards Germany.

TUNIS—M. Roustan left Tunis for France.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Mr. Forster.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Course of Business in Parliament; The New Education Code; Indian Codification; The Universities Commission.

BANQUET of Greek Committee to celebrate transfer of Thessaly. Speeches of Lord Rosebery, Lord Shaftesbury, &c.

BALLOON ascent from Canterbury. Col. Brine, R.E., and Mr. Simmons, intending to cross the Channel, were compelled to descend about 10 miles from Calais, but were picked up by mail steamer.

BODY of a man, evidently murdered, found in a wood at Finchley.

SUCCESSFUL experimental trial of propelling tramway car by electric force at Leytonstone.

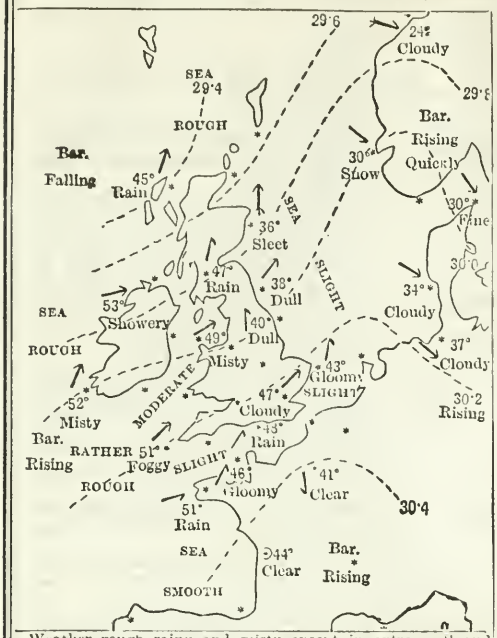
Two men, charged with stealing body of late Earl of Crawford, discharged.

ENGINE at Stratford ran off rails. Two carriages smashed and several passengers severely hurt.

SEVERAL young men sentenced at Central Criminal Court for violence and riotous conduct at Hoxton and Thames Embankment.

EXPLOSION of sewer gas at Bradford. Several passengers in street injured and one woman fatally.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MARCH 7.



Weather rough, rainy, and misty, except in extreme S. and S.E., but much warmer than of late. Maximum temperature 60 to 65° over England; wind south-westerly, blowing a gale in N. Pressure highest France; lowest in N. Depression in N.W., moving N.E.

EVENTS.

SERVIA—Proclamation issued that Prince Milan, at instance of Parliament, had assumed title of King of Servia.

RUSSIA—Arrests of suspected Nihilist conspirators at Odessa.

UNITED STATES—Damage caused by inundations in Southern and Western States so great as to require increased assistance from Federal Government.

THE QUEEN received the Eton boys at Windsor Castle with address of congratulation.

EMPRESS of AUSTRIA visited the Queen at Windsor and subsequently left London for Vienna.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville moved and Lord Salisbury seconded address of congratulation to the Queen Carried nem. con. House adjourned at 8.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir S. Northcote moved affirmation of resolution excluding Mr. Bradlaugh. Amendment offered by Mr. Marjoribanks. Mr. Gladstone supported amendment. Upon division original resolution carried by 257 to 242. Adjourned debate on Lords' Committee on Ireland resumed by Mr. C. Russell. Speeches by Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Redmond, and others. Debate further adjourned. House rose at 3 a.m.

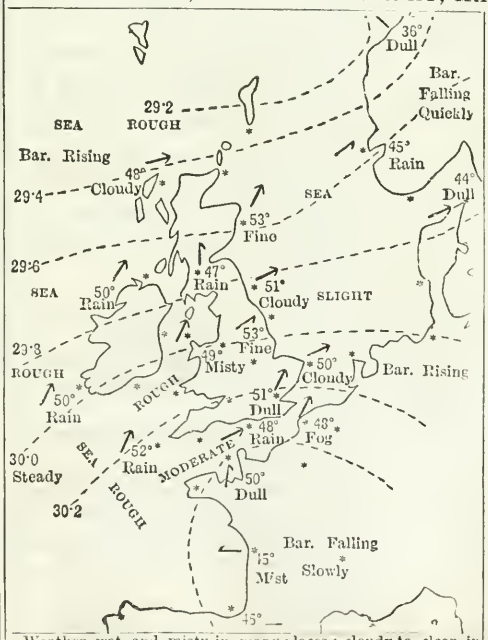
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Debate; Mr. Bradlaugh and the Commons; The King of Servia; London Diocesan Conference; American Politics.

MR. FORSTER, Chief Secretary, addressed assemblage at Tullamore and well received.

DEATH of Mr. Edwin James, formerly Q.C. and M.P. for Marylebone.

Two girls burnt to death in bed at Hanley.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.



Weather wet and misty in many places; cloudy to clear in E.; afterwards fine generally. Temperature not so high as on 7th; wind south-westerly to westerly, blowing a gale in the N. Pressure still highest (30·5 +) over France; depressions in N.W., moving N.E.

EVENTS.

INDIA—Details published of Major Baring's Budget submitted to Legislative Council at Calcutta.

FRANCE—Chamber, by 343 to 139, resolved to consider a proposition to abrogate the Papal Concordat.

GERMANY—Semi-official paper complains of impunity of Genl. Skobeleff to disturb friendly relations.

EMPRESS EUGENIE arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Redesdale introduced a Bill to require Peers and members of Parliament to declare belief in Almighty God. House rose at 5.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Labouchere slightly modified proposed resolution to abolish House of Lords. Mr. Storer raised question of Free Imports. House counted out at 8.25 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Government and the course of business in Parliament; The Servian Kingdom; Bourse Speculation in France; The New Law Courts.

COL. MILES elected M.P. for Malmesbury by majority of 56 over Mr Luce.

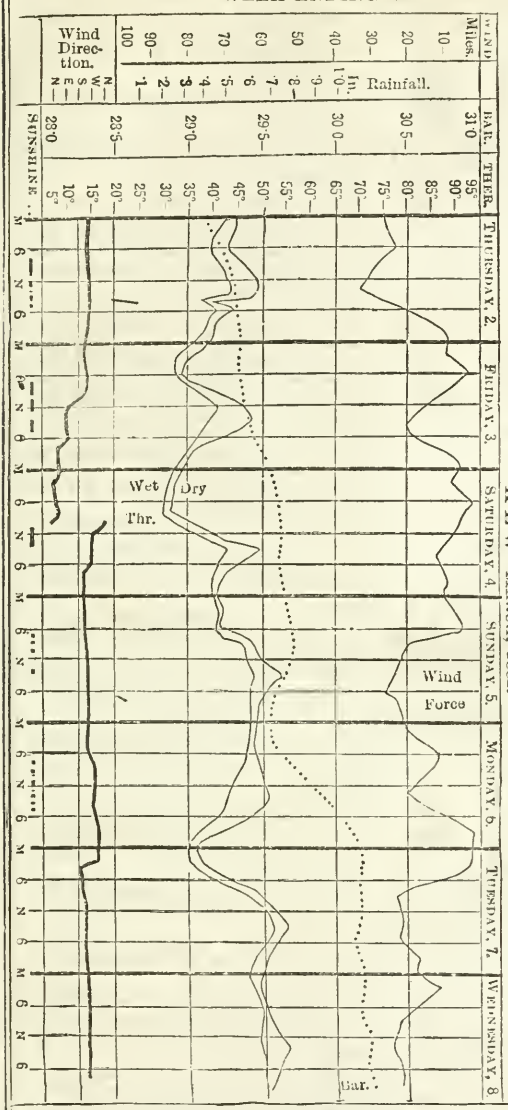
DEATH of Earl of Wilton, aged 82.

ANALYSIS of New Education Code published in "The Times."

MEETING at London House to consider question of Diocesan Conference. Speeches of Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Sir R. Cross, M.P., and others.

EDITH WATSON, wife of man arrested in Brussels on suspicion of Hatton-garden post-office robbery, remanded at Marylebone on charge of receiving stolen property.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.
K E W—MARCH, 1882.

THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅞, the lowest 100¼, closing price to-day 100⅞.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was was £111,916,000

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £423,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 40⅛ per cent.

The average price of Wheat was 44s. 9d.

HOME and Foreign markets have been firmer this week. The Railway Stocks have advanced. Bar silver is now steady at 51⅞d. per ounce. 50 lakhs of India Council drafts were placed to-day at an average of 1s. 8d. per rupee.

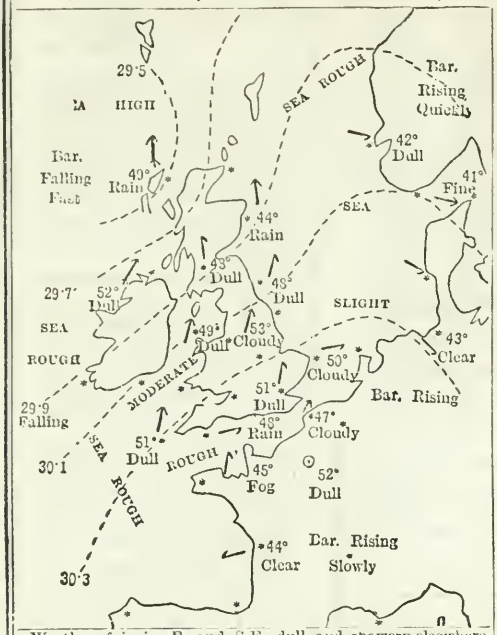
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. John Jones, late of 95, Piccadilly, whose personal estate was sworn under £360,000; the Hon. Alexander Leslie-Melville, under £195,000; Mr. A. G. Dallas, late of Brompton, under £160,000; Sir Antonio Brady, under £22,000; and Mr. G. L. M. Gibbs, late of Grosvenor-street, under £130,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,589 births and 1,790 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 125 below, while the deaths exceeded by three, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,790 deaths included 23 from small-pox, 42 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, and 184 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Hull 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne 20, Portsmouth 20, Birkenhead 20, Birmingham 20, Leeds 22, Bristol 22, Sheffield 23, London 24, Bradford 25, Halifax 25, Wolverhampton 25, Huddersfield 26, Plymouth 28, Manchester 28, Liverpool 29, Nottingham 31, Oldham 31, Brighton 33, and Blackburn 38.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 6.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	53	29	39	1 below	6	8	4 more	16	21
England, N.-E. ..	52	29	41	1 above	6	9	5 more	10	13
England, East ..	53	28	43	2 above	4	6	2 more	19	26
Midland Counties	57	27	42	2 above	4	10	6 more	19	24
England, South..	52	26	44	2 above	5	9	4 more	29	38
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	51	31	41	0 (aver.)	6	11	3 more	10	14
England, N.-W...	52	32	42	1 above	6	13	3 more	8	11
England, S.-W...	55	23	45	2 above	6	11	4 more	28	32
Ireland, North ..	54	34	43	1 above	7	15	9 more	13	17
Ireland, South ..	55	35	45	2 above	6	15	8 more	14	19

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MARCH 9.



Weather fair in E. and S.E., dull and showery elsewhere. Temperature changing but little, and strong southerly to south-westerly winds prevailing generally. Pressure little changed; depressions still moving N.E. along our extreme W. and N.W. coasts.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Basutos prepared to accept war with Colonial Government.

TUNIS—Raids by Arabs at the Enfida and at Sidi el Hadi.

SERVIA—The Kingdom recognised by Russia.

EMPRESS EUGENIE left Windsor Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived on a visit to the Queen.

DUKE of CONNAUGHT presided at annual dinner of Hospital for Sick Children.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment Bill and Criminal Law Amendment Bill each read a second time. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Indian Budget; Local Museums; Machinery of Legislation; Jumbo in Chancery.

DEPUTATIONS to Sir W. Harcourt on Sunday closing in Cornwall, and to Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella on Government aid to local museums of an educational character.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY refused injunction to prevent sale by Zoological Society of Jumbo, the African elephant.

DEATH of Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P. for Carnarvon Boroughs, aged 34.

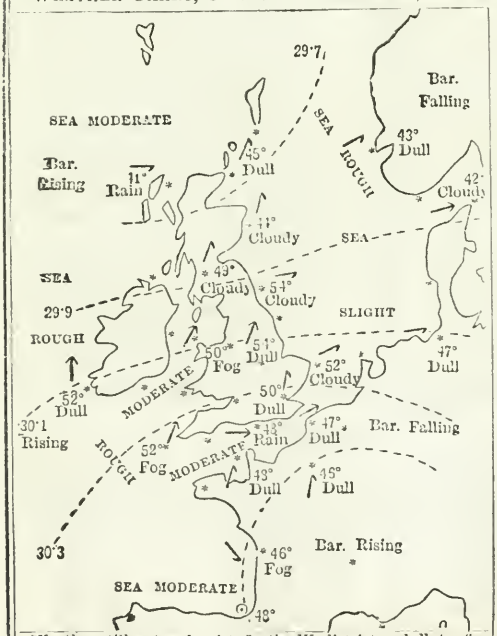
DEATH of Dr. John Muir, of Edinburgh.

FARM-HOUSE at Kilrush set on fire by large body of men, the caretaker being unable to resist, police protection having been withdrawn.

TRIAL of Dr Lamson for poisoning his brother-in-law, Percy John, began at Central Criminal Court.

INTELLIGENCE of sinking of steamer Apollo after collision, with loss of six men.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MARCH 10.



Weather still wet and misty in the W. districts; dull to fine in the E.; strong southerly winds prevailing in the W.; moderate south-westerly to westerly generally elsewhere, but fresh in Channel. Pressure remaining highest in S., lowest in W. and N.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Unsuccessful attacks of Transvaal Boers on Native tribes on Western frontier.

GERMANY—Prussian Chamber passed vote for payment of Minister at the Vatican.

FRANCE—Vote of censure on Ministry, proposed by extreme Left, rejected by Chamber by 385 to 70.

RUSSIA—Gen. Skobeleff informed by War Minister that he had been recalled for breach of discipline.

TURKEY—Attack on office of "Neologos" newspaper by Greek mob. Several persons injured.

QUEEN visited Jesuit College at Old Windsor and received address from the students.

PRINCE of WALES held a Levée at St. James's Palace.

HOUSE OF LORDS — Earl Northbrook stated that Controller of the Navy and Mr. R. Rendel, naval engineer, had been offered seats at Board of Admiralty. House adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Debate on Lords' Committee on Ireland resumed. Speeches of Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland, Mr. Lowther, Lord Hartington, and Sir S. Northcote. Mr. Gladstone's resolution carried by 303 to 235. House adjourned at 2.15 a.m.

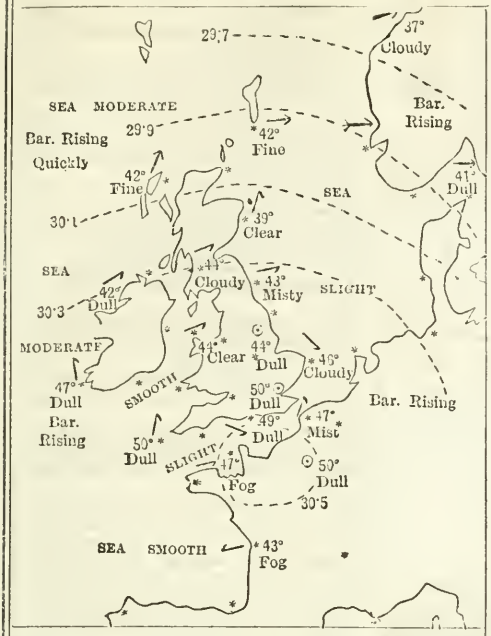
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Division on Mr. Gladstone's Resolution; Coolies in Reunion; Criminal Law Amendment.

DEATH of Lord Robartes, aged 74.

BANK rate of discount reduced to four per cent.

MR. GODLEY, Secretary to Land Commission, examined before the Lords' Committee.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, MARCH 11.



Weather changeable, fair at first, but wet mists occurring in S.E. later on. Temperature falling; wind (chiefly westerly) moderating, but still strong in far N. High pressure area in S., spreading more to N. over England.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—The Natal Legislative Council dissolved by Sir H. Bulwer and the opinion of the Colony to be taken on question of responsible Government.

TUNIS—Arab attacks on French convoys, and 10 drivers, mostly Italians, killed.

RUSSIA—Conflicting accounts of Gen. Skobeleff's official reception at St. Petersburg.

GREECE—Complete defeat of the Ministry in election of President of the Chamber.

UNITED STATES—Senate by 29 to 15 passed bill to prohibit Chinese immigration.

JOINT address of congratulation from the two Houses of Parliament presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

CHILDREN'S ball at Marlborough-house in celebration of anniversary of marriage of Prince and Princess of Wales.

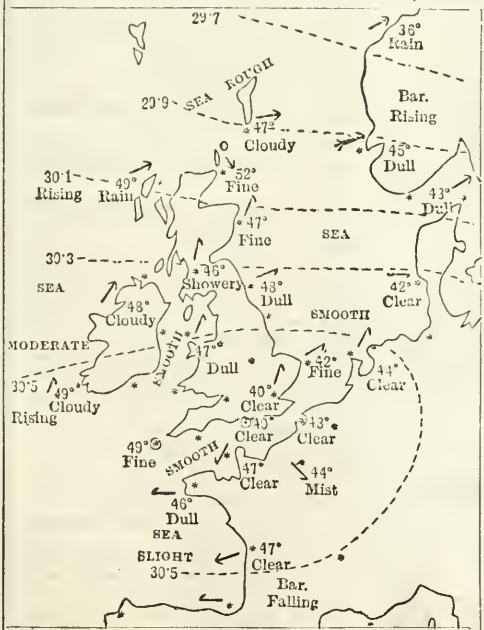
HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Kimberley said Government had no private information respecting hostilities on the Transvaal frontier. House adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Forster stated reasons for arrest of Mr. Rourke in Ireland. Long and warm discussion respecting arrests. Mr. Blennerhassett's proposal for purchase of Irish railways by the State opposed by Mr. Gladstone. Committee of Supply. House adjourned at 2.45 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Delay of the Clôture Debate; Last Night's Discussions in the Commons; The New Education Code; Civil Service Estimates.

RODERICK MACLEAN committed by Windsor magistrates for trial on charge of high treason in shooting at the Queen.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, MARCH 13.



Weather fair on the whole, but some rain again falling in far W. Wind remaining chiefly westerly with us, but easterly in W. of France. Temperature rather low, and its range considerable. Pressure highest (30·6 +) near Cherbourg, lowest in N.; gradients moderate.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Senate agreed to waive amendment expunged by Chamber on Compulsory Education bill requiring "duty to God" as primary element of instruction. Resignation of M. de Blignières as Controller in Egypt accepted by the Government.

INDIA—Discussion in Council on Major Baring's Budget.

AUSTRIA—Vienna reports that the Crivoscie district had been cleared of insurgents. Cettinje reports that after 13 hours' engagement insurgents stormed Jankow.

SOUTH AFRICA—Volksraad of Orange Free State refused to allow Mr. Brand to accept Order of St. Michael and St. George offered by British Government.

GREECE—M. Coumoudouros resigned and M. Tricoupis entrusted by King with formation of new Cabinet.

QUEEN acted as Sponsor at baptism of infant daughter of Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Windsor Castle.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Next Week's Business in Parliament; The Indian Budget; The Fall in English Rents; Technical Education.

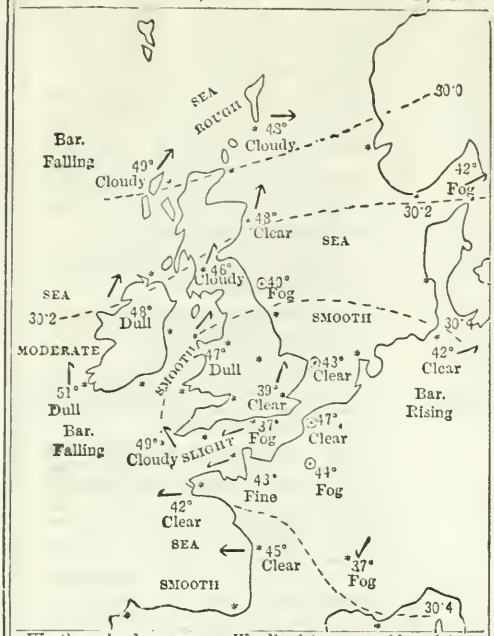
MR. GLADSTONE, with other distinguished persons, visited the works at Dover for the Channel Tunnel.

FARMER and his wife, at Feakle, Clare, shot in the legs by armed and disguised party for communicating with the police.

OPENING of new Avenue Theatre, Charing-cross.

ARTICLE in "The Times" on fall in English Rents.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MARCH 14.



Weather cloudy over our W. districts, very cold and foggy over England, but dry in most places; winds southerly to south-westerly, strong in the W. and N., light elsewhere. Pressure high over Germany, France, and England, lowest in N., and decreasing in N.; anticyclone moving W.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Bill for repeal of Usury Laws as regards commercial transactions adopted by the Chamber.

RUSSIA—The reception by the Emperor of Geo. Skobeleff stated to have been unfavourable. Emperor arrived in St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA—Cabinet Council of common Ministers. Report of affairs in Bosnia and Herzegovina satisfactory, but additional vote of credit required.

TURKEY—In consequence of delay in settlement of war indemnity Russian ambassador formally reserved rights in respect of revenues assigned to bondholders.

COSTA RICA—Earthquakes destroying several towns and causing loss of thousands of lives.

QUEEN addressed a letter to the nation acknowledging sympathy on occasion of recent attempt on her life.

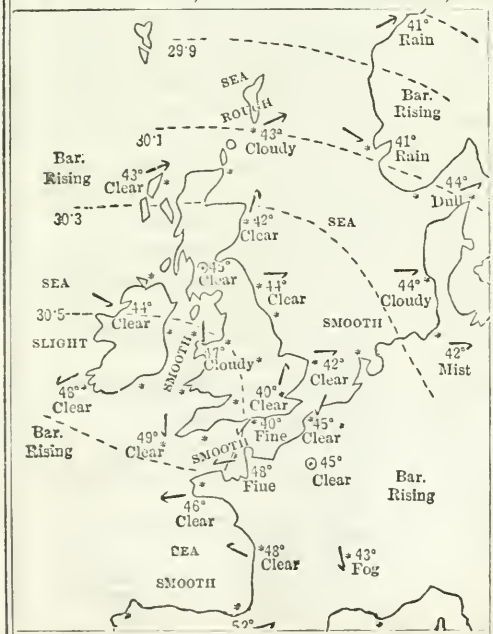
PRINCE OF WALES presided at annual meeting of City Guilds to promote Technical Education.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Questions respecting South Africa and North Borneo Company's Charter put and answered. House adjourned at 7 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir G. Campbell objected to foreign interference in domestic affairs in Egypt. Treatment of "suspects" in Irish prisons discussed warmly and at length. In Committee of Supply Mr. Childers introduced Army Estimates and explained proposed changes. House adjourned at 4.5 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Queen's Letter; Slow Progress in the House of Commons; The North Borneo Charter.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.



Weather remaining fine and bright, except in far N.; days mild, but nights cold. Maximum temperature 62° at Nottingham; winds westerly in most places, but northerly airs in S. Centre of anticyclone now over our S.W. districts; bar rising.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Senate discussed Compulsory Education Bill, rejecting amendments for extended religious instruction. M. Andrieux gazetted as Minister to Spain.

SERVIA—Declarations with respect to Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Servia agreed to in Skuptchina.

COSTA RICA—Later accounts represent loss of life by earthquakes to be less than at first reported.

THE QUEEN and Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle for Portsmouth and thence proceeded to Cherbourg.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Cairns' Settled Land Bill and Conveyancing Bill passed through Committee. Lord Chancellor explained removal of Capt. Pearson from Magistracy. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Attorney-General said Government did not intend to move issue of new writ for Oxford. Mr. Broadhurst stated grievance of navy fitters. Sir H. S. Ibbetson called attention to report on Metropolitan Fire Brigade, but House counted out at 7.35 p.m.

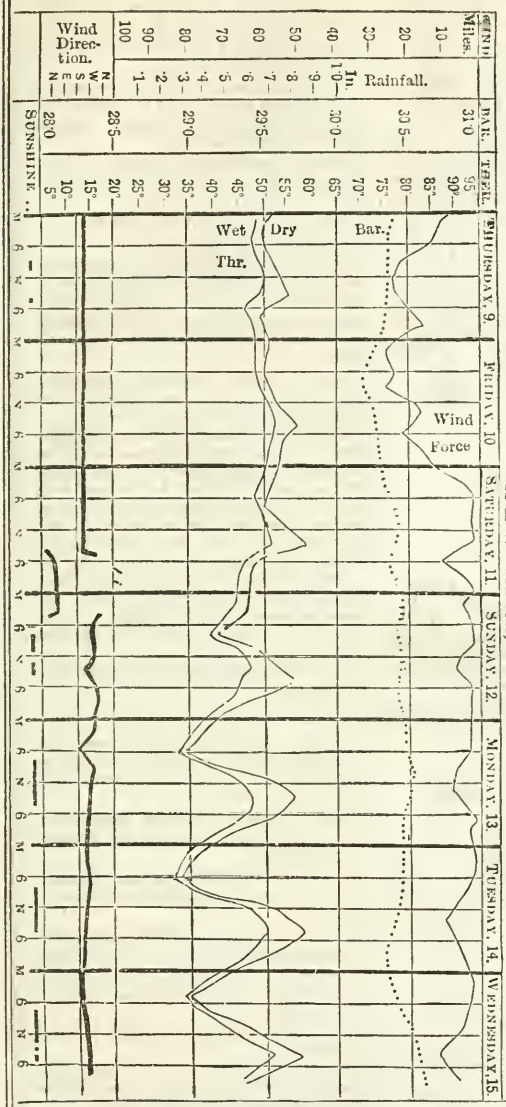
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Delays in the House of Commons; Russia and Panslavism; Dr. Lamson's Trial; The Expenditure on Intoxicating Drinks.

DEATHS announced of Dowager Lady Lytton, Lord G. F. Montagu, Admiral James Anderson, and Capt. Hans Busk.

SIR H. LOCH appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

DR. LAMSON, at Central Criminal Court, found guilty of murder of Percy Malcolm John, and sentenced to death.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

KEW—MARCH, 1882.

THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101⅛, the lowest 100¾, closing price to-day 101¼

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £96,307,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £689,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 42½ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 44s. 9d.

PRICES of Home Railway stocks have shown renewed strength, but Foreign Stocks have been inactive. Bar silver is dull at 51⅞d. 50 lakhs of India Council Bills were again sold at an average of 1s. 8d.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the late Earl of Gainsborough, whose personal estate was sworn under £80,000; Mrs. Anne Griffiths, late of Tillington Court, Herefordshire, under £121,000; Mr. A Salvin, late of Haslemere, under £78,000; Mr. J. I. Edington, late of Hendon, under £58,000; and Capt. W. Packe Beresford, late M.P. for Carlow, under £19,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,740 births and 1,793 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 100 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by two, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,793 deaths included 19 from small-pox, 34 from measles, 28 from scarlet-fever, 15 from diphtheria, and 175 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Birmingham 16, Plymouth 18, Nottingham 19, Hull 20, Portsmouth 20, Bristol 22, Liverpool 23, London 24, Sunderland 25, Sheffield 25, Huddersfield 25, Leeds 25, Bradford 26, Wolverhampton 26, Manchester 27, Leicester 28, Derby 28, Preston 29, Brighton 30, and Blackburn 31.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 13.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	58	28	46	6 above	4	6	2 more	32	41
England, N.-E. ..	61	29	47	6 above	1	†	4 less	24	30
England, East ..	60	29	48	7 above	1	1	3 less	21	26
Midland Counties	64	28	48	7 above	1	†	4 less	15	20
England, South..	59	31	48	6 above	3	1	4 less	15	18
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	55	31	46	5 above	5	7	1 more	18	23
England, N.-W..	57	32	47	5 above	3	1	4 less	14	17
England, S.-W..	64	30	48	5 above	5	3	4 less	17	21
Ireland, North ..	58	31	47	5 above	5	6	1 more	20	25
Ireland, South ..	61	35	49	6 above	3	4	3 less	28	36

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

Weather becoming rather showery both in N. and W. ; very fine over England, and warm during day. Maximum temperatures 65° at London and Aberdeen ; westerly winds increasing Anticyclone (30·6 +) in S., but pressure giving way N.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Intimation that M. Gambetta will not be a candidate for Budget Committee. Salvation Army proceedings in Paris held disturbed meetings.

TURKEY AND EGYPT—The Sultan, assured of the fidelity towards him of Khedive and National Party at Cairo, abandoned intention of sending a special agent.

RUSSIA—Further arrests at Odessa of persons suspected of complicity with Nihilist plots.

GREECE—New Cabinet under M. Tricoupis accepted by the King.

UNITED STATES—House of Representatives passed Bill prohibiting Polygamy by 199 to 42.

SOUTH AFRICA—Orange Free State Volksraad sanctioned President Brand's acceptance of British Order of St. Michael and St. George.

PRINCE of WALES, as Grand Master, presided at meeting of Grand Lodge of Freemasons to vote address to the Queen.

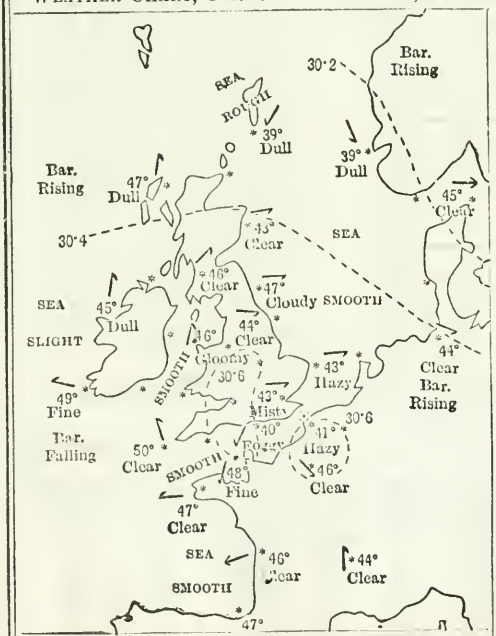
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill and Judgments (Inferior Courts) Bill read a second time. Mr. Findlater's Bill to amend Irish Land Act objected to by Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone as premature, although admitting the congestion of business in the Land Court. Debate adjourned for two months. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Government and the Irish Land Act ; Egypt ; The Action of Aconitine ; Bills of Sale.

LETTER on present state of Ireland from E. P. B.

LETTER on Egyptian Home Rule from Sir W. H. Gregory.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MARCH 17.



Weather very foggy over S. England, fine over our northern counties, dull in Scotland. Temperature again rising during day to between 60° and 65° over England ; night cool. Pressure uniformly high over our Islands, and recovering in far N.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Two clauses of Compulsory Education Bill passed by Senate. The clôture twice adopted. Anticipated adverse committee on Budget Bill.

RUSSIA—General Skobeleff asserts that his recent speeches expressed the real opinions of the Emperor.

GREECE—M. Tricoupis, new Premier, stated in Chamber programme of Ministerial policy.

UNITED STATES—American Ambassador in London communicated replies of British Government to inquiries respecting arrest in Ireland of Hart and McSweeney, citizens of United States.

THE QUEEN and Princess Beatrice arrived at Mentone.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Question of Lord de la Warr respecting Europeans employed in Egypt. House adjourned at 5.20 p.m.

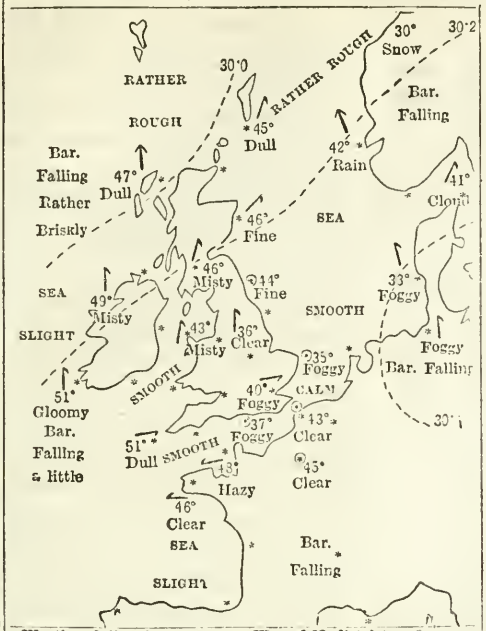
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Forster gave explanations respecting treatment of "suspects" in Irish prisons. Mr. Gladstone justified his statement respecting necessity for immediate votes on supply impugned by letter in "The Times" from a Conservative M.P. Mr. Trevelyan explained the Navy Estimates. House rose at 2.10 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Navy Estimates ; The Education Bill Debate in the French Senate ; St. Patrick's Day.

MR. BRADLAUGH, M.P., addressed his constituents at Northampton and indicated agitation of his case throughout the country.

MR. T. S. CARTER, magistrate and landowner at Ennis, shot at and dangerously wounded.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, MARCH 18.



Weather dull and wet over our W. and N. districts; fine over greater part of England, and very warm. Maximum temperatures, 66° in London, 65° at York and Cambridge. Pressure giving way very generally; centre of anticyclone now over Germany.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Chamber of Commerce of Lyons renewed endeavours to conclude Commercial Treaty with Great Britain.

TUNIS—In response to British inquiries Bey admitted that esparto grass districts had been ceded to French capitalists.

SERVIA——52 Radical members resigned seats in Chamber on Ministry declining to give immediate information with respect to Paris Union Générale.

TURKEY——Two Albanian shepherds, charged with murder of Capt. Selby, discharged, their innocence being proved.

SOUTH AFRICA—Colonists in Natal dissatisfied with complete abandonment by Home Government to their own defence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Discussion concerning Bedingfield's Charity, Kent. House adjourned at 5.55 p m.

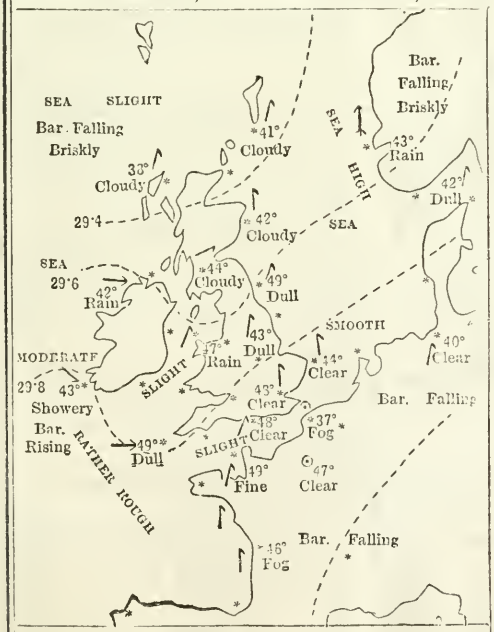
HOUSE OF COMMONS —Speaker stated course on Procedure resolution. Mr. Gorst moved address for revocation or alteration of North Borneo Company's Charter. Attorney-General and Mr Gladstone justified the Charter. Motion negatived by 125 to 62. House rose at 1.45 a m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Parliamentary Business; Spanish Bondholders; Murder of Capt. Selby; The Mormons.

MEETING of Conservative members of Parliament to consider course on Clôture debate addressed by Sir S. Northcote and Lord Salisbury.

BODY of murdered man found in Finchleywood identified as that of Enoch Clarke, notorious burglar. Man, named John Baker, arrested on suspicion.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, MARCH 20.



Weather becoming much colder and less settled than of late; south-westerly and north-westerly winds becoming intermingled, with showery weather, and ultimately some sleet. Pressure still lowest in N.; subsidiary depressions passing across England.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Minister of Justice introduced Bill into the Chamber to allow jurors and witnesses to affirm on "honour and conscience" without reference to Deity. Urgency granted.

GERMANY—Fall of Emperor on Academy staircase. Slight bruises but no evil results anticipated.

RUSSIA—Opera Comique Theatre, at St. Petersburg, burnt down. No lives lost.

UNITED STATES—Number of persons rendered destitute by floods in Western States estimated at 85,000.

DUKE and DUCHESS of EDINBURGH visited Pembroke and took part in launch of armoured war ship Edinburgh.

CABINET COUNCIL—All Ministers present.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Resumption of the Clôture Debate; Austria and the Slavs; The Rev. S. F. Green's Imprisonment; Legal Decisions.

COMPLETION of year's imprisonment of Rev. S. F. Green observed in many churches as a day of special prayer.

COURT of Appeal quashed conviction of W. H. Newman, solicitor at Southampton, for misappropriation of client's money.

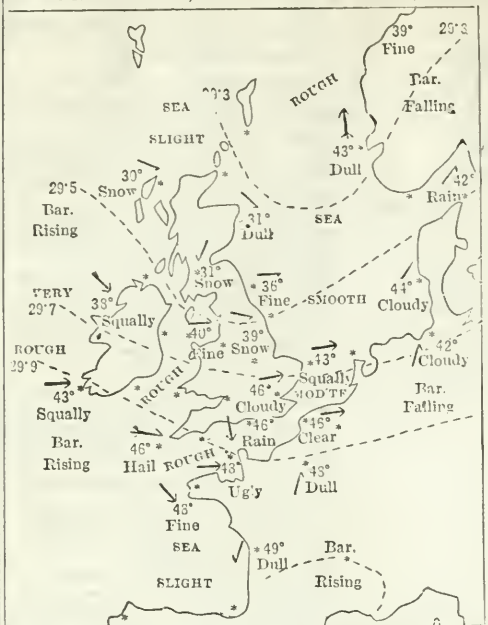
THE Judges, by eight to three, decided that mere presence at a prize fight did not constitute a penal offence.

BUILDING, at Royal Albert Docks on the Thames, burnt down. The Dock Company previously warned by anonymous letter that such attempt would be made.

BOAT upset at Berehaven, Cork, and seven of the eight men on board drowned.

INQUEST on young man at Shadwell, who, walking in his sleep, fell from window into street below.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MARCH 21.



Weather cold and changeable, with occasional falls of snow; intervals bright. Maximum temperatures ranging from 34° to 50°; wind becoming generally north westerly, and blowing a gale later; barometer rising and highest pressures beginning to appear in W.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Léon Say introduced into Chamber supplemental Army Estimate, 9,500,000 francs. Government refused to allow Budget committee to be nominated by Chamber instead of by Bureaux.

AUSTRIA—Reported renewal of insurrection in Herzegovina.

SPAIN—Reassembly of the Cortes, and Ministerial programme stated.

UNITED STATES—Trades Unions of New York demand recall of Mr. Lowell, ambassador in London, for not interceding for American citizens imprisoned in Ireland.

ALGIERS—Theatre National burnt down. No lives lost.

DUKE of CONNAUGHT and Prince Christian attended meeting at Mansion-house in promotion of Royal College of Music.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Granville stated that Channel Tunnel Scheme would be submitted to Parliament. House adjourned at 6.25 p.m.

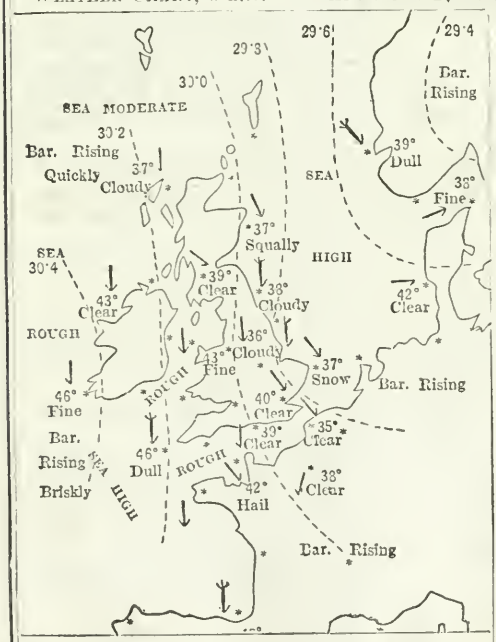
HOUSE OF COMMONS—After numerous questions adjourned debate on Clôture resumed by Mr. Raikes, followed by Lord Hartington, who declared Government would stand or fall by the resolution. Debate again adjourned. House rose at 2 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Debate in the Commons; The Royal College of Music; The Peruvian Guano Companies; The "Record" Newspaper.

SUB-INSPECTOR Doherty and young lady fired at and wounded by disguised party near Tubbercurry.

SHED and part of wall attached in playground of Board School at Pollockshields fell, killing four children.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.



Weather changeable, with snow at times in E. and S.E. districts; fine in W., but cold generally; northerly gales and strong winds prevailing all over Great Britain. Pressure highest (30·4 +) in W., lowest to E. of North Sea.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Léon Say explained to Chamber several points of his financial scheme.

TUNIS—Arab attack on Maturtyah, near Gabes.

UNITED STATES—Chinese Government complain of prohibition of Chinese immigration and threaten withdrawal of Legation.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Royal Message suggesting provision for Duke of Albany on his marriage. House rose at 5.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Arnold proposed resolutions for uniformity of franchise and redistribution of seats. Mr. Gladstone approved principle, though he thought movement was not opportune. Division on motion to adjourn debate. Ayes 137, Noes 192. Adjournment subsequently agreed to. House rose at 2.40 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Parliamentary Reform; Changes in the Army; Alterations of Legal Procedure; Launch of the Colossus.

LAUNCH of the double-turret armour-clad ship Colossus, at Portsmouth.

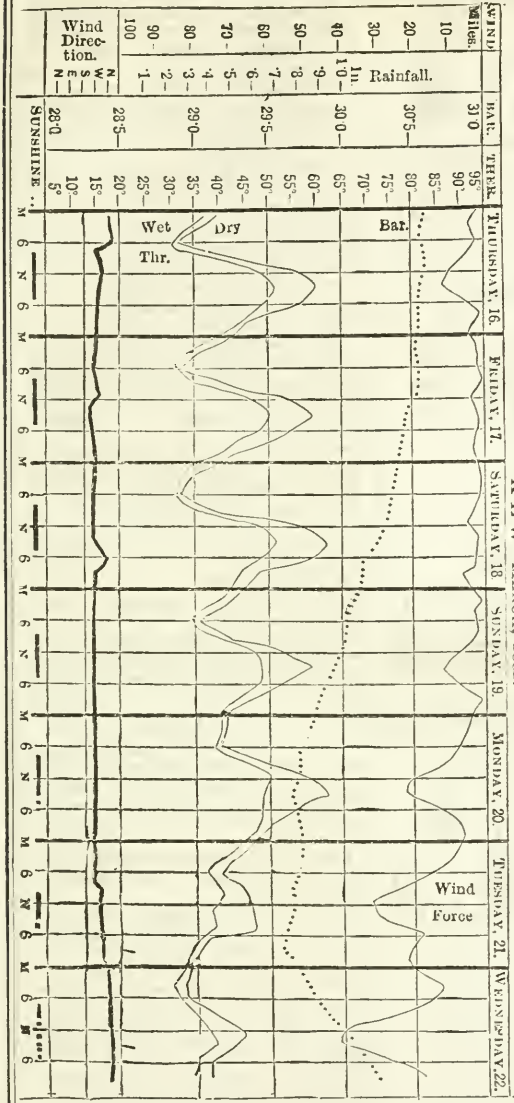
MARQUIS of HUNTLY surrendered to meet charges at Mansion-house and Bow-street and bail accepted.

LAD, son of Lord Ardilaun's gamekeeper, stoned by men near Clonbur, died of his injuries. His mother also injured.

WOMAN, at Bradford, murdered by her lodger, Wm. Baristow, who committed suicide.

WOMAN, at Birmingham, deserted by her husband, and in distress attempted to poison her two children and herself, but all recovered.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101¼, the lowest 101⅛, closing price to-day 101¼.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £136,592,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £625,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to Habilities was 45⅝ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 44s. 7d.

THERE has been very little business in Home Railway stocks and Foreign bonds, but prices have been generally maintained. Bar silver is firmer at 52d. per ounce. 28½ lakhs of India Council drafts were sold to-day at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d.

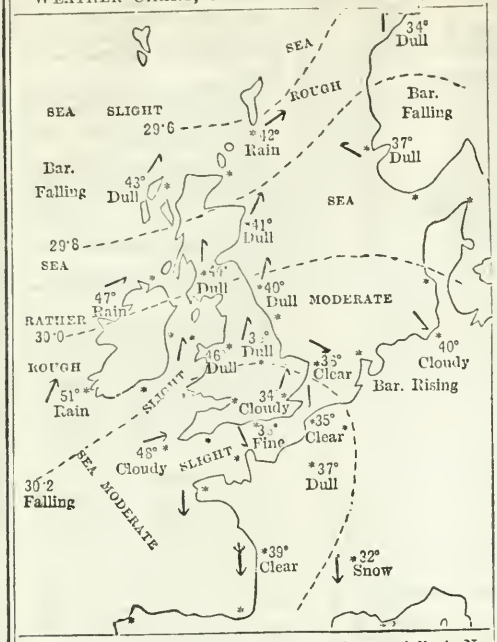
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. Charles Pearce, late of Lindfield Sussex, whose personal estate was sworn under £93,000; Sir C. Owen, late of Hornsey, under £3 000; Mr. D. B. Hanbury, late of Clapham-common, under £86,000; and Mr. T. F. Cobb, late of Margate, under £43,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,574 births and 1,621 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 243, and the deaths 64, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,691 deaths included 36 from measles, 13 from diphtheria, and 157 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Portsmouth 13, Leicester 17, Sheffield 18, Hull 18, Birmingham 19, Hudderfield 20, Bradford 20, Leeds 21, Newcastle-on-Tyne 21, Plymouth 22, London 22, Bristol 23, Wolverhampton 23, Norwich 23, Liverpool 26, Brighton 27, Blackburn 28, Bolton 30, Manchester 30, and Nottingham 33.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 20

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	65	35	47	7 above	3	3	0 (aver.)	40	43
England, N.-E...	63	31	43	7 above	1	1	3 less	46	55
England, East ..	65	28	46	5 above	1	†	4 less	55	66
Midland Counties	65	28	46	5 above	1	1	4 less	39	47
England, South..	66	29	47	4 above	1	†	4 less	55	67
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	54	36	46	5 above	4	6	2 less	22	27
England, N.-W...	60	32	47	5 above	2	3	2 less	34	41
England, S.-W...	64	29	47	3 above	2	†	6 less	45	55
Ireland, North ..	60	33	47	5 above	4	4	?	35	42
Ireland, South ..	58	32	43	4 above	3	4	3 less	30	36

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MARCH 23.



Weather inclined to become warmer again, especially in N.; wind backing to W. and S.W. gradually, with cloudy weather and rain at times. Pressure giving way again in W., rising in E.; highest over Bay of Biscay.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Confirmation of reported conflict on South-West frontier of Transvaal. The Boers stated to have been defeated.

FRANCE—Forcible expulsion by police of Benedictines from monastery at Solesmes.

GERMANY—The Emperor's 85th birthday celebrated. Emperor replied to address from Conservative committee.

TUNIS—The virtual monopoly of esparto grass, granted to French firm, protested against by Italian Consul.

UNITED STATES—Chinese ambassador threatens expulsion of American missionaries from China if Chinese Exclusion Bill be passed by United States Legislature.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES visited Channel Tunnel works at Dover.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Corbet moved second reading of Bill to transfer buildings and revenues of Queen's College, Ireland, to Royal University. Mr. Forster objected and motion negatived by 214 to 35. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Irish University Education; The New French Ambassador; London Municipal Government; Convalescent Homes for Scarlet Fever.

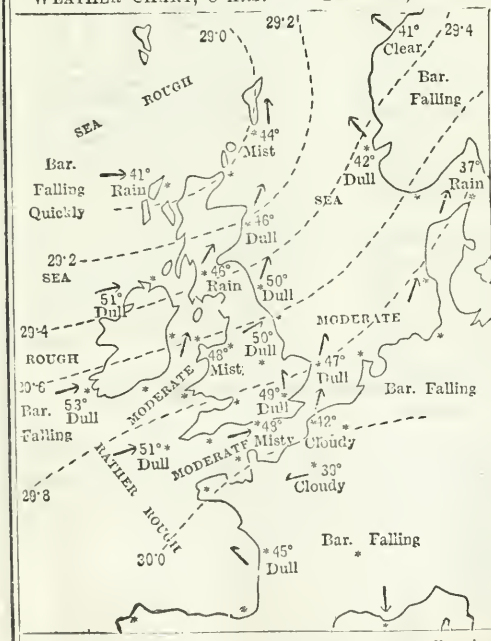
CONVENTION, regulating commercial and maritime relations of Great Britain and France, published.

FARMER in Leitrim and farmer's son in Tipperary assaulted by armed men on suspicion of payment of rent.

DANISH schooner driven ashore on Pembrokeshire Coast and five men drowned.

POLICEMAN, on duty at Wharf at Lambeth, found drowned in Thames.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MARCH 24.



Weather cloudy, showery, and unsettled very generally; improving in N. towards night. Temperature risen considerably, and winds strong from the S.W. Pressure highest (30·1 +) in far S.; lowest in N.; depression in far N., moving N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Senate, after adopting cloture, rejected amendments and finally passed Compulsory Education Bill. In Chamber Budget committee nominated by Bureaux, and majority favourable to Government propositions.

RUSSIA—Jewish apothecaries in St. Petersburg ordered to dispose of their businesses within 12 months.

ITALY—Successful production at Rome of posthumous opera by Donizetti, Duca d'Alba.

BULGARIA—Prince rejected petition for release of M. Zankoff, the Radical leader.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Address to Queen on subject of grant to Prince Leopold agreed to. Lord Redesdale's Bill to require acknowledgment of Deity from Members of Parliament withdrawn. House rose at 7.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone moved and Sir S. Northcote seconded resolution for grant to Prince Leopold. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Storey opposed. Resolution agreed to by 387 to 42. Debate on Clôture resumed by Mr. B. Hope. Speeches of Mr. Walter, Mr. G. Russell, Sir M. H. Beach, and Sir W. Harcourt. Debate again adjourned. House rose at 2.5 a.m.

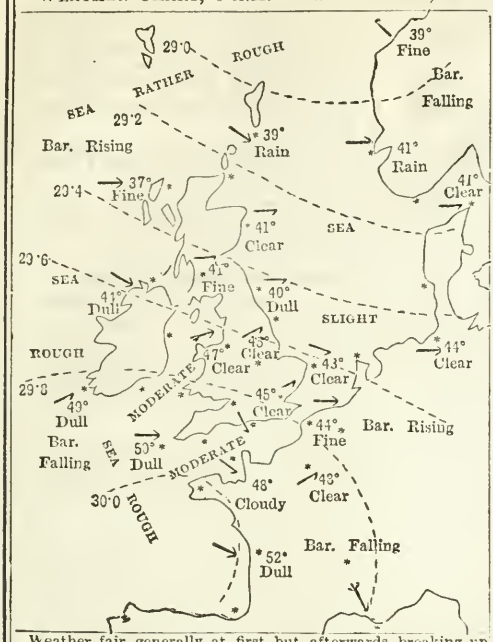
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Debate on the Royal Grant; Lord Redesdale's Affirmation Bill; The Clôture Debate.

MEETING of noblemen and gentlemen, at Marlborough-house, to consider measures for promoting Royal College of Music.

COL. F. BURNABY ascended in balloon from Dover and crossed the Channel.

MR. S. MITCHELL, solicitor of Birmingham, killed while witnessing blasting of tree stumps at Solihull.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, MARCH 25.



Weather fair generally at first, but afterwards breaking up quickly in S. and W.; wind westerly and moderate, subsequently backing to the S. and increasing in force. Pressure still highest in S., lowest in N.; subsidiary depression appearing in W. later.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Gambettists defeated in election for Budget Committee. M. Gambetta's adherents in the press denounce anti-Republican combination.

AUSTRIA—Electoral Reform Bill passed by Chamber.

CYPRUS—New Constitution proclaimed.

UNITED STATES—Death of Mr. Longfellow, the poet. Senate passed Chinese Exclusion Bill without amendment. Mr. Blaine condemns concession to British influence in Chili.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Camperdown moved that business begin at 4 instead of 5 o'clock. Lord Chancellor suggested quarter-past 4, which was ultimately agreed to. House adjourned at 5.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Ritchie moved for select committee to inquire into operation of Foreign Tariffs upon British Commerce. Mr. Ecroyd, Mr. S. Hill, and Sir S. Northcote supported, and Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Gladstone opposed. Motion defeated by 149 to 89. In Committee of Supply Irish members opposed progress. House adjourned at 4.5 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Ritchie's Motion; Death of Longfellow; Shadwell Fish Market; Novelists and Dramatists.

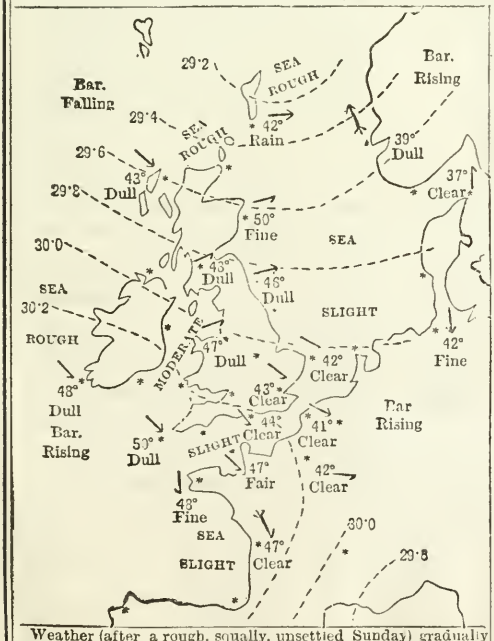
APPOINTMENT of Mr. Brand, President of Orange Free State, as Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George gazetted.

BILL for fish market at Shadwell passed by Select Committee of House of Commons.

COL. F. BURNABY safely descended with his balloon near Caen, on Thursday evening.

ELEPHANT Jumbo safely embarked in steamship Assyrian Monarch.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, MARCH 27.



Weather (after a rough, squally, unsettled Sunday) gradually improving; fair in E. and N.E. all day, showery elsewhere. Temperature inclined to rise; maximum 50° to 55°, and wind returning to W. Yesterday's depression disappeared; pressure now highest in S.W., lowest N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Wilson elected President of Budget Committee. The Chamber by 399 to 69 ratified Belgian Treaty of Commerce. Lifeboat at Havre upset and 17 men drowned.

AUSTRIA—Russian Grand Duke Vladimir arrived at Vienna on visit to Emperor.

ITALY—Signor Magliani made financial statement in Chamber showing surplus of 49 million francs.

TURKEY—Sultan, after long hesitation, granted permission for Russian transport, with convicts and military guards, to pass through the Bosphorus.

TUNIS—Archbishop Lavigerie's order to close Catholic cemetery protested against by Italian and Spanish Consuls.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Brief sitting to pass Consolidated Fund Bill.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The House of Lords; The Italian Finances; The United States Navy; The Peculiar People.

LETTER from O'Donoghue, M.P., published, refusing to oppose Government on Clôture question.

VIOLENT gale in London and other parts of England.

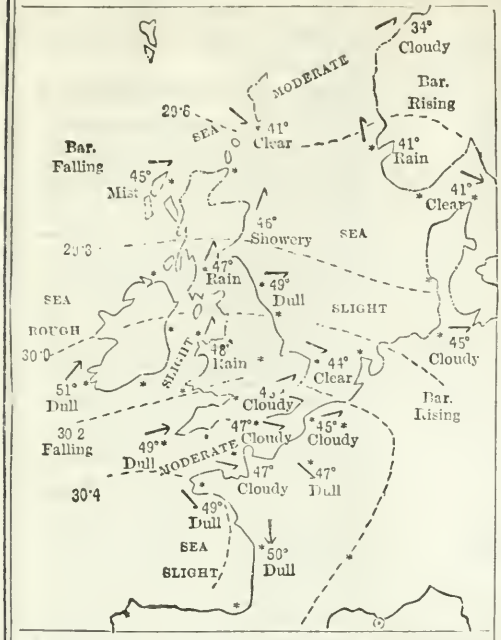
MR. FOTTRELL, late solicitor to Irish Land Commission, examined before the Lords' Committee.

PARTY of "Moonlighters," attacking farmer's house near Thurles, encountered by police, who fired and dangerously wounded one man.

COL. F. BURNABY'S account of his balloon voyage across the Channel.

THE Assyrian Monarch steamship, with elephant Jumbo, sailed from Thames for New York.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MARCH 28.



Weather fine in the S.E. and central districts; cloudy elsewhere, with rain at times. Temperature rising to between 55° and 60° over England during day, with south-westerly winds. Pressure highest (30·4 +) Bay of Biscay, lowest in far N.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Committee of Chamber recommended abolition of religious oaths and removal of religious emblems from Courts of Justice. Bishop Freppel complained of forcible expulsion of Benedictines at Solesmes, but Chamber approved act of Government by 418 to 73.

RUSSIA—Revolutionary paper, "Will of the People," secretly printed, proclaimed persistent war against present system.

THE VATICAN—Pope Leo XIII. created seven new Cardinals, including Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin.

TUNIS—Further insurgent raids. Arrival of reinforcements of troops from France.

SOUTH AFRICA—The Cape Government proposed to repeal Act for the armament of Basutos.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville stated that Government were in communication with French Government on subject of concession of esparto grass districts. House adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

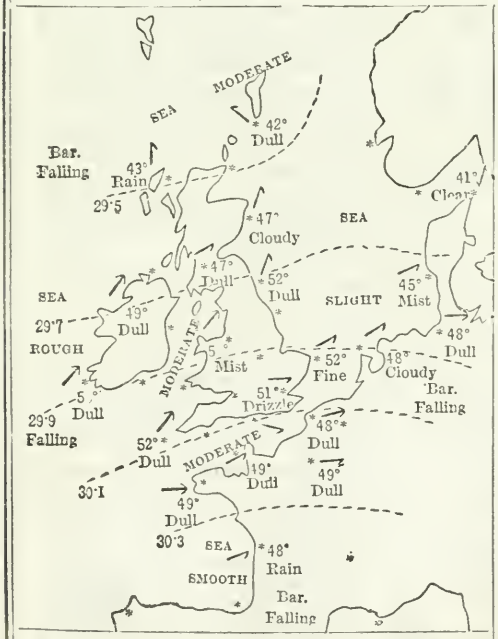
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Fawcett stated details of new Parcels Post arrangements. Adjourned debate on Clôture resolution resumed by Sir H. Giffard. Debate again adjourned, House rose at 2.25 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Debate in the Commons; Italy and Austria; East Cornwall Election; The New Parcels Post.

ATTEMPTS to blow up magistrate's house at Ahascroft, Galway, and farmer's house at Letterkenny, Donegal.

THREE men suffocated in coal pit at Bilton, near Bristol.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.



Weather cloudy and somewhat wet, with rather colder weather than on 28th and south-westerly and southerly winds; wind subsequently shifting N. in Scotland. Pressure still highest in S. Depression passing over Scotland from W.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Discussion of Italian Commercial Treaty began in the Senate. Chamber discussed additional vote for Tunis expedition, which was agreed to by 376 to 71.

RUSSIA—St. Petersburg paper, "Herold," states that Jews in Kieff have been ordered to reside in a particular quarter and to dismiss their Christian servants.

ITALY—Mr. Errington, M.P., recalled home. General Garibaldi arrived at Palermo.

SPAIN—After debate in Cortes the motion adverse to Government withdrawn.

TUNIS—Bey offered insurgent leaders pardon on condition of submission.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Married Women's Property Bill and the Conveyancing and Settled Land Bills passed through Committee. House adjourned at 6.5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—In afternoon sitting Mr. MacIver complained of Sir C. Dilke's unsatisfactory replies to questions. Mr. Sexton appealed for temporary release of Mr. Parnell and fellow members in prison to attend the House on Clôture division. Debate continued for several hours. In evening committee appointed to consider Ecclesiastical fees for burials. House counted out at 10.10 p.m

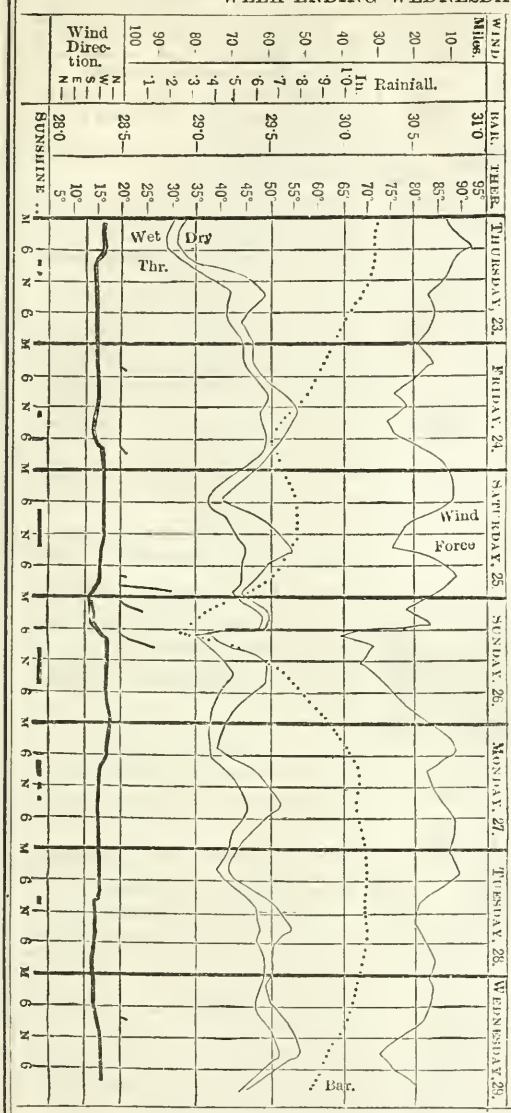
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Parnell and Parliament; Block at Hyde-park; Notification of Infectious Diseases; Commissions to Solicitors.

DEATH of Lord Erskine, aged 78.

MAN shot dead in Dublin public-house. Arms and ammunition found in the room of the murderer.

LECTURE on Merv by Mr. O'Donovan at meeting of Royal Geographical Society.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101¼, the lowest 101⅛, closing price to-day 101¼.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £100,067,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £133,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 42¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 44s. 5d.

HOME Railway stocks have been steady, but business has been limited. Foreign bonds closed much firmer. Bar silver has advanced to 52 1-16d. per ounce. 40 lakhs of Council Bills were sold to-day at an average of 1s. 8⅛d. per rupee.

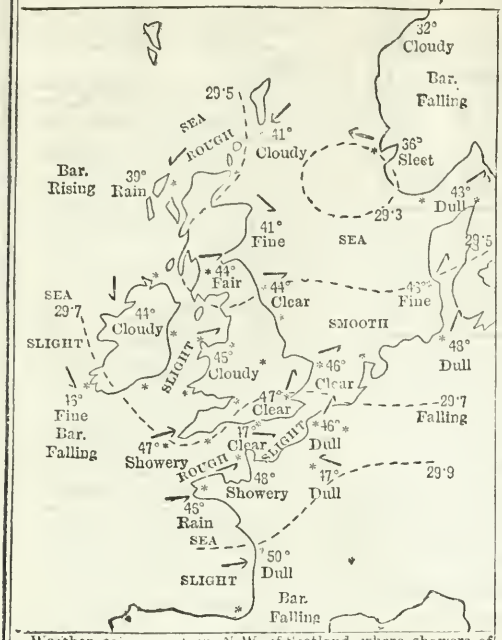
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. James Macfarlane, late of Leadenhall-street, West India merchant, whose personal estate was sworn under £890,000; Mr. J. Hartnell, late of Westbourne-terrace, under £170,000; Mr. J. M. Davenport, late clerk of the peace for Oxfordshire, under £16,000; and General F. Johnston, under £10,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,559 births and 1,827 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 170 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 37 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,827 deaths included 13 from smallpox, 46 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, and 190 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Cardiff 16, Hull 19, Leeds 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne 19, Bristol 19, Bradford 20, Liverpool 22, Birmingham 22, Birkenhead 22, Plymouth 23, Nottingham 23, London 24, Sheffield 25, Brighton 27, Wolverhampton 29, Blackburn 29, and Manchester 30.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 27.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the Week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	55	30	41	1 above	4	3	1 less	46	53
England, N.-E. ..	54	29	42	1 above	5	5	1 more	31	36
England, East ..	58	28	42	0 (aver.)	6	12	8 more	29	34
Midland Counties	57	27	42	0 (aver.)	4	9	5 more	22	26
England, South..	57	26	43	0 (aver.)	5	7	3 more	34	39
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	54	29	42	0 (aver.)	7	12	3 more	33	38
England, N.-W...	53	30	43	1 above	6	13	8 more	26	30
England, S.-W...	56	29	45	1 above	4	6	1 more	34	40
Ireland, North ..	55	29	43	0 (aver.)	7	10	6 more	31	36
Ireland, South ..	58	32	45	1 above	3	7	1 more	33	39

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MARCH 30.



Weather fair, except in N.W. of Scotland, where showers of cold rain and hail fell; northerly winds prevailing in N.W. and W., and afterwards in N.E., but westerly in the S.E.; temperature falling. Pressure highest (29·9 +) in far S.; depression near Skudesnaes, moving E., and subsidiary advancing across England.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Statement in Cape Parliament by Secretary for Native Affairs respecting Basutoland and proposed withdrawal of disarmament proclamation.

TURKEY—Change of policy regarding ex-Khedive Ismail, who is now invited to Constantinople.

PERSIA—Frontier treaty with Russia ratified at Teheran.

UNITED STATES—Bill granting pension of 5,000 dollars to Mrs. Garfield finally passed.

PRINCE of WALES presided at annual dinner on behalf of Victoria Hospital for Children.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Several Bills of private members passed second reading. Mr. Brinton's Bill to regulate Ecclesiastical fees for burials supported by Government, but opposed by Mr. J. G. Talbot and Mr. B. Hope, and finally talked out. House rose at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Clôture Resolution; Scottish Bills and Burial Fees; The Cape Parliament and Basutoland; The Gambling at Monaco.

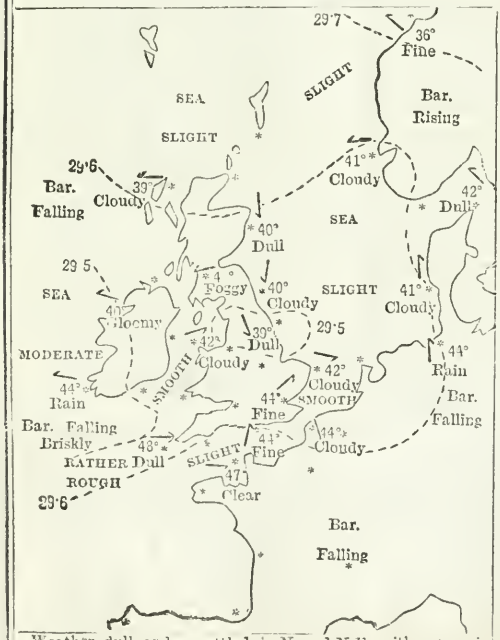
EARL KIMBERLEY presided at farewell dinner to Sir H. T. Irving, appointed Governor of British Guiana.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS laid foundation stone of new Westminster Town-hall, near Victoria-street.

FIRE in Little George-street, Hampstead-road. Two children, locked in room, burnt to death, and mother, in endeavouring to rescue them, dangerously injured.

SALVATION ARMY services at Oldham interrupted by mob, and police interference required to quell riot.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MARCH 31.



Weather dull and unsettled in N. and N.E., with some rain and hail; fine generally elsewhere, but with some thunderstorms over S.E. England; temperature fallen in N., but not in S., where air was close. Trough of low pressure over England; new depression in far W.; distribution of entire pressure changing.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Gambetta elected member of Committee to consider his Military Bill.

RUSSIA—Arrest of Koboseff, believed to have been a principal agent in assassination of late Czar.

SPAIN—Agitation in Catalonia, and popular demonstrations at Barcelona, against concessions to foreign manufacturers.

SOUTH AFRICA—Cape Legislative Assembly sanctioned use of Dutch language in debate.

UNITED STATES—Secretary of State instructed Minister in London to apply to Earl Granville to suspend execution of Dr. Lamson pending arrival of evidence from America to prove insanity.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl of Kimberley read despatch relating to Basutos. Lord Courtown referred to police protection of caretakers in Ireland. Earl Granville replied to question respecting Russian ships in the Bosphorus. House rose at 5.55 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Numerous questions, chiefly on Irish subjects. Adjourned debate on Clôture resolution resumed by Mr. Bright. Upon a division the resolution was carried by 318 to 279. House adjourned at 2.30 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Debate and Division on Clôture; The Sicilian Vespers: Metropolitan Pauperism.

JUDGES of Queen's Bench granted execution on judgment for penalty against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.

MR. COMMISSIONER LITTON examined before Lords' Committee on Irish Land Act.

EXPLOSION of coal gas on board Italian steamer Staffater lying in London Docks. Six men injured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Weather fine in the S.E. and E., cloudy elsewhere, with rain in several stations; temperature rising (to 60° over England) and air becoming drier than of late; easterly winds setting in in N. and spreading S. Pressure now highest (30·0 +) in N., lowest to S.W. of our Islands.

EVENTS.

RUSSIA—Assassination of Genl. Strelnikoff at Odessa. Two men arrested.

ITALY—Commemoration of the "Sicilian Vespers" at Palermo.

SPAIN—Rioting at Barcelona continued. The city declared in a state of siege.

INDIA—Mr. Rivers Thompson appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal in place of Sir A. Eden, appointed to Indian Council.

UNITED STATES—Renewed attempt to blow up the monument to Major André at Tappantown, New York.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

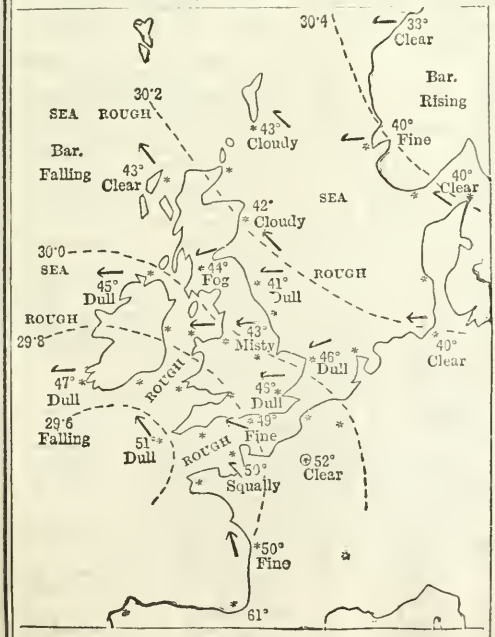
HOUSE OF LORDS—Marquis of Lansdowne called attention to report of Committee on Irish Jury Laws, but Lord Carlingford said Government did not intend to suspend trial by jury. House rose at 7.30 p.m. and adjourned until April 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Forster announced that an offer of release had been made to Mr. Dillon, M.P., conditional on residence abroad. Mr. Arnold moved Select Committee to inquire into management of Landed Property by Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Mr. Gladstone approved object, but declined to support motion, which was withdrawn. House counted out at 9.35 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Clôture Division; The Year's Revenue; Civil Service Clerks; A New Antiseptic Compound.

FOURTEEN Irishmen at Chester committed for trial for attacking procession of Salvation Army. Threatening letter sent to magistrates warning them against conviction.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, APRIL 3.



Weather fine and dry, except in our most western districts; dry easterly winds prevalent, with mild days and cold nights. Pressure highest over N. Europe, still lowest to S.W. of the British Isles; no secondary disturbances.

EVENTS.

RUSSIA—Two men, captured for murder of Genl. Strelnikoff at Odessa, sentenced to death by court-martial. Imperial order issued for immediate execution, but subsequently withdrawn.

TUNIS—New French Cathedral opened with "Te Deum" for Queen Victoria's escape from attempt on her life.

SOUTH AFRICA—Transvaal reported to be quiet, and troubles with natives to have been exaggerated.

UNITED STATES—Genl. Grant expressed concurrence in object of a meeting called in New York to protest against imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The State of Ireland; French Education Bill; Post-office Business; The Convict Lamson.

POLLING in East Cornwall resulted in election of Mr. Acland, Liberal, by majority of 200 over Mr. J. Tremayne, Conservative.

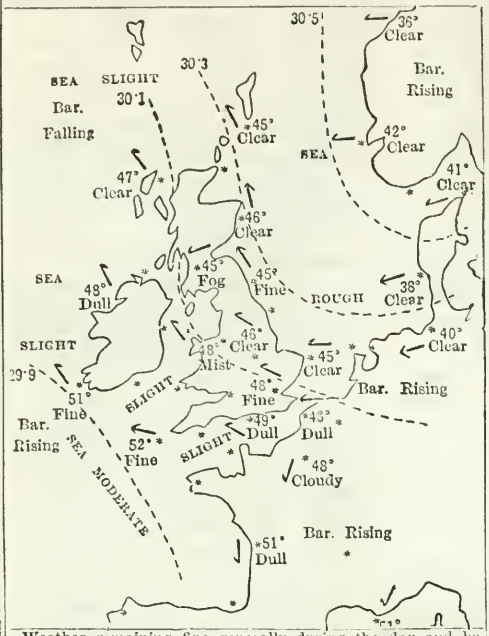
INTER-UNIVERSITY boat race rowed from Putney to Mortlake. Oxford won by 10 lengths.

COLLISION off Cape Finisterre between West Indian mail steamer Douro and Spanish mail steamer Yrurac Bat; both vessels sank, and many lives lost.

AT request of President of the United States the Home Secretary respited execution of Dr. Lamson until April 18, to allow of evidence of insanity being forwarded.

DEAD body of workman at colliery found near Durham. Murder believed to be connected with pending strike.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, APRIL 4.



Weather remaining fine generally during the day and becoming rather milder; some rain falling over England at night; maximum temperature 57° at Cambridge; wind south-easterly and strong. Pressure still highest N. Europe, lowest in S.W.; shallow subsidiary depression over France.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—Announcement that Emperor is confined to his room by indisposition.

RUSSIA—Execution at Cronstadt of Lieut. Soukhanoff, convicted of complicity with plot against life of late Czar.

SPAIN—Great agitation continues at Barcelona, and demonstrations against French Commercial Treaty renewed.

UNITED STATES—Suicide of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir W. Harcourt explained reasons for reprieve of Lamson. Army Annual Bill passed second reading. Discussion respecting supply of art examples to provincial museums and galleries. Mr. Mundella moved Education Vote for England (£2,750,000), which was agreed to. House adjourned at 2.40 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Reprieve of Dr. Lamson; Recent Law Cases; The Collision of the Douro and the Yrurac Bat; The Paddington Park Scheme.

COMMITTEE of House of Commons decided against Bill for proposed park for Paddington.

Mr. W. B. SMYTHE fired at by disguised men near Mullingar. His sister-in-law, riding with him, shot dead.

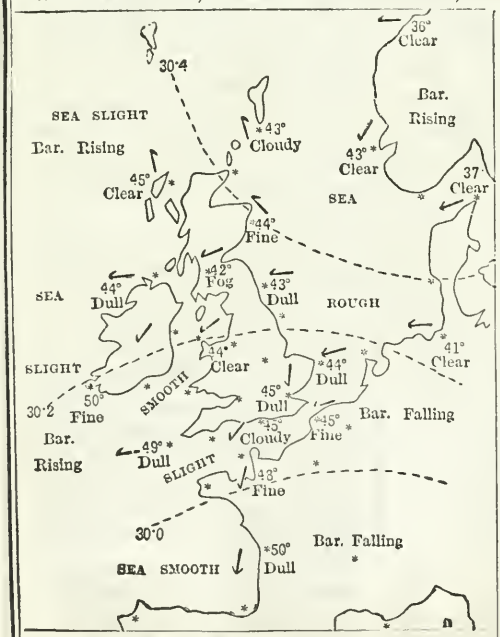
UNSUCCESSFUL attempt to blow up police barrack at Limerick.

CHARGE against Marquis of Huntly of obtaining money by false pretence withdrawn at Bow-street Police Court.

SUICIDE of Rev. H. S. Edwards, rector of Stedham, Sussex.

BOAT-RACE on Tyne for Championship between Hanlan of Toronto and Boyd of Middlesbrough. Hanlan won easily.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.



Weather rather changeable, with rain at times, except in N. and extreme W.; wind easterly and north-easterly. Pressure little changed, but the subsidiary depression now lying off our S.E. coast.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Paul Bert elected member of the Academy.

GERMANY—Appointment of Herr von Schlözer as Minister at the Vatican.

RUSSIA—Announced departure of Russian Volunteers to join Herzegovina insurgents. Placards posted at St. Petersburg threatening the Emperor with death if Constitutional reforms be not introduced.

UNITED STATES—Mass meeting in New York to protest against imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland.

AFGHANISTAN—Rajah of Lalpoora declared his independence of the Ameer.

BURMAH—The Embassy to the Viceroy of India started from Mandalay.

PRINCE OF WALES attended meeting to decide on erection of a statue of Mr. G. E. Street, the architect, in the Central-hall of the Royal Courts of Justice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Questions respecting Cetywayo's visit to England and Americans imprisoned in Ireland. Mr. Gorst commented on state of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone replied and Sir S. Northcote complained that reply was unsatisfactory. House adjourned at 7 p.m. until Monday, April 17.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone and Ireland; The Education Code; Slavery in Egypt; Oxford University Reform.

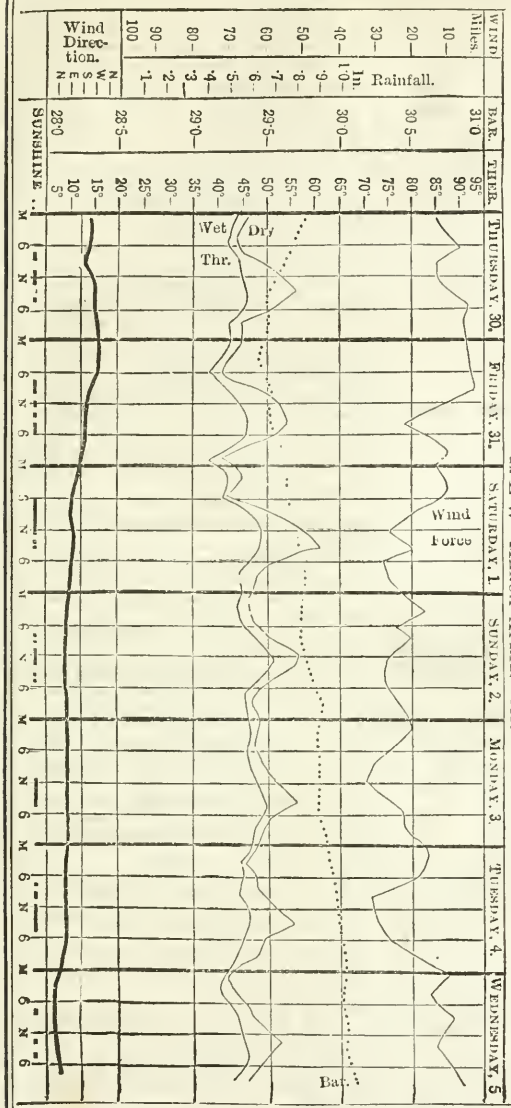
MR. GLADSTONE left town for Hawarden.

CONVENTION of Scotch Burghs voted against disestablishment by 39 to 25.

GOVERNMENT reward of £2,000 offered for discovery of murderers of Mr. E. A. Herbert.

MARRIAGE of Madlle. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Damara at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, Oxford-street.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101½; the lowest 101⅜, closing price to-day 101½.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £158,559,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £105,000 in imports.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 36⅝ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 45s. 1d.

HOME Railway securities and Foreign bonds have been generally firm. Bar silver is rather scarce and firm at 52½d. per ounce sellers. Of 40 lakhs offered nearly 28 lakhs of Council Bills were sold at an average of 1s. 8 3-16d. per rupee.

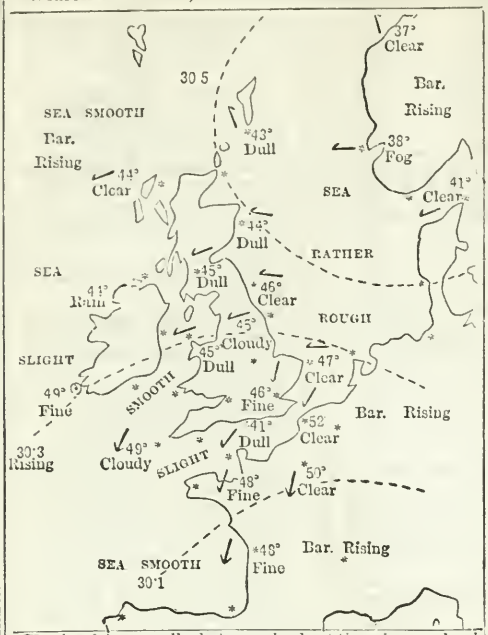
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Sir Richard Malins, formerly Vice-Chancellor, whose personal estate was sworn under £95,000; Hon. J. K. Howard, late Commissioner of Woods and Forests, under £9,000; Rev. H. R. Pechell, late of Bitterne, under £115,000; Sir W H. Drake, under £27,000; and Dame Augusta Barron, under £24,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,647 births and 1,655 deaths Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by eight, whereas the deaths were 223, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,655 deaths included nine from smallpox, 44 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 29 from diphtheria, and 159 from whooping-cough. The rate of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Birkenhead 18, Brighton 19, Hull 19, Sunderland 20, Birmingham 20, Leeds 21, Plymouth 21, London 22, Sheffield 22, Bradford 23, Wolverhampton 23, Bristol 24, Newcastle-on-Tyne 25, Halifax 25, Nottingham 26, Liverpool 26, Blackburn 28, Bolton 30, Preston 31, Manchester 32.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED APRIL 3.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	59	30	44	3 above	6	5	2 more	8	8
England, N.-E. ..	59	35	45	4 above	4	2	2 less	20	21
England, East ..	61	29	47	6 above	1	½	3 less	37	39
Midland Counties	60	30	47	5 above	3	3	2 less	25	26
England, South..	64	31	49	6 above	2	2	3 less	36	33
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	53	33	45	3 above	5	3	1 more	22	23
England, N.-W..	56	35	46	4 above	5	4	0 (aver.)	16	17
England, S.-W..	57	30	47	3 above	6	10	5 more	21	22
Ireland, North ..	60	30	46	3 above	6	4	1 less	31	32
Ireland, South ..	59	32	47	3 above	6	11	4 more	28	30

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, APRIL 6.



Weather fair generally, but very cloudy at times in some localities; temperature rising to 63° over England S., and the north-easterly wind moderating greatly in strength. Pressure highest over N., lowest over S. Europe; gradients slight over our Islands.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Comte de Chambord approves of M. Carayon-Latour's denunciation of anti-religious education. Paris papers express surprise at apprehensions in England of danger from Channel Tunnel.

ITALY—Grand Duke Vladimir cordially welcomed by the King and also paid a visit to the Pope.

TURKEY AND EGYPT—Supposed intention of the Sultan to reinstate ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, but overtures to that effect somewhat coldly received by the latter.

UNITED STATES—The President vetoed the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Parliamentary Recess; Events in Spain; Constitution for Cyprus; The Marriage of Mdlle. Bernhardt.

SPEECH of Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., at Forest-hill Liberal Association.

SIR J. C. LAWRENCE, M.P., vindicates his abstention from voting on the Clôture resolution.

MR. P. J. SMYTH, M.P. for Tipperary, defends his vote for Clôture and denounces the "League of Hell.'

MEETING at Mansion-house to promote emigration to Colonies of unemployed working men.

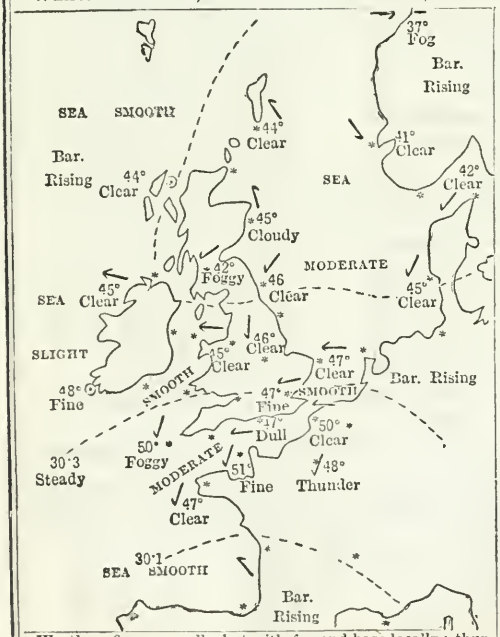
DEATH of Mr. S. Gurney, formerly M.P. for Falmouth, aged 66.

LETTER in "The Times" from Dr. Lamson's father.

LETTER in "The Times" from R. O'H., on Irish Land Acts.

TEN men confined for 18 hours in coal mine at Killingworth, through falling in of shaft.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, APRIL 7.



Weather fine generally, but with fog and haze locally; thunderstorms in France; wind more easterly or south-easterly in the W. and N.; north-easterly over England; temperature again rising to 60° over our S. counties, but night cold. Pressure distribution little changed; bar. falling slightly in W. towards night.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Dissensions between M. Gambetta and Republicans. The "République Française" reproaches majority of Chamber with disorganizing administration and falsifying Parliamentary system. Ultramontane paper, "Monde," attacks Protestant missions in Asia Minor

GERMANY—Herr Liebknecht, Socialist leader at Dresden, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for libel on Prince Bismarck and Imperial Government.

AUSTRIA—Usual Easter ceremony of Emperor and Empress washing the feet of 12 old men and women.

TUNIS—M. Cambon, new French Resident, received the European Consuls and also members of the French Colony.

UNITED STATES—New Chinese Exclusion Bill reducing term of duration introduced in Senate.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Good Friday; Eastern Affairs; Unemployed in London.

QUEEN'S Easter bounty distributed at Whitehall.

DEATH of Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia, Rev. Dr. F. Barker.

MEETING of Channel Tunnel Company. Explanation by Sir E. Watkin, M.P.

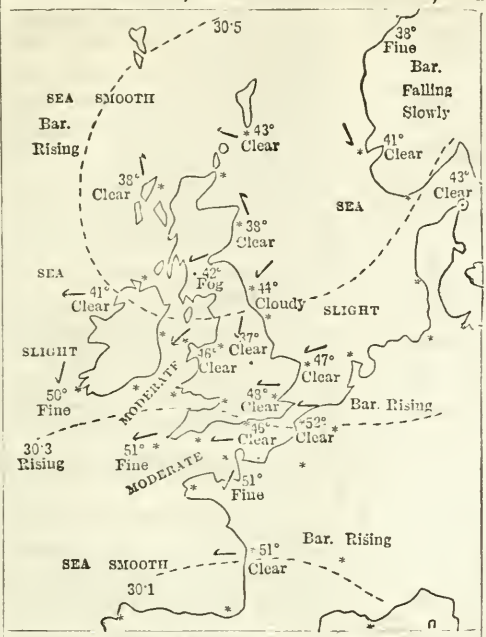
FIRE on board City of Rome steamer at Liverpool. Fire extinguished, but workman suffocated.

RAILWAY bridge at Bolton fell, killing one man and injuring another.

LUNATIC at Colney Hatch Asylum killed by fellow patient.

MR. MOFFATT, a farmer at Enniskillen, and his wife killed by being thrown from chaise.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, APRIL 8.



Weather unusually fine, with easterly to south-easterly winds; mild daytime, but cold night. Pressure still highest (30·5 +) in N., lowest over Spain; gradients moderate and growing still more so.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Description of French Parliamentary procedure. Torpedo explosion on board war ship at Toulon. Three men killed and four injured.

RUSSIA—Positive statements in St. Petersburg of discovery of another dynamite mine under Nicolai Railway, near Moscow.

SPAIN—Order restored at Barcelona, but meetings held there and in Madrid to protest against French Treaty.

EGYPT—The six Powers agreed on modifications in financial measure voted by Egyptian Chamber.

TUNIS—Reported defeat of insurgent chief, Bou Amema, by French column. Another chief with his followers crossed into Tripoli.

CYPRUS—Much discontent expressed with regard to the new Constitution.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, Duke of Albany, attained his 29th birthday.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The United States and Ireland; Proposed Visit of Cetywayo; The Fair Trade Controversy; Land in Australia.

LETTER of Mr. W. B. Smythe to Mr. Gladstone, holding Government policy responsible for the assassination of Mrs. H. Smythe, and the Premier's reply.

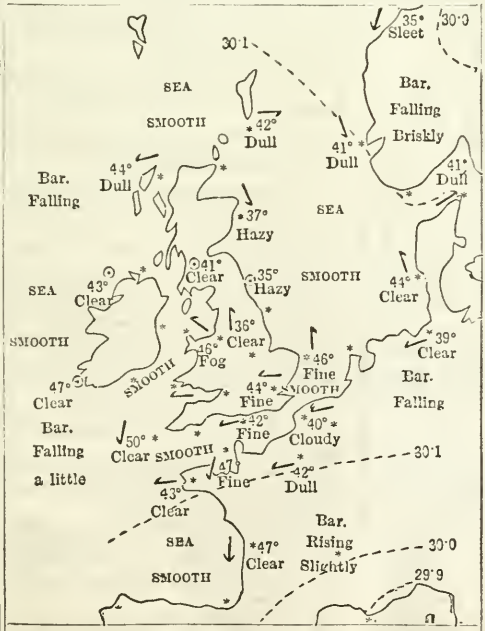
RELIGIOUS services in Metropolitan churches well attended. Fine weather induced large numbers of excursionists.

BOILER of tug steamer burst at Amlwch; three men killed and vessel sank.

GAMEKEEPERS on Lord Midleton's estate at Wharram, Yorkshire, fired upon by poachers and two wounde

MAN died from injuries caused by fall of earth at Killingworth Colliery.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, APRIL 10.



Weather (after very fine Sunday) inclined to break a little in Scotland; still fair elsewhere, with north-easterly airs and calms. Pressure giving way over Scandinavia (with broken, cold weather) very uniform over our Islands, and decreasing.

EVENTS.

RUSSIA—Imperial ukase issued accepting Prince Gortschakoff's resignation as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and appointing M. de Giers to succeed him.

ITALY—Corner-stone of new English Church in Rome laid by Sir A. Paget.

EGYPT—Khedive refused an audience to Secretary of Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive.

TUNIS—Revival of anti-Jewish demonstrations by Greek residents.

UNITED STATES——Assyrian Monarch steamer from London arrived at New York with elephant Jumbo.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff; Working of Employers' Liability Act; Sinking of the Douro steamer.

LETTER of Mr. Walter, M.P., explaining reasons for opposing Clôture resolution.

LETTER from Mr. Torrens, M.P. for Finsbury, explaining his abstention from voting on Clôture resolution.

SPEECH of Mr. Biggar, M.P., at Irish meeting in Edinburgh.

DEATH of Sir R. Gilpin, aged 82, formerly M.P. for Bedfordshire.

LETTERS in "The Times" from passengers on board mail steamer Douro during recent collision.

SALE of late Mr. F. Ouvry's library.

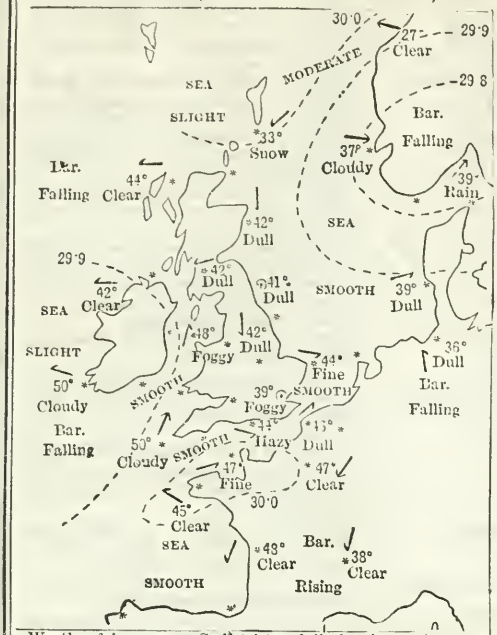
FURTHER arrests in Dublin for treasonable practices and illegal possession of arms.

STEAM BOILER explosion at cabinet works, Cleveland-place, Fitzroy-square. Three men injured; two of them fatally.

DRUNKEN riot at Filey on Good Friday. Police attacked and several severely injured.

MAN killed by falling down a sewer opening in Grange-road, Bermondsey.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, APRIL 11.



Weather fair over our S. districts; dull elsewhere, with snow in far N. of our Islands; temperature again rising to 60° over our S.E. districts; winds extremely variable. Depression over S. of Norway, another coming towards W. of Ireland; readings very uniform over United Kingdom.

EVENTS.

RUSSIA—Evidences of desire of the Government to promote better relations with Germany and Austria.

EGYPT AND ITALY—Difference between the two Governments concerning Assab Bay, on the Red Sea.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—Three thousand Chinese labourers left Hongkong for Victoria to work upon Pacific Railway.

NEW ZEALAND—In consequence of illness of Premier, Mr. Hall, the Ministry resigned.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH attended midnight mass in Russian Chapel, London. (April 8.)

DUKE and DUCHESS of EDINBURGH left London for Paris.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The State of Ireland; The Easter Volunteer Operations; Passports in Foreign Countries; Earl Cairns' Land Bills.

VOLUNTEER field-day at Portsmouth. Force engaged 22,000 Volunteers and 2,000 Regulars. Weather fine and spectators numerous.

Mr. PARNELL, M.P., released from Kilmainham on parole, to attend funeral of relative in Paris.

ANNUAL Meeting of Elementary Teachers opened at Sheffield.

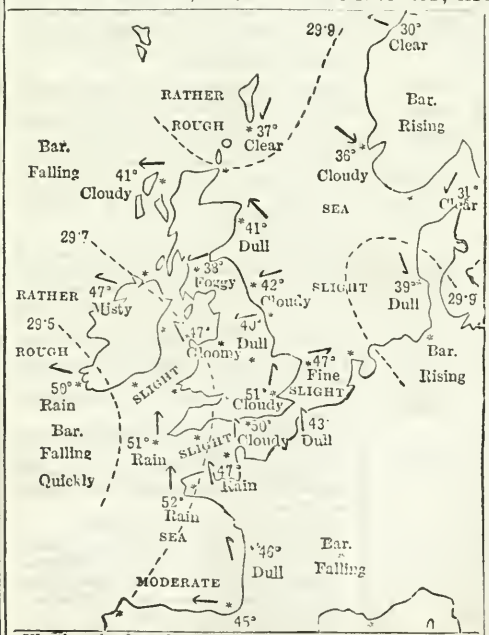
LETTER in "The Times" from Professor Goldwin Smith on the Irish question.

FARMER at Ballyduff fired at returning from chapel. Cause believed to be payment of rent.

TWO LADS drowned in reservoir at Bakewell.

Mr. JAMES LEES, manufacturer at Manchester, killed on railway near Stockport.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12



Weather cloudy and unsettled; much misty rain in W., afterwards spreading to our central and E. stations, accompanied by southerly winds and a falling barometer; temperature changing irregularly. Pressure highest (29·9 +) in N.E. and S.E., lowest in W.; gradients moderate.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Alleged plot to murder Arabi Pasha. Military officers, disappointed of promotion, accused of the crime.

GERMANY—Appointment of M. de Giers as Russian Foreign Minister regarded with favour.

SERVIA—Contract for construction of railroads signed by Finance Minister and Agent of Paris Comptoir d'Escompte.

HAYTI—Revolutionary movement (March 26). President Salamon preparing to march against revolted towns.

QUEEN and PRINCESS BEATRICE left Mentone for England.

PRINCE of WALES visited Portsmouth Convict Prison and Dockyard, and also several war ships, and then left for London.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Political Speeches During the Recess; Egyptian Affairs; The United States, Peru, and Chili; Crime and Insanity.

LORD CARLINGFORD invested with the order of St. Patrick by Lord-Lieutenant at Dublin Castle.

ARRIVAL of Marquis of Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote, M.P., at Liverpool. Addresses presented and brief replies made.

SPEECH of Mr. Mundella, M.P., at dinner of Elementary Teachers' Union at Sheffield.

SPEECH of Mr. Raikes, M.P., at Liverpool.

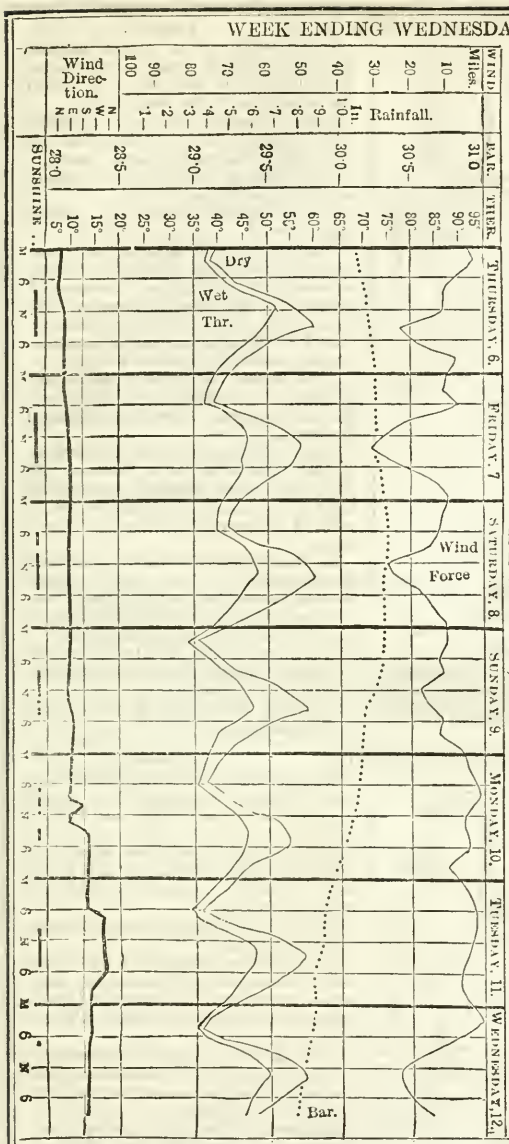
DEATH of Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, poet and artist.

DEATH of Viscount Netterville.

Mr. PARNELL, M.P., privately left London for Paris.

MAN burnt to death in his room in Princess-street, Edgware-road.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.



THE highest price of Consols during the week was 101⅞, the lowest 101¾, closing price to-day 101¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £84,280,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £526,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 48¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 42s. 5d.

HOME Railway stocks and Foreign bonds have been fairly good in price. Bar silver is quoted at 52⅛d. per ounce, but the tendency is not so firm as it has been. Only five out of 40 lakhs of India Bills were sold this afternoon. The average price was unaltered at 1s. 8 3-16d.

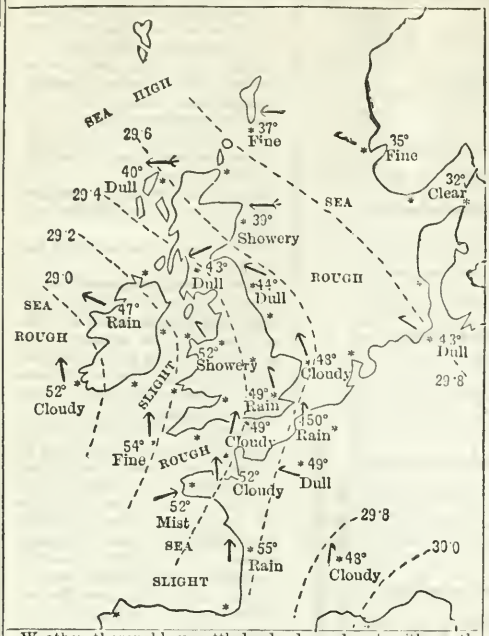
AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of the late Lord Robartes, whose personal estate was sworn under £570,000; Mr. J. Roberts West, late of Alscot-park, under £135,000; Miss Maria Mills, late of Russell-square, under £45,000; Major A. Cathcart, under £26,000; Mr. G. Collett, late of Monkton, Thanet, under £66,000; and Lady Grey, under £16,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,458 births and 1,596 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 311, and the deaths 208, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,596 deaths included 14 from small-pox, 51 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 21 from diphtheria, and 168 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Sheffield 18, Birmingham 19, Bradford 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne 20, Hull 20, Bristol 21, London 21, Leeds 21, Preston 21, Nottingham 22, Salford 23, Sunderland 23, Liverpool 25, Wolverhampton 25, Oldham 27, Portsmouth 28, Blackburn 28, Manchester 29, Brighton 31, and Plymouth 31.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED APRIL 10.

Districts.	Temperature				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	55	26	42	2 below	0	†	4 less	37	39
England, N.-E...	59	29	43	1 below	1	1	3 less	56	60
England, East ..	63	31	46	0 (aver.)	2	1	3 less	63	69
Midland Counties	62	29	46	1 above	1	1	3 less	50	53
England, South..	64	30	43	1 above	1	†	4 less	55	60
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	65	29	45	0 (aver.)	1	†	5 less	59	63
England, N.-W..	63	29	46	0 (aver.)	1	1	3 less	53	57
England, S.-W...	63	31	47	0 (aver.)	1	1	5 less	61	65
Ireland, North ..	62	28	47	0 (aver.)	3	2	2 less	47	51
Ireland, South ..	62	31	48	1 above	1	1	6 less	58	63

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, APRIL 13.



Weather thoroughly unsettled, cloudy, and wet, with southerly to easterly winds; strong to a gale in force, afterwards veering to S.W. in S. of England. Small depression stretching over Ireland in an easterly direction, and subsequently reaching England.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Paris papers opposed suggestion of Turkish intervention in Egypt. Official account at Cairo of plot by Circassian officers to murder Arabi Pasha.

RUSSIA—Reported summons of Prince Lobanoff from London to St. Petersburg, and expectation of further Ministerial changes.

ITALY—Visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the King and to the Pope.

TRIPOLI—Further arrival of Turkish troops.

UNITED STATES—Secretary of State telegraphed to American Minister in London substance of further evidence in support of allegation of Dr. Lamson's insanity. The second Irish National League Convention opened at Washington, and a resolution adopted calling for Mr. Lowell's recall.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Conservatism at Liverpool; Mr. Mundella on Education; the International Fisheries Exhibition; Emigration.

MARQUIS of SALISBURY laid corner-stone of new Conservative Club at Liverpool. At subsequent dinner speeches delivered by Lord Salisbury, Sir S. Northcote, M.P., Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Gibson, M.P., and others.

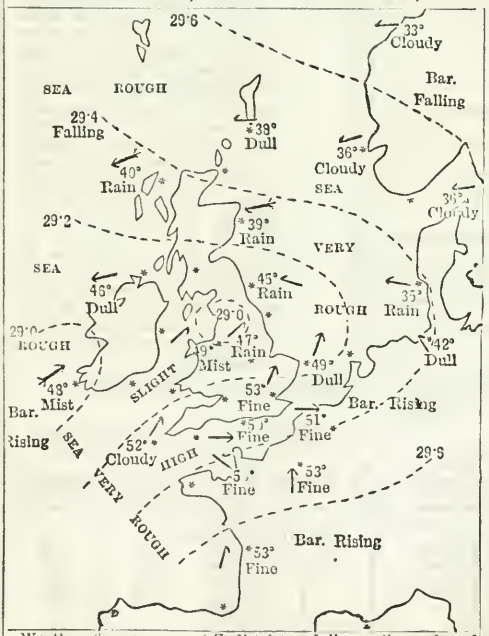
MR. GLADSTONE informed Mr. Broadhurst that Government did not intend to accept two-thirds amendment to Clôture resolution.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION opened at Edinburgh by Lord Rosebery.

FOUNDATION-STONE of Memorial Church to Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday-schools, laid at Gloucester.

DEATHS of Admiral Sir W. Clifford and Lady Crompton.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, APRIL 14.



Weather fine over our S.E. districts; dull, squally, cold, and wet elsewhere, with slight thunder inland; strong south-westerly breezes prevailing over our S. districts, but E. and N.E. winds in N. Depression off our W. coasts, and subsidiary over Lancashire and Westmoreland, afterwards moving N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Failure of attempt by M. Gambetta's friends to purchase and control Paris papers "La France" and "Petit Journal."

RUSSIA—Stringent measures adopted at Odessa to prevent renewal of anti-Jewish riots. Emperor's coronation fixed for August at Moscow.

THE VATICAN—Visit of King of Wurtemburg to the Pope.

UNITED STATES—Meeting of Irish Land League Convention at Washington. Resolutions of sympathy with tenants in Ireland and of condemnation of British Government.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Conservative Speeches at Liverpool; Disfranchisement of Gloucester; The Electric Lighting Bill; Mr. Baxter, M.P., on India.

MEETING of Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association at Hengler's Circus. Speeches of Marquis of Salisbury, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Gibson, M.P.

SPEECH of Lord J. Manners, M.P., at Market Harborough.

MEETING at Edinburgh to establish National Union of Conservative Associations.

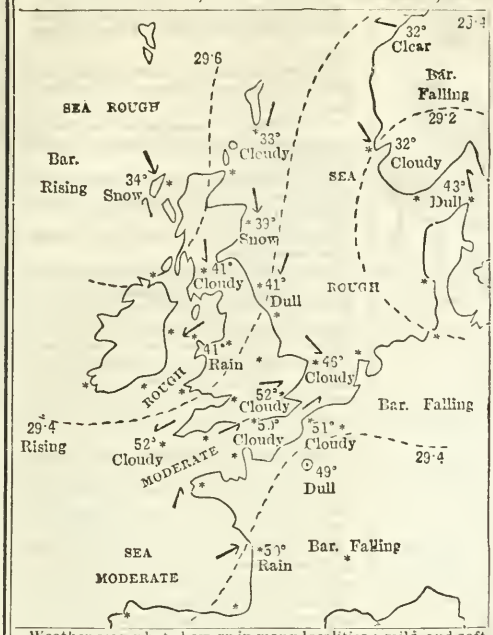
ROMAN CATHOLIC clergy selected Mr. E. Sheil as candidate for Meath. Mr. P. Egan, Land League Treasurer, protested from Paris against the selection.

MEETING at Mansion-house to promote emigration of unemployed workmen.

SUMMARY of evidence of Lamson's insanity published in "The Times."

WINDOW-SMASHING in Limerick, Waterford, and other towns, for non-illumination on account of Mr. Parnell's release.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, APRIL 15.



Weather somewhat showery in many localities; mild and soft in S., with thunder in S.E. England; cold and raw in N., with snow; night frosty; wind north-easterly or northerly, except in extreme S.; north-easterly wind spreading. Pressure recovering in N.; two high pressure areas reported.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—Pamphlet by distinguished German General officer concurring in Sir G. Wolseley's objections to construction of Channel Tunnel.

RUSSIA—M. Jomini appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

ITALY—Result of Census showing population 28,451,943.

UNITED STATES—Land League Convention at Washington closed.

WEST AFRICA—Disputes between Ashantee and Gaman tribes, and apprehension of hostilities.

QUEEN and PRINCESS BEATRICE arrived at Windsor Castle from Mentone.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Conservatives at Liverpool; University Teaching in Ireland; The Wine Supply: Weather Forecasts.

MR. E. SHEIL elected without opposition M.P. for Meath County.

MR. MARRIOTT, M.P., explained to constituents at Brighton his opposition to Government Clôture.

HEARING at Mansion-house of charge against Marquis of Huntly of obtaining £5,000 from Standard Bank on false representations. Case not concluded.

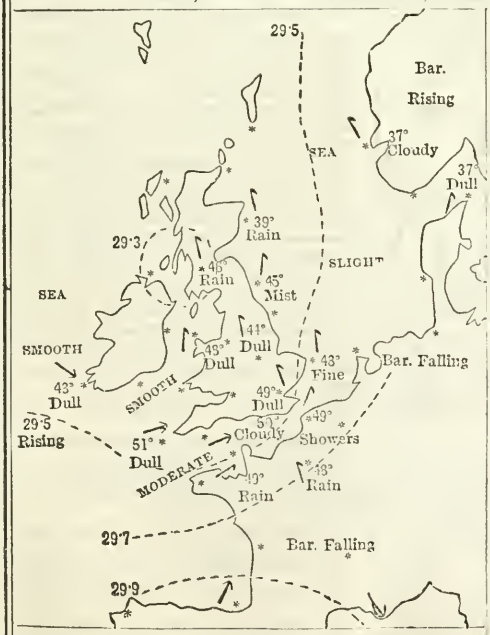
HENRY CORT committed for trial on confession of murder of a woman at Sunderland in 1869.

SENTENCE by Bishop of five years' suspension of Rev. G. Sanger, Vicar of Carlton-in-Cleveland.

FOUR new Sub-Commissioners under the Irish Land Act appointed.

REVIEW of "Lecky's England in the 18th Century."

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, APRIL 17.



Weather on Sunday fine at first, except in N., but air cold even in S. towards evening; afterwards (in night) breaking up and becoming wet, squally, and unsettled generally. Anticyclone breaking up; depression coming quickly over us from W.

EVENTS.

AFGHANISTAN—News reassuring. Ayoob on his road to Teheran. Ameer preparing to leave Cabul for Turkestan. Fidelity of Kudus Khan, Governor of Herat, confirmed.

TURKEY—British Ambassador demurred to trial of Capt. Grenfell and seaman for firing on Albanians in conflict with Capt. Selby.

RUSSIA—Reported discovery of dynamite mine under Cathedral at Moscow.

FRANCE—Archbishop of Paris recommended monks and nuns to make best of new education law.

AUSTRIA—Delegations met. Extraordinary credit presented for 23 million florins.

BURMAH—Expedition against Spans for refusal of tribute failed, troops being captured and disarmed.

PRINCE LEOPOLD returned to London.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Re-assembling of Parliament; Irish Purchase Clauses; Mr. Rendel at the Admiralty; The Lamson Case.

CONSERVATIVE Demonstration at Redcar. Speeches of Lord Zetland and Mr. J. Lowther, M.P.

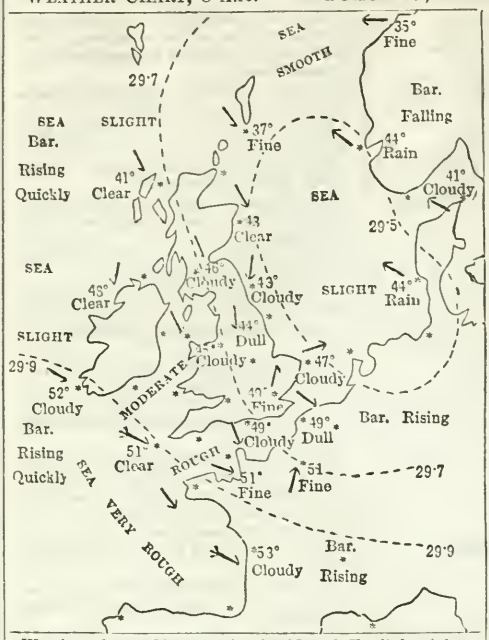
FURTHER respite of sentence on Dr. Lamson. Home Secretary intimated that evidence already produced did not warrant interference with course of law.

MAN arrested on suspicion of being concerned in murder of Mrs. Smythe.

FIRE in dwelling-house at Stockport. Girl burnt to death, and woman injured by leaping from upper window.

MEETING of shop assistants in Trafalgar-square (Sunday) in support of shorter hours of work.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, APRIL 18.



Weather changeable; fine in the N. and E. all day (after a wet night), but becoming rainy and unsettled in W. towards evening; wind north-westerly, backing to S.W. and S. later. Small depression (after crossing our Islands) now passing quickly to E. New depression in W. later.

EVENTS.

RUSSIA—Anti-Jewish riots at Balta. Many Jewish families fleeing into Austrian territory.

FRANCE—Robbery of packet of registered letters from temporary General Post-office in Paris.

SPAIN—Hostile amendment to French Commercial Treaty defeated in the Congress by 202 to 65.

TUNIS—Cardinal Lavigerie installed as Archbishop. Friendly speeches by British Consul and others.

PRINCE of WALES returned to London from Sandringham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—First meeting after Easter Vacation. Army Annual Bill passed through Committee. Mr. Gorst moved address for release of Cetywayo. Mr. Gladstone replied that Government had not at present sufficient information as to probable consequences. Motion withdrawn. Discussion respecting precautions against fire in theatres. Army Estimates discussed. House adjourned at 2.20 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Proceedings in Parliament; Case of Brumpton, extradited from Belgium; The Salvation Army; House Rents in London and Paris.

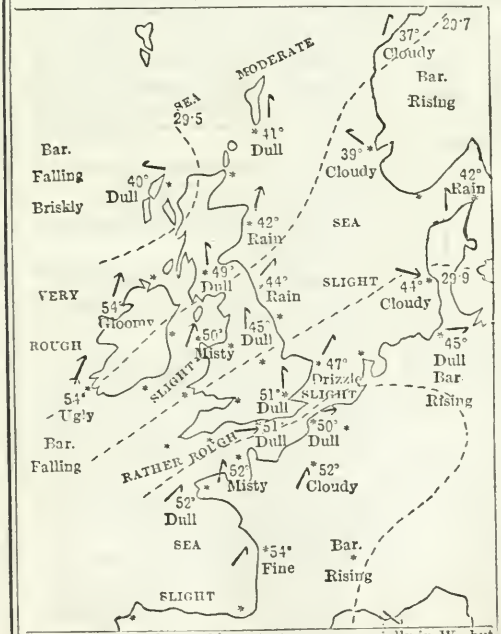
DEATH of Countess of Wemyss, aged 84.

Mr. W. O'BRIEN, editor of "United Ireland," and about a dozen other Irish "suspects" released from prison.

TRAIN thrown off line near Pontypridd, large stones having been placed on rails. No person injured.

PROCEEDINGS for fraud against Unclaimed Property Association at Birmingham.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.



Weather still changeable and showery, especially in W., but warmer over England than of late; winds southerly, moderate in E., a gale in W. Pressure highest Spain and France; depression in N.W., moving N.E.; subsidiary appearing in W. later.

EVENTS.

TURKEY—Russian Ambassador refused to forego Russian supervision over revenues specially appropriated for war indemnity.

RUSSIA—Anti-Jewish Riots in provinces of Podolia and Kherson.

GERMANY—Three men arrested at Berlin railway station on suspicion of connexion with Hatton-garden Post-office robbery.

UNITED STATES—Modified Chinese Exclusion Bill passed by House by 201 to 37.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Questions respecting Mr. Parnell and Dr. Lamson's case. Mr. Gladstone stated that Mr. Errington's visit to Rome was merely as a recommended agent, and his expenses were not paid by Government. House counted out at 8.10 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Spanish Chamber and the French Treaty; Proceedings of the House of Commons; Cardinals Lavigerie and MacCabe; The Trial of Maclean.

DEATH of Mr. McDonogh, Q.C., late M.P. for Sligo.

GENERAL SIR C. ELLICE gazetted Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

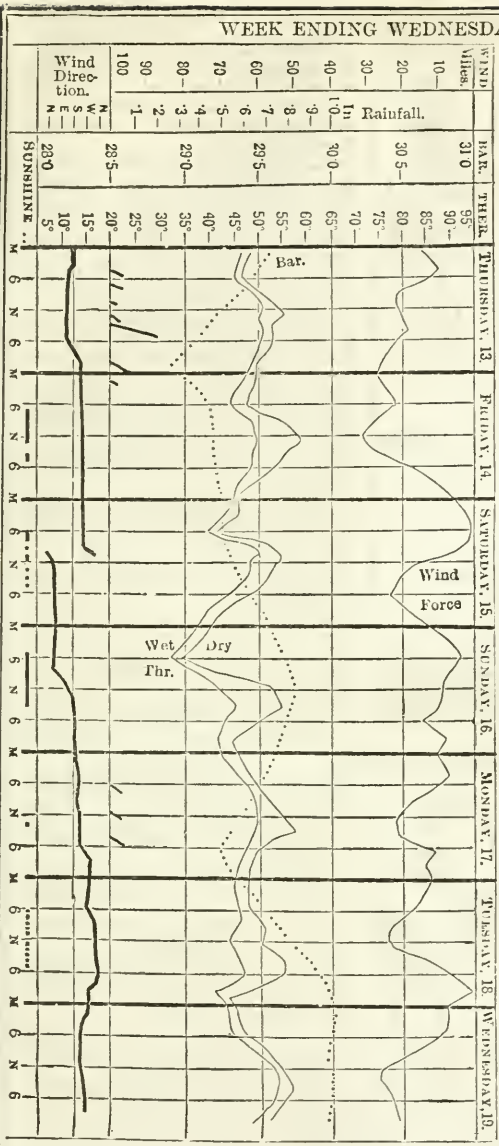
CHARGE against Marquis of Huntly at instance of Standard Bank of London withdrawn at Mansion-house.

GAS EXPLOSION in Tudhoe Colliery, near Durham. About 35 lives lost.

BAILIFF employed by Property Defence Association murdered at Cloverfield, Limerick.

COMMISSION of Inquiry at Cheltenham decided illegitimacy of a deceased gentleman, whose property, £170,000, undisposed of by will, was declared escheated to the Crown.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101¾, the lowest 101⅝, closing price to-day 101¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £148,951,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £207,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 43⅜ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 45s. 11d.

HOME Railway stocks have been dull, but Foreign bonds were generally higher. Bar silver was quieter at 52⅛d. per ounce. Forty lakhs of India Council Bills were offered and all sold at an average of 1s. 8⅛d.

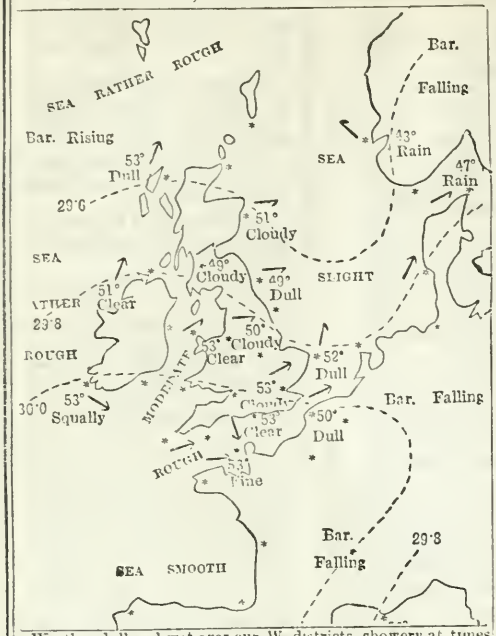
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the late Dowager Countess of Essex, whose personal estate was sworn under £71,000; Mr. A. Kitching, late of Darlington, under £344,000; Mr. C. R. Brown, late of Tredegar-square, Mile-end, under £51,000; Mr. A. Scrimgeour, late of Old Broad-street, under £338,000; and Capt. F. W. Heneage, R.E., under £19,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,529 births and 1,727 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 165, and the deaths five, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1,727 deaths included eight from smallpox, 49 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 28 from diphtheria, and 155 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Newcastle-on-Tyne 13, Sheffield 18, Leicester 20, Hull 20, Leeds 22, London 23, Nottingham 24, Birmingham 24, Plymouth 25, Bristol 25, Liverpool 26, Oldham 27, Blackburn 27, Bolton 29, Brighton 32, Wolverhampton 33, Manchester 34, Sunderland 34.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED APRIL 17.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	56	27	39	6 below	6	14	10 more	11	11
England, N.-E. ..	55	26	42	3 below	4	17	13 more	9	9
England, East ..	59	29	46	2 below	5	9	5 more	27	28
Midland Counties	61	26	46	1 below	5	10	6 more	26	27
England, South..	62	30	49	0 (aver.)	5	10	6 more	28	30
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	54	26	43	4 below	6	11	5 more	16	16
England, N.-W..	62	29	46	2 below	5	17	13 more	15	15
England, S.-W. ..	59	32	49	0 (aver.)	7	15	10 more	25	27
Ireland, North ..	61	25	45	3 below	4	6	1 more	20	21
Ireland, South ..	58	29	47	1 below	5	11	5 more	20	21

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, APRIL 20.



Weather dull and wet over our W. districts, showery at times elsewhere, with bright intervals; temperature rising during the bright weather (maximum 64°) and wind varying in direction from N.W. to S.W. Pressure highest over Spain: depressions now passing away to N.E.

EVENTS.

TURKEY—The Sultan intimated to Russian Ambassador that he would not assent to Russian verification of revenue accounts.

AUSTRIA—Government proposals for extraordinary credit approved by Committee of Austrian Delegation.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH presided at annual dinner on behalf of Charing-cross Hospital.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Bill to sanction annual election of Poor Law Guardians in Ireland read a second time. Mr. A. Dilke's Bill to charge returning officers' expenses at elections on local rates read a second time by majority of 2. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Russia and M. de Giers; Trial of Roderick Maclean; Next-of-Kin Frauds at Birmingham; Changes in Practice at the Bar.

MEMORIAL Service at Hughenden Church on anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death. Queen sent two wreaths.

SPEECH of Lord Carnarvon at Leicester.

SPEECH of Sir R. A. Cross, M.P., at Birkenhead.

TRIAL of Roderick Maclean at Reading for shooting at the Queen. Acquitted on the ground of insanity.

DEATH of Sir Henry Cole, aged 74.

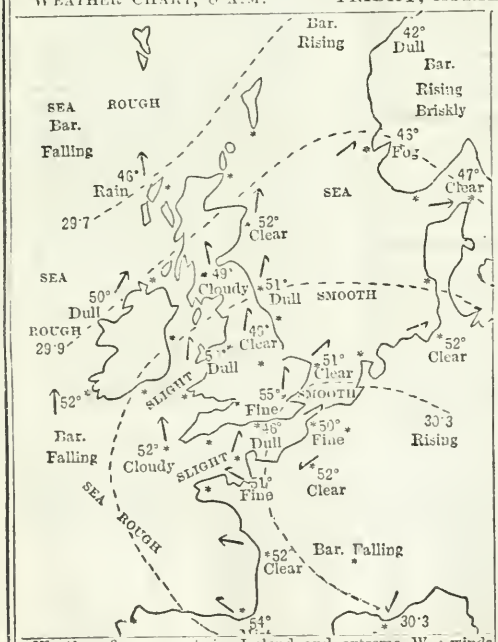
EXPLOSION in coal pit near Consett, and 13 men killed.

ANTI-IRISH RIOTS at Camborne repressed by police.

COLLIERS on strike attacked colliery at Moss, near Wrexham, and drove off police. Military sent for.

BAILIFF found murdered on road near Knockbayne.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, APRIL 21.



Weather fine, except in Ireland and extreme W.; winds southerly, light in E., strong in W.; temperature high (max. 60° to 67°); unsettled in W. towards night. Pressure now highest over France; barometer falling decidedly in S.W. and W.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Gambetta attended civil funeral of M. Richard.

GERMANY—Emigration to America increasing. In March 15,000 emigrants embarked at Hamburg.

UNITED STATES—Vacant seat in House for Utah. New election under anti-polygamy law.

RUSSIA—Imperial order forbids political speeches by military officers.

QUEEN received deputations with addresses of congratulation from the Corporations of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and Presbyterian Ministers.

DUKE of EDINBURGH presided at public meeting at Mansion-house to promote International Fisheries Exhibition.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Sir W. Harcourt.

HOUSE OF LORDS—First meeting since Easter. Business formal. House adjourned at 4.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Protracted and warm discussion respecting constabulary circular in Ireland. Mr. Redmond named and suspended. Lord H. Lennox called attention to state of the Navy. Mr. Trevelyan replied. House rose at 1.5 a.m.

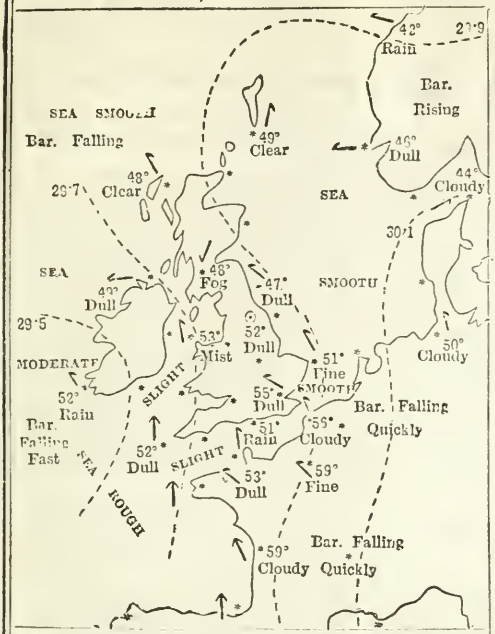
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Members in Parliament; The late Mr. Darwin; The late Sir Henry Cole.

DEATH of Mr. Charles Darwin, the eminent writer on biological science, aged 74.

SPEECH of Sir M. H. Beach, M.P., at Stow-on-the-Wold.

AGRICULTURAL labourers in Waterford require half acre of land to be let to each. One farmer who refused "boycotted."

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, APRIL 22.



Weather becoming squally, showery, and unsettled again, with south-easterly and southerly winds; temperature much lower during day than of late (maximum 59°). Well-marked depression in the W., moving quickly to N.E.

EVENTS.

TURKEY—Sultan appointed Commission to consider reforms to be introduced in Asia Minor.

GERMANY—Eulogistic articles in newspapers concerning the late Mr. Chas. Darwin.

THE VATICAN—Audience of Lord Denbigh with Pope Leo XIII.

TUNIS—Reconciliation of Bey with his brother Taib.

CANADA—Address voted in House of Commons praying the Queen to grant to Ireland self-government, as existing in Canada.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Duke of Albany's (Establishment) Bill passed and received the Royal Assent. House adjourned at 4.35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Bill to authorize sale of Advowson of Walton Vicarage opposed, but second reading carried by 160 to 76. Mr. Gibson moved for Select Committee to inquire into working of Cooper's-hill College. Lord Hartington opposed, and motion negatived by 78 to 27. Committee of Supply. Civil Service Estimates. House adjourned at 2.10 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Coming Budget; Proceedings in Parliament; Lord H. Lennox and the Navy; Professor Tyndall on Tubercular Disease.

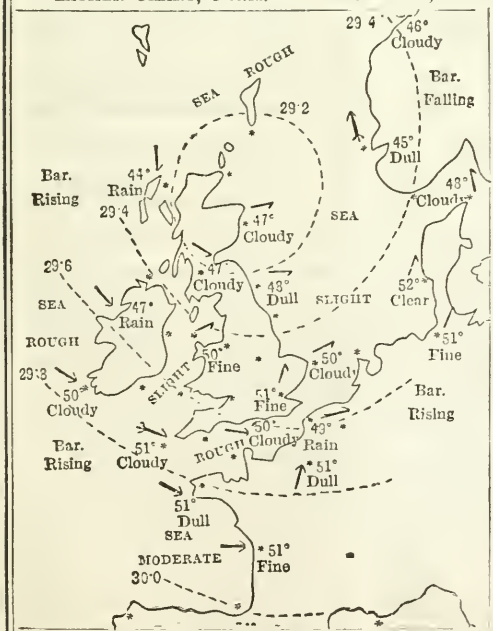
BISHOP OF DURHAM delivered an address at funeral of 14 victims of the Tudhoe Colliery explosion.

PARTY of "Moonlighters" at Ballyhinnon fired upon by police and 14 men captured, mostly wounded.

MISS ANNIE KIRK, of Dublin Ladies' Land League, arrested at Tulla, Clare.

LETTER in "The Times" from Professor Tyndall on Tubercular Disease.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, APRIL 24.



Weather (after a very rough, wet Sunday) still showery, with thunderstorms in S.E.; wind strong to a gale from W. and N.W., but subsequently lulling and backing quickly. Depression in N. near the Shetlands; fresh baric fall in Ireland at night.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Paris papers, commenting on official correspondence, complain of encouragement by British Government of Turkish intervention in Egypt.

TUNIS—News from Southern Tunis not satisfactory. Ourghamu tribes remaining in arms. French expedition preparing to enter their country.

TRIPOLI—Arrival of Turkish troops.

SPAIN—Congress approved Commercial Treaty with France by 235 to 58 votes.

SWITZERLAND—National Council ratified Commercial Treaty with France by 104 to 20 votes.

CANADA—Motion by Mr. Blake for independent conclusion by Canada of Commercial Treaties defeated in House by 104 to 58 votes.

DUKE of EDINBURGH inspected London Brigade of Royal Naval Volunteers.

CABINET COUNCIL. All Ministers present.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Amendment of the Irish Land Act; Afghanistan; Evictions in Skye; Factory Inspectors' Reports.

DEATH of the Countess of Minto.

DEATH of Sir T. E. Perry, late member of the Indian Council, aged 76.

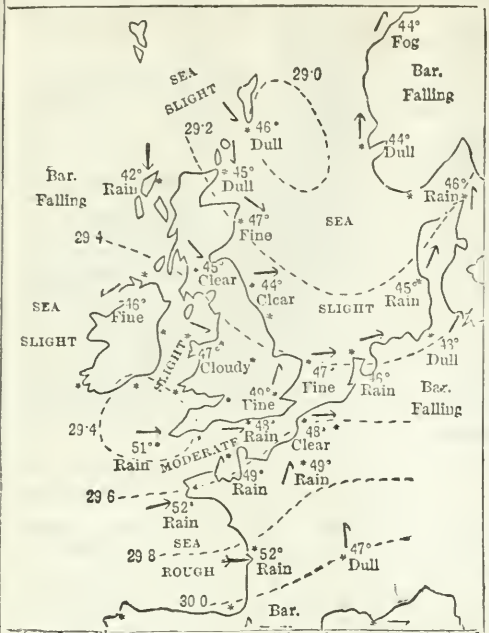
CANON LIDDON, in St. Paul's Cathedral, preached on Mr. Darwin's death, and the bearing of evolution on revelation.

REV. W. BOYD CARPENTER appointed a Canon of Windsor, in place of late Rev. Hugh Pearson.

SIR C. SARGENT appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, and Mr. T. Scott a Puisne Judge at Bombay.

FARMER near Appleby shot his housekeeper and then committed suicide.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, APRIL 25.



Weather fair in Scotland, very wild and wet over England and Ireland, especially so in Channel; wind moderate, northerly (N.W.—N.E.) in N.; blowing westerly gale in Channel and Bay of Biscay. Depression still near Shetlands; well-marked subsidiary in S., moving E.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—Federal Council, by 36 votes to 22 votes, approved the Tobacco Monopoly Bill.

THE VATICAN—Dr. Schlözer, Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary, presented credentials to the Pope.

UNITED STATES—Cyclone destroyed many houses and killed 10 persons at Montecelli, Louisiana.

PRINCE of WALES, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée at St. James's Palace.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Government questioned by Lord Dunraven as to its intentions respecting recent decision of High Court in Dublin on landlords' improvements. Lord Carlingford referred to Mr. Gladstone's statement. Remarks by Earl Cairns, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Salisbury, and other Peers. House rose at 7.5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke said treaty negotiations with France had not been resumed. Mr. Gladstone introduced his Budget. Grant of £250,000 in aid of highway rates and addition to duty on carriages. Estimated surplus £562,000. Second reading of Corrupt Practices Bill discussed. Debate adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

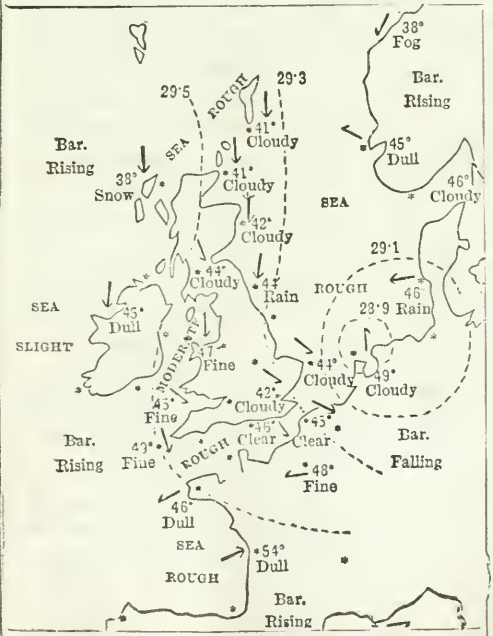
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone's Budget Proposals; The Corrupt Practices Bill; Parliamentary Debating Societies; The Break-down of the Channel steamer Albert Edward.

M. TISSOT, French Ambassador, and Sir Peter Braila, Envoy Extraordinary from Greece, introduced to Queen at Windsor.

MR. PARNELL, M.P., surrendered to custody at Kilmainham.

BAILIFF shot dead near Granard.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.



Weather still unsettled, but improving generally; squally north-westerly breezes very prevalent with smart showers; temperature falling. Pressure highest in S.W.; yesterday's depression now over Holland, and still moving E.

EVENTS.

UNITED STATES—Indian rising in New Mexico. Many whites massacred. Troops sent in pursuit.

TURKEY—Meeting of Commission at Constantinople to consider reforms in Asia Minor. Course of railway to Bagdad decided upon.

EGYPT—Khedive denied intention to abdicate in favour of Halim Pasha.

DENMARK—Upper House approved by 37 to 21 votes the fortification policy of Government.

ARRIVAL of Princess Helen of Waldeck at Windsor Castle.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Discussions respecting Army organisation. Mr. Gladstone's remarks on threatening letters in Ireland and intervention of United States Government in Lamson's case. House adjourned at 6.35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—At afternoon sitting Budget propositions discussed. Adjourned debate on Corrupt Practices Bill resumed, but not concluded. At evening sitting Mr. Leighton moved to place all lunatics under charge of Government, but motion negatived by 81 to 34. House adjourned at 12.55 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Land Act; The Royal Wedding; Costs in Divorce Court: The late Mr. Darwin.

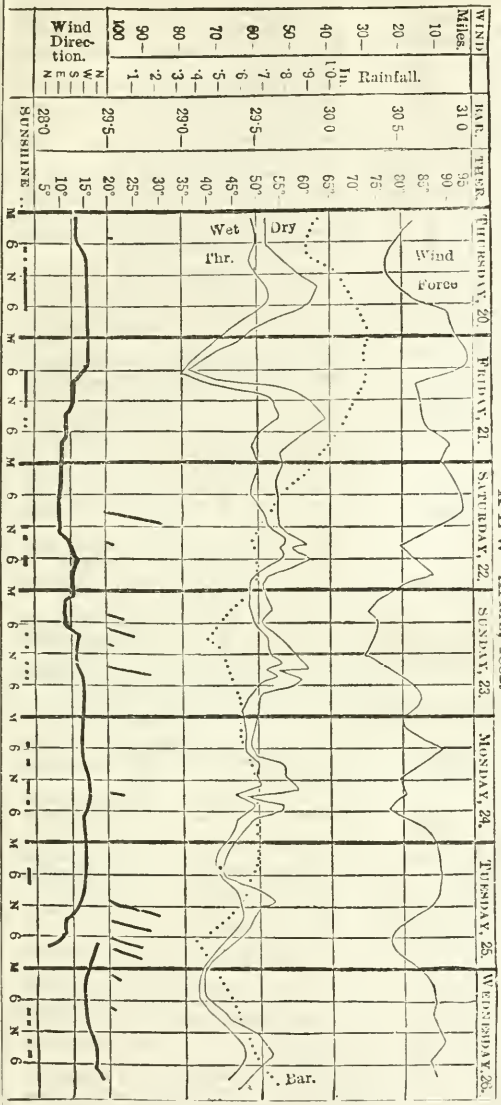
MR. DARWIN'S remains placed in Westminster Abbey.

SIR W. HARCOURT, M.P., addressed his constituents at Derby and defended the policy of the Government.

MR. E. J. STANLEY elected, without opposition, M.P. for West Somerset.

MR. SPENCER WALPOLE appointed Governor of Isle of Man.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101¾, the lowest 101⅝, closing price this day 101⅝.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £98,347,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £43,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 44¼ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 3d.

HOME Railway stocks have been for the most part inactive, and the fluctuation in prices unimportant. Foreign securities closed slightly easier. Bar silver was quoted at 52½d. per ounce at the close. About 35 out of 40 lakhs of India Bills were sold at an average of 1s. 8½d.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. J. Hodgson, late of Sussex-square, Hyde-park, whose personal estate was sworn under £688,000; Mr. W. H. Ryder, late jeweller, of Jermyn-street, under £128,000; Hon. Maria Stanley, under £15,000; and Dame Dorothy Fairbairn, widow of Sir W. Fairbairn, under £4,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,633 births and 1,573 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 28, while the deaths were 130 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,573 deaths included eight from smallpox, 36 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, and 153 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Cardiff 18, Bristol 20, Hull 20, Plymouth 21, London 21, Leeds 21, Norwich 21, Sheffield 21, Bolton 22, Birmingham 23, Sunderland 23, Derby 23, Brighton 24, Nottingham 25, Huddersfield 26, Liverpool 27, Portsmouth 28, Manchester 30, Blackburn 30, and Wolverhampton 34.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED APRIL 24.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	61	32	47	1 above	5	8	4 more	36	35
England, N.-E. ..	65	35	49	3 above	5	7	3 more	26	26
England, East ..	67	33	51	2 above	5	4	0 (aver.)	30	30
Midland Counties	63	35	51	2 above	6	9	5 more	38	38
England, South..	65	32	52	2 above	6	7	3 more	35	36
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	58	32	48	1 above	6	16	12 more	29	29
England, N.-W...	60	39	50	1 above	6	14	10 more	27	27
England, S.-W...	63	34	51	1 above	6	15	10 more	43	44
Ireland, North ..	62	36	49	1 above	5	9	5 more	36	36
Ireland, South ..	62	36	50	1 above	6	14	7 more	36	36

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

Weather fine at first everywhere, and rather cold over England; subsequently breaking up in the W., with strong south-westerly winds. Depression in N.W., moving N.; fresh and rapid fall in S.W. at night.

EVENTS.

UNITED STATES—Debate in House on imprisonment of Americans in Ireland. Fierce attack on British Government by Democratic members.

ROME—Marriage of Countess Anne Pecci, niece of Pope Leo XIII., with Marchese Carlo Canali.

ARRIVAL of King and Queen of the Netherlands at Windsor Castle.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone opposed second reading of Mr. Redmond's Bill for amending the Irish Land Act, but said subject should be carefully considered before next session. House rose at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone's statements as to amendment of Irish Land Act; The Clôture and Public Business; Professor Kuenen's Hibbert Lectures; Dr. Lamson's Case.

HOME Secretary intimated that evidence of insanity of Dr. Lamson did not warrant interference with the course of law.

FUNERAL of Mr. Charles Darwin in Westminster Abbey. Numerous distinguished personages present.

MEETING of Irish M.P.'s passed vote of thanks to Canadian House of Commons for resolution in favour of Irish Home Rule.

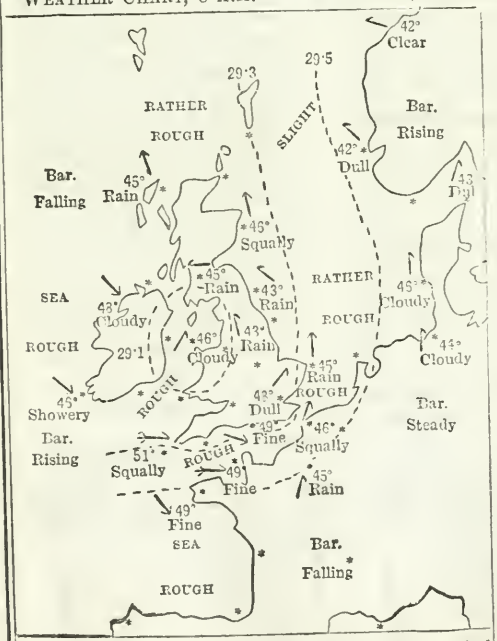
MISS HANNAH REYNOLDS, active member of Ladies' Land League, re-arrested.

MR. J. F. NORRIS, Q.C., appointed Judge of High Court at Calcutta.

DEATHS of Mr. James Rice, well-known novelist, aged 36, and of General George Campbell, aged 69.

GAS explosion in coal-pit near Whitehaven. Four men killed and another injured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, APRIL 28.



Weather very squally, unsettled, and wet, with well-marked cyclonic winds (strongest in S.), and changeable state of sky. Pressure highest Spain, lowest in N.; secondary depression going quickly over England in E. direction.

EVENTS.

SOUTH AFRICA—Basutos generally contented, Zulus unsettled and demanding return of Cetywayo.

FRANCE—Reception of M. Pasteur in the Academy. Addresses of M. Pasteur and M. Renan.

ALGERIA—Emperor of Morocco signed Convention authorizing French troops to cross frontier in pursuit of insurgents.

AUSTRIA—Resignation of M. de Szlavy, Minister of Finance.

SPAIN—The Senate rejected hostile amendments to French Commercial Treaty.

MARRIAGE, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, of Prince Leopold with Princess Helen of Waldeck Pyrmont.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Sitting brief and business formal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. C. Lewis's motion for new writ for Gloucester negatived after brief discussion. Adjourned debate on Corrupt Practices Bill resumed. Second reading agreed to. House adjourned at 1 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Royal Wedding; The Corrupt Practices Bill; M. Pasteur's Reception.

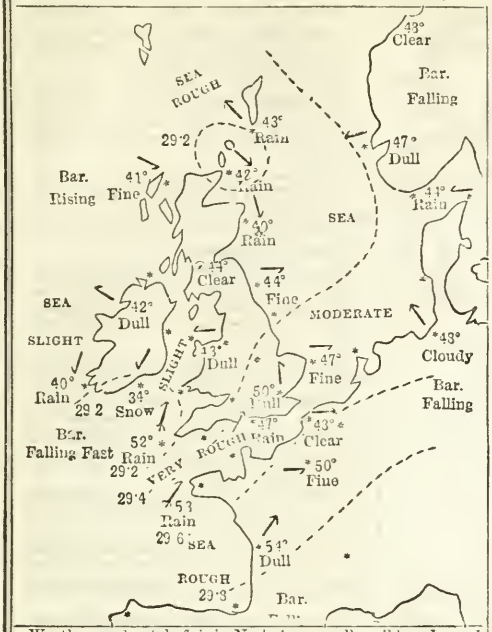
CONVICT Lamson confessed administration of poison to Percy John with intent to take his life.

CORONER'S jury at Ramsgate on body of Charles Wagner returned verdict of wilful murder against James Walters.

POACHER, at Dumfries, sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for shooting a gamekeeper.

THOMAS FURY, who confessed to murder of a woman at Sunderland in 1869, sentenced to death.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, APRIL 29.



Weather moderately fair in N., but unusually wild and rough over England as day advanced; heavy S. and S.W. gales in S. (unequalled since 14th October, 1881), with much rain; serious damage done to fruit crop; depression in N. and deep subsidiary passing over S. half of England in N.E. direction.

EVENTS.

UNITED STATES—Death of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

GERMANY—Reichstag elected Herr Von Letzevou as President.

SPAIN—Bill for conversion of Public Debt finally voted by 176 to 33.

KING and QUEEN of the NETHERLANDS and Prince and Princess of Waldeck left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville stated that reported signature by British Ambassador at Rome of protocol relating to Italian fortification of Assab Bay was untrue. House adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. W. Fowler proposed resolution to authorize issue of £1 notes Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Goschen opposed, and resolution negatived. Discussions on slavery at Hongkong and appointments in Civil Service. House adjourned at 2.50 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland; The Condition of Russia; Death of Mr. Emerson.

EARL COWPER resigned office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and succeeded by Earl Spencer, who retains his seat in the Cabinet.

DINNER at Willis's Rooms in honour of Sir H. Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, Duke of Edinburgh presided.

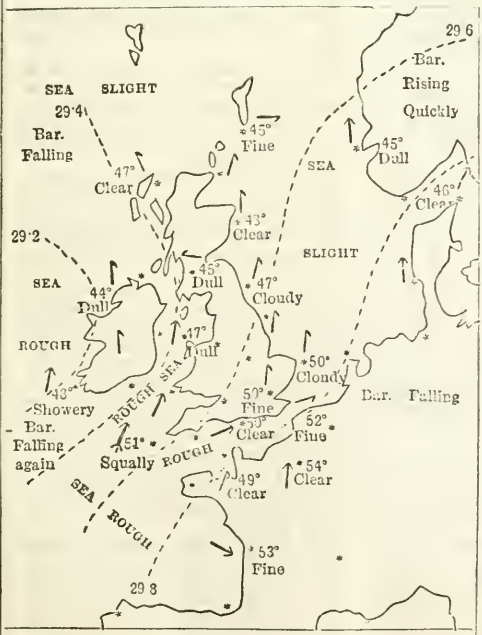
EXECUTION of Dr. Lamson in Wandsworth Gaol.

MR. LLEWELLYN HANMER, Manchester merchant, shot himself while riding in a cab.

DEATH of Mr. Roden, formerly M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent.

PARTY of Moonlighters captured by police while attacking a farmer's house near Boyle.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, MAY 1.



Weather squally and showery very generally, but chiefly in the W. and N.; with strong southerly breezes and warm sunshine between the showers over England. Depression in far W., moving N.E.; shallow subsidiaries over England.

EVENTS.

ALGERIA—French surveying expedition attacked by Arabs on Sahara frontier. Attack repulsed. French loss, 50 killed and 30 wounded.

EGYPT—Unsettled condition of affairs. Report that European Powers contemplate Turkish occupation in event of disturbances.

RUSSIA—Reported discovery of plot to blow up Kremlin during Coronation festivities. General emigration of Jews from Wilna.

UNITED STATES—Senate by 32 votes to 15 passed Chinese Exclusion Bill.

BULGARIA—Increasing political agitation.

DEATH of Princess William of Wurtemburg, sister of the Queen of the Netherlands and of the Duchess of Albany.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Government and the Irish Question; The Royal Academy; One-Pound Notes; The Acquittal of Esther Pay.

BANQUET of Royal Academy. Speeches of King of the Netherlands, Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Granville, Mr. Lowell, United States Minister, and others.

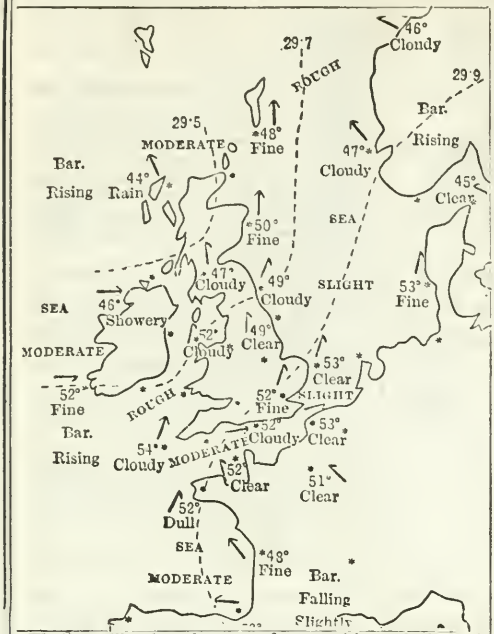
FUNERAL sermon on Mr. Charles Darwin preached by Bishop of Carlisle in Westminster Abbey.

HEAVY gale in south of England. Trees blown down, buildings damaged. Man riding in cart in Shooter's-hill killed by fall of a tree.

EXTENSIVE market buildings at Aberdeen destroyed by fire, and one man burnt to death. Loss exceeds £30,000 in value.

JURY, at Maidstone Assizes, returned verdict of Not Guilty in case of Esther Pay for murder of Georgina Moore.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MAY 2.



Weather still rather showery and gusty, with southerly winds over Great Britain and westerly to northerly in Ireland; weather mild; sunshine warm between showers. Pressure highest E. and S.E.; depression in N. passing off; new one coming over Bay of Biscay.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—40 officers sentenced to degradation and exile for conspiring against Arabi Bey. Court-martial reported Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive, instigator of the plot.

UNITED STATES—Explosive materials found in letters addressed to Mr. Field and Mr. Vanderbilt. Infernal machine exploded in supposed residence of Mr. Walling, chief of police.

ADDRESS from Corporation of London presented to King of the Netherlands at Buckingham Palace.

KING and QUEEN of the NETHERLANDS left London for Holland.

CABINET COUNCIL.—All Ministers present.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville declined immediate statement of Government policy in Ireland. House adjourned at 6.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Long conversation respecting Government policy in Ireland. Adjourned debate on Clôture resolutions resumed. Mr. O'Donnell's amendment to substitute Minister of the Crown for Speaker in closing debate negatived by 220 to 164. House rose at 1.20 a.m.

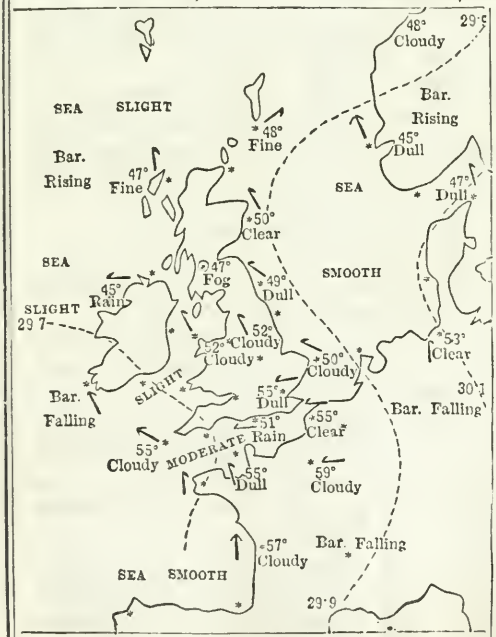
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Proceedings in Parliament; Egypt; Indian Administrations; Alcohol and its Rivals.

CONSECRATION, in Lambeth Palace Chapel, of Rev. J. M. Strachan and Rev. H. Bree as Bishops respectively of Rangoon and Barbados.

LETTER of Mr. Goldwin Smith on Canadian address on behalf of Irish independence.

IN rowing-match on Thames, Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, easily defeated Edward Trickett, of Sydney.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.



Weather fine in Scotland, unsettled in Ireland, very showery and close over England, with thunderstorms in many places. Depression (large and shallow) from Bay of Biscay coming gradually over England; very irregular in form.

EVENTS.

TURKEY—Dismissal of Said Pasha. Prime Minister, and appointment of Abdurrahman Pasha.

FRANCE—Sittings of both Chambers resumed. In Committee M. Gambetta advocated universal service for limited term.

SOUTH AFRICA—Cape Legislative Council, by a majority, decided to recommend abandonment of Basutoland.

CABINET COUNCIL.—All Ministers present.

HOUSE OF LORDS—In reply to Lord Salisbury, Earl Granville stated resignations of Earl Cowper and Mr. Forster, and intentions of Government with respect to Ireland. House rose at 5.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—At afternoon sitting Mr. C. Lewis's motion for new writ for Wigan negatived by 2 0 to 142. Mr. Gladstone stated retirement of Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland and release of imprisoned suspects. Animated debate. At evening sitting Mr. H. Vivian moved address for non-approval of new statutes for Jesus College, Oxford. After debate, motion withdrawn. House adjourned at 12.50 a.m

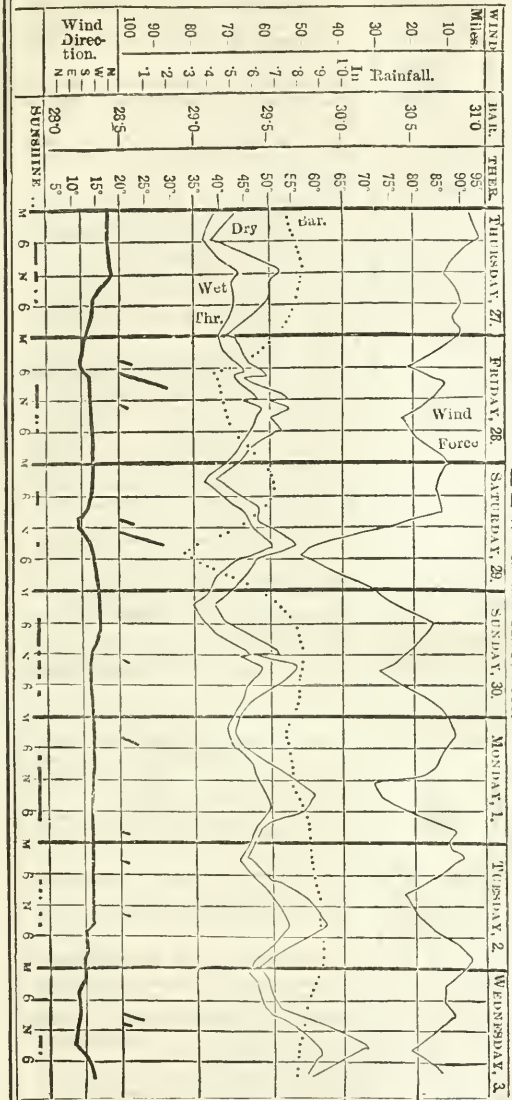
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The New Irish Policy; Ministerial Changes in Turkey; Educational Endowments in Scotland; Shipwrights' Exhibition.

EARL GRANVILLE'S despatch in reply to United States representations concerning American citizens imprisoned in Ireland.

MR. PARNELL, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., released from Kilmainham.

COLLIERY explosion near Atherstone. Nine men killed and about 30 injured Colliery explosion at Morley. Seven men killed.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101¾, the lowest 101⅝, closing price to-day 101⅝.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £143,370,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £160,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 43 per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 11d.

BRITISH Railway stocks are better on the week, while Foreign securities show on balance very little change. Bar silver is scarce and has advanced to 52⅜d. per ounce. Only 18 lakhs of Council Bills were placed out of the 40 lakhs offered, the average price being 1s. 8⅛d. per rupee.

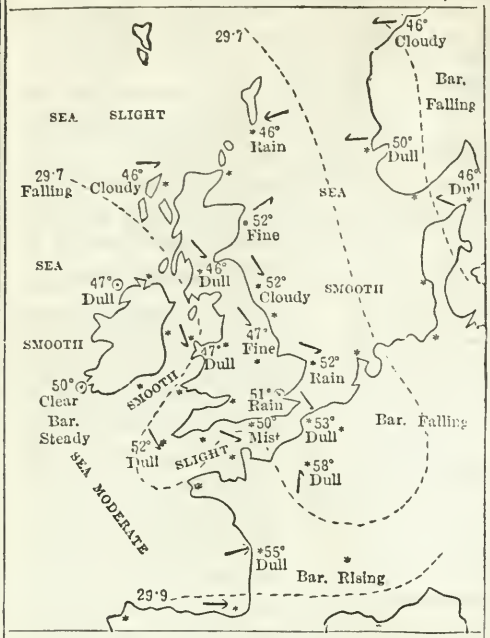
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. H. Hutton, late of Colnbrook, whose personal estate was sworn under £114,000: Mr. Jonathan Openshaw, late of Waterloo-on-Bury, under £83,000: Mr. Mark Milbank, late of Thorp Perrow, under £22,000: and Rev. G. Johnson, late Dean of Wells, under £4,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,490 births and 1,520 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 272, and the deaths 105, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,520 deaths included 16 from smallpox, 57 from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 129 from whooping-cough, and 15 from enteric fever. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Derby 13, Hull 15, Plymouth 16, Sheffield 18, Wolverhampton 18, Bristol 19, London 20, Brighton 21, Sunderland 22, Halifax 22, Birmingham 23, Nottingham 23, Portsmouth 23, Norwich 24, Bradford 25, Leeds 25, Liverpool 25, and Manchester 29.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MAY 1.

Districts.	Temperature. Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	Rainfall. No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	Bright Sunshine. No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	55	34	44	3 below	4	4	0 (aver.)	32	30
England, N.-E. ..	57	32	45	3 below	6	12	8 more	41	39
England, East ..	58	34	46	4 below	7	18	14 more	37	36
Midland Counties	60	32	45	4 below	6	14	10 more	37	36
England, South ..	59	32	47	4 below	6	15	11 more	40	40
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West ..	55	32	44	4 below	5	7	1 more	36	35
England, N.-W. ..	55	31	45	5 below	6	12	8 more	32	31
England, S.-W. ..	58	33	47	4 below	7	15	10 more	45	44
Ireland, North ..	56	29	44	5 below	6	9	4 more	40	38
Ireland, South ..	61	31	45	5 below	6	14	8 more	43	42

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MAY 4.



Weather still dull, showery, and close, with some thunderstorms in S.W.; but less unsettled than on 3rd; clearing in S.E. towards night; wind very variable. Irregular depression all over British Isles and North Sea; subsequently passing off.

EVENTS.

UNITED STATES—Secretary Frelinghuysen's despatch to American Minister at St. Petersburg respecting ill-treatment of Jews in Russia.

SOUTH AFRICA—Conflict between the two Chambers at Cape Town respecting Basutoland.

DUKE of CONNAUGHT presided at annual dinner on behalf of Friend of the Clergy Corporation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—School Boards (Scotland) Bill discussed and withdrawn after statement of Mr. Mundella. Church Patronage bill "talked out." House rose at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Government Policy towards Ireland; Schoolmasters in Scotland; French Army System; Agricultural Prospects.

EARL of KIMBERLEY addressed Liberal meeting at Hertford and justified change of Government policy towards Ireland.

LADY FRANCES BERTIE took the veil as a nun at Convent of the Visitation, Westbury.

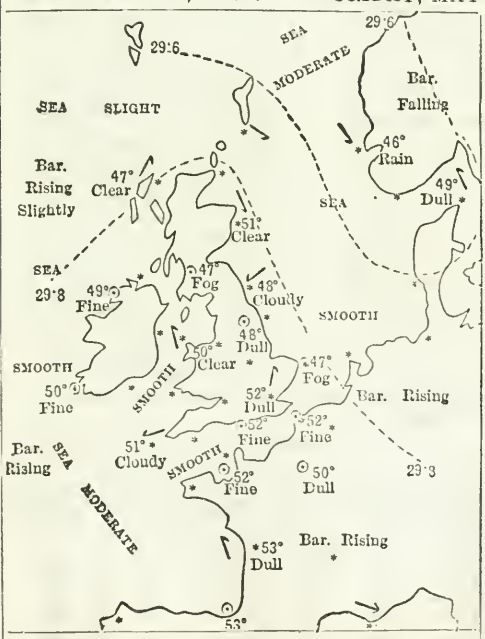
MESSRS. PARNELL, Dillon, and O'Kelly left Dublin for London. Public rejoicings in many parts of Ireland for release of suspects. Three ladies arrested at Castleisland for intimidation to prevent payment of rents.

ANNUAL meeting of Liberation Society. Speeches of Principal Cairns, Messrs. Broadhurst, M.P., Mr. Illingworth, M.P., &c.

LABOURER, at Farnworth, near Bolton, murdered his son and daughter, and then attempted suicide.

HEAVY thunderstorms in many parts of England. Damage to growing crops by rain and hail.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MAY 5.



Weather fine generally in Wales and S. of Ireland; local thunderstorms observed over England; weather mild, air damp; rain again in S. towards night. Yesterday's depression now over S. of Norway; very shallow subsidiaries still about in S.

EVENTS.

RUSSIA—Nihilist proclamation, stating causes for Genl. Strelnikoff's death, secretly posted in St. Petersburg. Anti-Jewish riots at Gombine and Ekaterinoslav.

FRANCE—Republican papers generally approve Mr. Gladstone's altered policy towards Ireland.

GERMANY—Berlin papers doubt prudence of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

ITALY—Senate passed Scrutin de Liste Bill.

CABINET COUNCIL—All Ministers present.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Discussion respecting Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Lord Longford asked for information of principles on which "fair rents" were fixed in Ireland. House adjourned at 6.35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Announcements of Lord F. Cavendish's appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland and of Michael Davitt's release. Mr. Forster's explanation of resignation. Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gibson, Sir W. Harcourt, Lord Hartington, and others. House adjourned at 2.10 a.m.

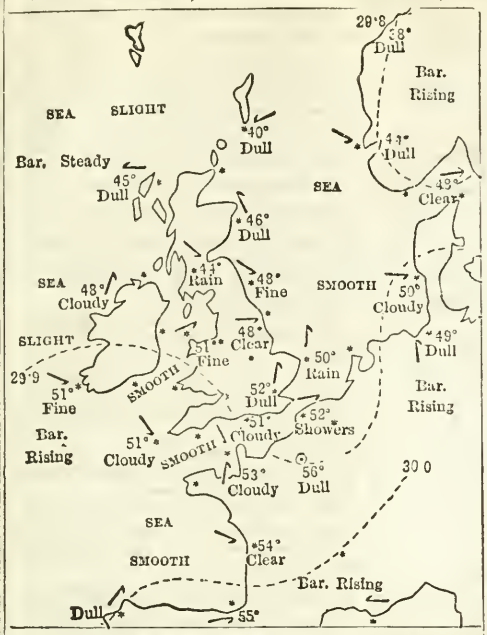
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Question in Parliament; Professor Bloxam and the Woolwich Academy; The Queen's Visit to Epping Forest.

EARL and COUNTESS COWPER left Dublin. Address presented from Corporation.

MEETING at Reform Club on subject of blackballing. Resolution to entrust elections to committee, but ballot demanded.

MR. MCGLOIN fired at near Swinford. Returning the fire he killed the assassin.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, MAY 6.



Weather fine in the W.; dull elsewhere, with some rain in E. and N. Temperature increasing—the maxima inland being 60° to 64°. Wind light and variable. Pressure highest over France; barometer rising.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Khedive, supported by Consuls-General, refused to confirm sentence of court-martial on officers convicted of conspiring against Arabi Bey. False prophet in Soudan marching at head of 8,000 men against Khartoum.

FRANCE—Minister of Commerce stated that Treaty negotiations with Great Britain had not been renewed, but might be if the latter Power chose to do so.

THE VATICAN—Irish residents in Rome thanked Pope Leo XIII. for elevation of Archbishop McCabe to Cardinalate.

INFORMAL Cabinet Council hastily summoned at Privy Council office. All Ministers present.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Proceedings without interest. House rose at 4.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Notices of motion for immediate information of Government proposals with respect to Ireland by Mr. Cowen, Lord Lymington, and Sir M. H. Beach, and discussion fixed for Monday. House informed of Mr. Bradlaugh's action against Deputy-Sergeant. House counted out at 1.35 a.m.

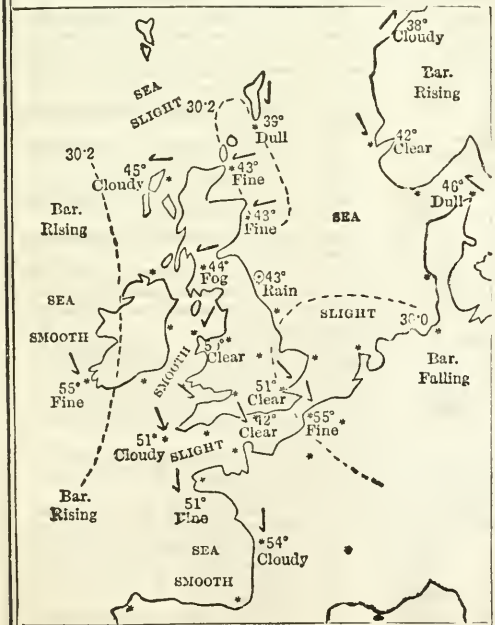
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Forthcoming Irish Debate; The East African Slave Trade; Criminal Trials; Entomology and Agriculture.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., and Mrs. Forster dined with the Queen at Windsor.

EARL SPENCER and Lord F. Cavendish left London for Dublin.

MEETING of Conservative Members of House of Commons at Carlton Club.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, MAY 8.



Weather fair on the whole, though damp at first on our N.E. coasts. Temperature falling, with north-westerly winds, and very little sea. Pressure increasing generally; readings very uniform.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—Princess William of Prussia delivered of a son, great grandson of Queen Victoria.

TURKEY—Abdurrahman Pasha, new Premier, proposed a settlement of indemnity question, which was accepted by the Russian Ambassador.

OPENING of Epping Forest for public use by the Queen. Weather fine, concourse great, and Royal reception enthusiastic.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present, except Earl Spencer, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Chamberlain.

CONFERENCE of Ministers in Downing-street (Sunday).

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Murders in Dublin; The Procedure Rules; Roman Antiquities.

ASSASSINATION, on Saturday evening, in Phœnix-park, Dublin, of Lord F. Cavendish, Chief Secretary, and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary. Stabbed to death by four men, who escaped on car. Struggle witnessed from a distance by Lord Spencer and many people, who thought it to be a friendly wrestling.

MEMBERS of late Conservative Cabinet met at Sir S. Northcote's house to consider the events in Ireland.

SPEECH of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., at Conservative meeting at Coventry.

RELEASE of Mr. Michael Davitt from Portland Prison.

ADDRESS to Irish people, signed by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. M. Davitt, issued, denouncing assassination of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

SUICIDE of Mr. T. Ivory, advocate, at Edinburgh.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MAY 9.

Weather wet, except over S.E. England; snow and hail over parts of our E. counties. Temperature low generally; winds becoming heavy from S. in the W., but continuing light in the S.E. distr cts. Pressure highest (30·3 +) over England and France. Depression off W. of Ireland, moving N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. de Freycinet elected a member of the Academy.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville moved, and Lord Salisbury seconded, motion for adjournment, with expressions of grief and horror at Dublin assassinations. Earl Cowper, Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Carlingford spoke of merits of Mr. Burke. Motion agreed to, and House adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone, with deep emotion, moved adjournment of the House, and announced for Thursday a Bill for repressing crime in Ireland. Sir S. Northcote seconded, and after short speeches from Mr. Parnell, Mr. W. E. Forster, and Mr. Lowther, motion agreed to.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present, except Earl Spencer and Lord Hartington.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Statements in Parliament Last Night; How to Govern Ireland; School Rates and Farmers; The Finchley Murder.

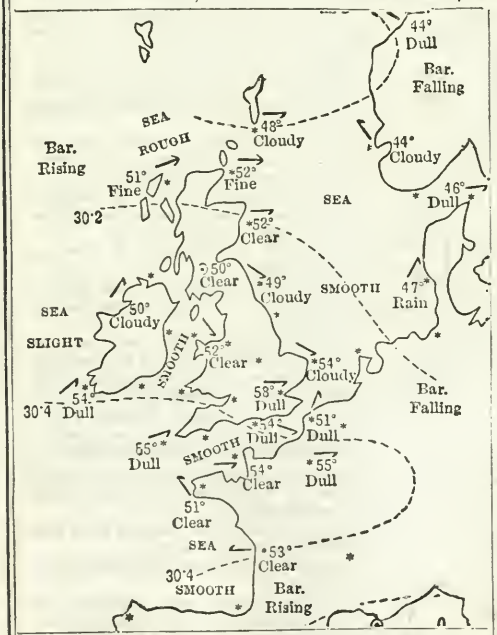
CORONER'S inquest on bodies of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Verdict of Wilful Murder by persons unknown.

JOHN BAKER tried for murder of Enoch Clarke, a confederate in burglary at Finchley. Verdict of manslaughter and sentence of penal servitude for life.

MARY ANNE FEARNEAUX convicted at Warwick of obtaining large sums of money on pretence of being Lord A. Clinton, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. James Gethin, charged as accomplice, acquitted.

RIOT at Oldham Reformatory, near Aberdeen, and buildings set on fire.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.



Weather fine, except in the extreme N.; with westerly breezes and warm air. Max. readings over England 65° to 63°. Anticyclone over France and S.W. England; low pressure area in N.; gradients slight.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—In Chamber, M. Naquet's Divorce Bill read a first time by 327 to 119 votes. Meeting of 700 persons interested in clothing trades passed resolutions urging renewal of Treaty negotiations with England.

ITALY—Chamber approved of Treaty with France by 172 against 86 votes.

SPAIN—Senate approved Commercial Treaty with France by 143 to 75 votes.

HOLLAND—Ministry resigned in consequence of rejection by Second Chamber of Commercial Treaty with France.

THE QUEEN held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Union of Benefices (London) and Pluralities Act Amendment Bill severally read a second time. House adjourned at 7.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Appointment of standing committees excepted from operation of half-past 12 rule. Ballot Act Continuance Bill read a second time, after protests against surprise. House adjourned at 7.50 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The New Appointments in Ireland; The Irish Police; The City Churches.

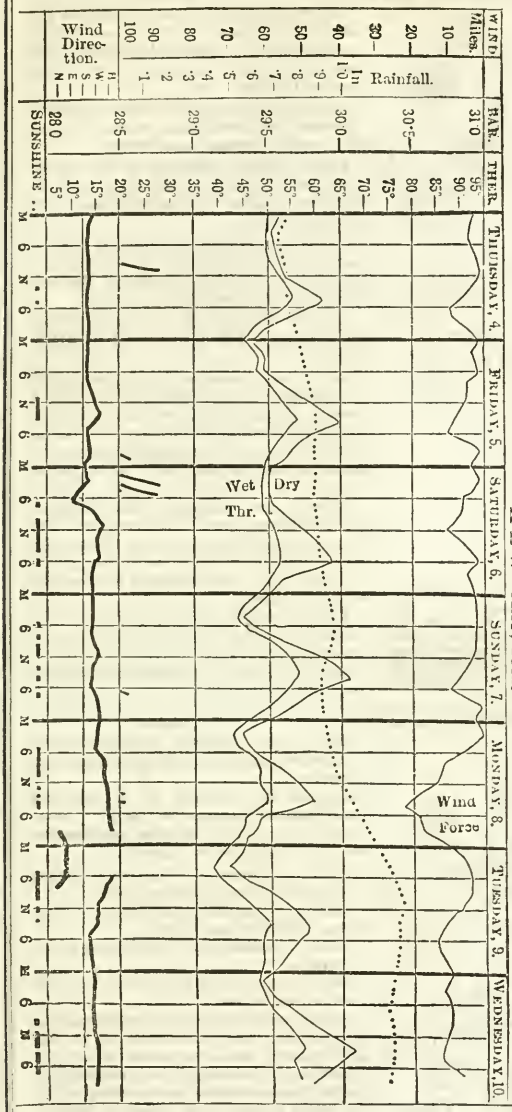
MR. G. O. TREVELYAN, M.P., appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. R. G. Hamilton appointed Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT reward of £10,000 offered for discovery of murderers of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

MR. DE KEYSER elected Alderman of Farrington Without, City.

TWO men, walking on railway near West Drayton, knocked down by train. One killed, the other injured.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 102, the lowest 101⅝, closing price to-day 102.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £102,589,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £57,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 42¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 47s. 2d.

HOME Railway Stocks are rather firmer on the week, but business is very limited. Foreign bonds have not varied much. Bar silver is quoted at 52¼d. per ounce steady. Out of 35 lakhs of India Council Bills offered 28½ were disposed of at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Col. G. H. Campbell, late of Brackley, Northamptonshire, whose personal estate was sworn under £96,000; Mr. G. Bullock, late of Holland-park, under £93,000; Rev. G. Sandwith, under £91,000; Rev. E. F. Hodgson, under £41,000; Archdeacon Hunter, under £10,000; and Sir W. H. Clerke, late of Mertyn, Flint, under £26,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,740 births and 1,495 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were nine and the deaths 89 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,495 deaths included 13 from smallpox, 54 from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, and 125 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Birkenhead 13, Huddersfield 17, Birmingham 17, Cardiff 19, London 20, Wolverhampton 20, Salford 20, Sheffield 21, Leicester 22, Bristol 23, Newcastle-on-Tyne 24, Leeds 25, Bradford 25, Liverpool 25, Brighton 27, Manchester 27, Portsmouth 28, and Sunderland 28.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MAY 8.

Districts.	Temperature				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshin	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	59	34	47	1 below	5	7	3 more	33	30
England, N.-E...	62	32	48	1 below	5	11	7 more	35	33
England, East ..	68	39	51	1 above	6	9	6 more	29	28
Midland Counties	66	33	51	0 (aver.)	4	8	4 more	49	47
England, South..	71	37	53	1 above	4	8	3 more	44	42
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	61	35	48	1 below	6	5	1 more	45	42
England, N.-W..	61	34	49	2 below	3	4	0 (aver.)	52	49
England, S.-W...	64	36	50	2 above	2	5	1 more	56	54
Ireland, North ..	61	31	47	3 below	6	10	6 more	49	46
Ireland, South ..	61	34	49	2 below	3	3	3 less	61	58

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MAY 11.

Weather misty and wet in the N.; hazy (but dry) over England. Temperature rising to 70° in London during afternoon, but not reaching 50° in the far N. Wind southerly and south-westerly. Large anticyclone (30·3 +) still over our S. districts. Well-marked depression forming in N. at evening.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Khedive refused to sanction degradation of Circassian officers condemned by court martial. Ministry insist on sentence being carried out. Apprehensions of revolution entertained.

TURKEY—Efforts of the Porte to separate Germany and Austria from Western Powers on Egyptian question unsuccessful.

UNITED STATES—Meetings of Irishmen to denounce the Dublin assassinations. O'Donovan Rossa, in the "United Irishman," justifies the crime.

THE QUEEN received a deputation of Freemasons headed by Prince of Wales to present an address of congratulation on Her Majesty's preservation from attempt on her life.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present, except Earl Spencer and Lord Hartington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. J. Pease's Bill to establish two degrees of murder with a view to reduce capital punishment read a second time after debate. Lord C. Campbell's Bill for giving local control over public-houses in Scotland talked out. House rose at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Movement for Abolishing Capital Punishment; The Crisis in Egypt; The University of London; Mr. Bradlaugh and the House of Commons.

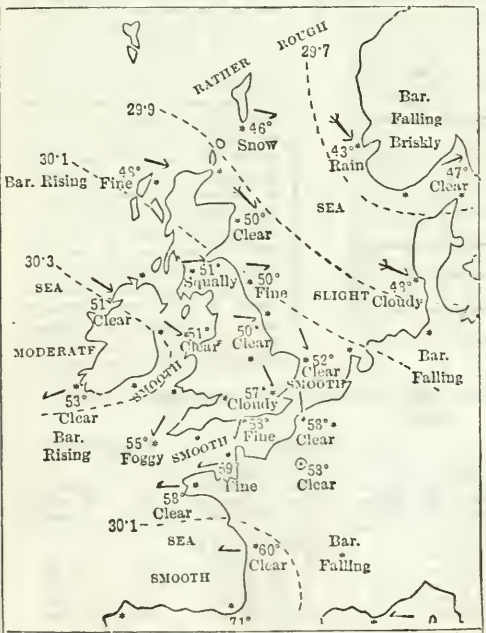
MEETING of both Houses of Convocation at Westminster.

ANNUAL meeting of Convocation of University of London.

CONFERENCE of the Church Association.

DEATH of Sir E. H. Dashwood, Premier Baronet of Great Britain.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MAY 12.



Weather slightly showery in far N.; very fine and bright elsewhere, but temperature not so high as on 11th. (Maxima 64° or 65°). Wind north-westerly to northerly, and blowing hard in the N. Pressure now highest in S.W.; depression over S. of Norway, and another over Spain.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Ministers, without sanction of Khedive, convoked meeting of Chamber of Notables.

FRANCE—In Chamber M. de Freycinet made statements respecting Egypt. Newspaper, "La France," reports conversations with Mr. Parnell on Irish question.

GERMANY—Imperial Parliament began discussion on Tobacco Monopoly Bill.

PRUSSIA—Explosion in coal-mine at Borchum. Nearly 60 men killed.

GREECE—Arrival of Prince of Wales's sons at Athens.

THE QUEEN held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Questions concerning Highway Acts and Constitution of the Appellate Court. House adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—House met at 9 p.m. Sir W. Harcourt moved first reading of Bill for better prevention of crime in Ireland. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Cowen condemned the measure, but first reading carried by 327 to 22. House adjourned at 2 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Crime Prevention Bill; France and Egypt; The Action against Madame Patti.

FUNERAL of Lord F. Cavendish at Edensor, near Chatsworth. Mr. Gladstone and other Ministers, with numerous members of Parliament, were present.

MR. COURTNEY, M.P., appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

COURT of Common Council of London passed resolution denouncing Dublin assassinations.

DEATH of Dr. John Brown, physician and author, at Edinburgh.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, MAY 13.

Weather fine, bright, and dry, with very light variable winds (easterly in S., north-westerly in N.), but air cool. Temperature rising to between 60° and 65° over England; easterly wind subsequently freshening in the S. Anticyclone over our Islands; barometer falling over Bay of Biscay.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Notables declined to attend meeting called by Ministers without sanction of Khedive. British and French war ships ordered to Alexandria.

GERMANY—Destruction by fire of building for Hygienic Exhibition at Berlin.

UNITED STATES—O'Donovan Rossa addressed small meeting of Irishmen, who passed resolutions deprecating sympathy with victims of assassination in Dublin.

SOUTH AFRICA—Transvaal Government report satisfactory state of affairs.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Address praying refusal of Royal sanction to new statutes for Lincoln College, Oxford, agreed to by 71 to 42. House adjourned at 7.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Many questions concerning Ireland and Egypt. Discussions respecting Vazrancy and Sale of Patent Medicines, Committee of Supply. Army Estimates. House adjourned at 2 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Government Policy towards Ireland; Constitution of the Court of Appeal; The Statutes for Lincoln College; Fishing Rights in the Blackwater River.

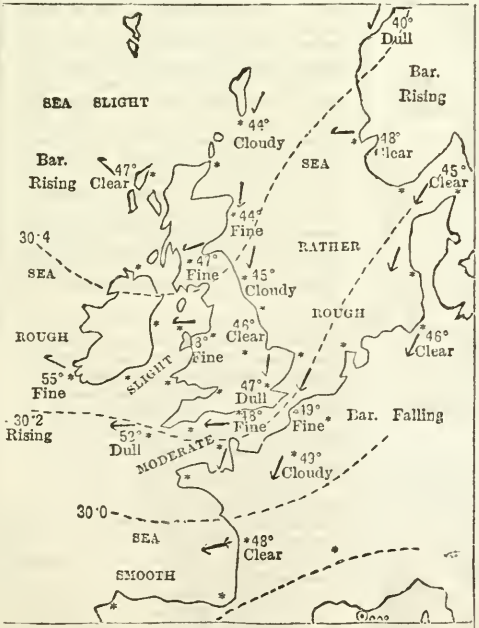
MR. E. ASHLEY, M.P., appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

SIR A. HAYTER, M.P., appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office.

BARONETCIES gazetted of Mr. H. H. Vivian, Messrs. A. Matheson, F. A. Milbank, M. A. Bass, J. W. Pease, J. B. Lawes, C. E. Adam, S. S. Marling, and C. J. Freake.

WOMAN named Gardiner, at West-end, Hammersmith, murdered her three children and committed suicide.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, MAY 15.



Weather fine and bright generally, but a few slight showers felt at our S.E. stations about midday. The E. wind blowing rather freshly, but backing at our E. stations. Temperature low. Pressure highest (30·4 +) in N., lowest in extreme S.; bar. steady.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Resignation of Mahmoud Pasha, President of Ministers. Fehmy Pasha refused the appointment. Khedive called on Ministers to resign.

FRANCE—French squadron ordered to Alexandria. Elections of Presbyteries of Reformed Church held in Paris.

GERMANY—Tobacco Monopoly Bill referred to a Select Committee.

ITALY—Senate, by 90 to 15, approved Commercial Treaty with France

UNITED STATES—Meeting of Irishmen at New York. Strong speeches against English Government of Ireland.

THE QUEEN conferred Victoria Cross on Lieut. A. R. Hall and Lance-Corporal James Murray.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present, except Earl Spencer.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Crisis in Egypt; The Phœnix-park Murders; The Reformed Church in France; Vagrancy.

MEETING in Hyde-park (Sunday) to protest against Mr. Bradlaugh's exclusion from Parliament.

DEATH of Rev. Dr. Chadwick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle.

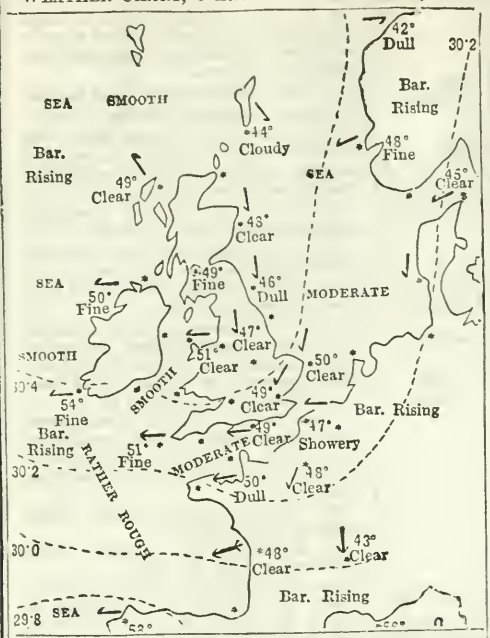
BOILER explosion at brickworks near Dudley. Three lives lost and several other persons injured.

SUPPOSED attempt to damage Mansion-house by canister filled with gunpowder.

MR. J. B. FLEMING, late director of City of Glasgow Bank, committed for trial on charge of embezzling funds.

PARTICIPANTS in prize fight in St. Andrew's Chapel, Tavistock-square, pleaded guilty to unlawful assemblage.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MAY 16.



Weather again a little showery over S.E. England; otherwise very fine and bright, but rather cold. Wind easterly, fresh in the Channel. Pressure uniformly high (30·4 +) with us, lowest over Spain. Bar rising slightly.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sultan approved action of Notables ignoring Arabi's summons to assemble. Bedouins offer Khedive to expel the rebellious army.

TURKEY—The Sultan protests against military intervention in Egypt without his assent.

FRANCE—New Commercial Treaties with Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal come into force.

QUEEN's letter of sympathy to Miss Burke published.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville stated position of Egyptian question, and complete understanding between England and France. House adjourned at 5.35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke's statement respecting Egypt. Questions concerning correspondence leading to release of imprisoned members. Letter from Mr. Parnell read. Corrupt Practices Bill considered in Committee. Mr. Gladstone introduced Arrears of Rent Bill. Discussion resumed concerning communication with imprisoned members in Kilmainham. House adjourned at 2.10 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Arrears Bill and the Government Relations with Home-rule Members; The Egyptian Question; The Corrupt Practices Bill.

TEXT of Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill published in "The Times."

LETTER of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in reply to attacks of Mr. Healy, M.P

DEATH of the Rev. Dr. Forbes, for many years Chaplain of English Church, Paris.

FIRE-DAMP explosion in coal-pit at Hamilton. Three men killed and eight injured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

Weather continuing fine, but a little hazy, with calms and westerly airs in N.; fresh easterly breezes in S. Temperature rising to 67° at some English stations in afternoon, but night cold. Large anticyclone lying completely over our islands.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Ministers, headed by Arabi Pasha, professed their submission to the Khedive, who, under advice of British and French Consuls, retained them in office.

TURKEY—British and French Ambassadors informed the Sultan that squadrons would be sent to Alexandria. Orders given by Porte to prepare ironclads for service.

RUSSIA—Death of General Kaufmann, Governor-General of Turkestan.

QUEEN reviewed the troops at Aldershot.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill, to give power to Archbishop to move the Court to release Rev. Mr. Green, read a second time. Conversation respecting Salvation Army. House adjourned at 7.5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Renewed discussion at afternoon sitting respecting communications between Government and imprisoned members. Warm controversy between Mr. A. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gibson, and Sir W. Harcourt. Speeches of Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir S. Northcote. At re-assembling of House a "count-out" at 9.5 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Government and Mr. Parnell; The Rev. Mr. Green's Imprisonment; The Egyptian Crisis; The New Eddystone Lighthouse.

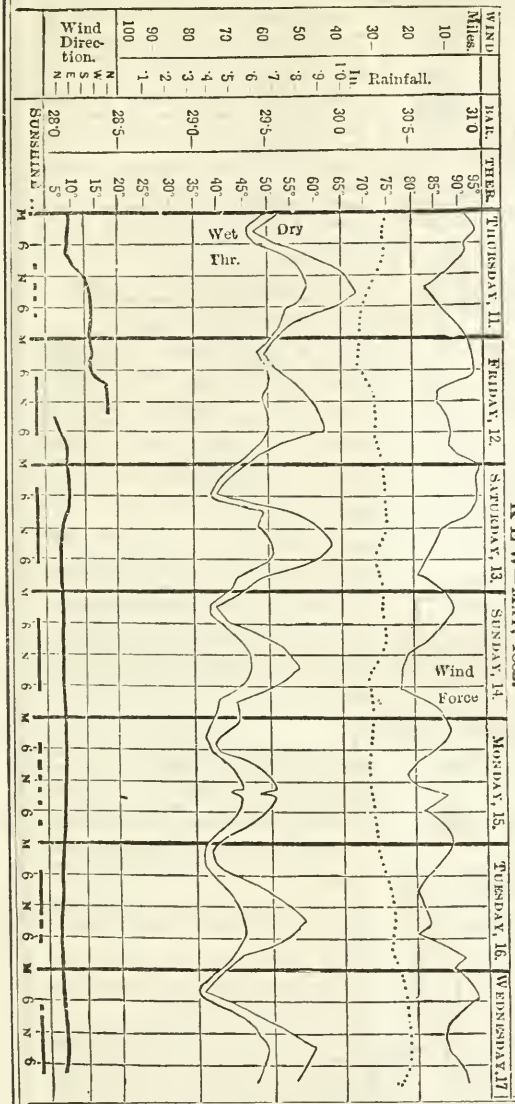
DEATH of Sir J. R. Cormack, an English physician practising in Paris.

CONGRESS of Salvation Army at Clapton.

EXECUTION of Thomas Fury, for murder of a woman at Sunderland in 1869.

YARMOUTH fishing smack, Boy Jack, run down by a steamer, and crew of six men drowned.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 102⅛, the lowest 101⅞, closing price to-day 102⅛.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £136,147,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £321,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 42⅞ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 11d.

HOME Railway stocks and Foreign bonds generally have slightly declined. Bar silver is not in demand, at 52½d. per ounce. 30 lakhs of India Council Bills were offered yesterday, but only 18 were sold, at the previous week's average.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Baron Nathan de Rothschild, whose personal estate in England was sworn under £530,000; Mr. W. H. Harrison, late of Croydon, under £48,000; Lieut.-Gen. Cannon, under £74,000; Mr. J. Harris, late of Westcote, Leicester, under £35,000; and Sir W. P. Gallwey, under £9,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,569 births and 1,433 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 52 and the deaths 112 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,433 deaths included 10 from smallpox, 47 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, and 124 from whooping cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Birkenhead 16, Leicester 17, Brighton 17, Birmingham 18, London 19, Norwich 19, Huddersfield 20, Preston 21, Salford 21, Bristol 21, Leeds 22, Sheffield 23, Bradford 23, Nottingham 23, Plymouth 23, Sunderland 24, Oldham 25, Liverpool 26, Manchester 27, and Portsmouth 28.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MAY 15.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	62	35	48	1 below	3	4	1 less	49	44
England, N.-E. ..	66	31	48	2 below	1	†	4 less	61	57
England, East ..	69	35	50	2 below	2	†	4 less	62	58
Midland Counties	70	31	51	1 below	1	†	4 less	60	56
England, South ..	71	33	53	0 (aver.)	1	†	4 less	56	53
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	64	36	48	2 below	2	5	2 less	65	59
England, N.-W. ..	66	35	50	2 below	2	4	0 (aver.)	69	64
England, S.-W. ..	67	36	52	0 (aver.)	1	†	5 less	56	53
Ireland, North ..	69	33	50	1 below	2	2	3 less	68	62
Ireland, South ..	67	36	52	0 (aver.)	2	1	5 less	63	58

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MAY 18.

Weather very fine and dry, cold in early mornings (frosty on grass), but mild during day. Temperature inclined to rise. Anticyclonic airs and calms with us; easterly winds over France. Anticyclone lying completely over our islands. Pressure decreasing slowly.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Sultan dissatisfied with despatch of British and French squadrons to Alexandria. Orders given for Turkish ships of war to proceed to same destination.

RUSSIA—Prejudicial effects on trade and commerce from emigration of Jews. Reported discovery of tressonable practices by officers at Odessa.

UNITED STATES—In consequence of diplomatic representations President ordered strict examination of all vessels from Europe, with view to detection of Dublin assassins. No suspicious person found on board Scythia.

VICTORIA—Vote of want of confidence in the O'Loghlen Ministry, proposed by Mr. G. Berry, defeated by 16 votes.

QUEEN held a Council at Windsor. Mr. W. F. Douglas, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, and Mr. John Jones Jenkins, M.P., knighted.

STATE BALL at Buckingham Palace.

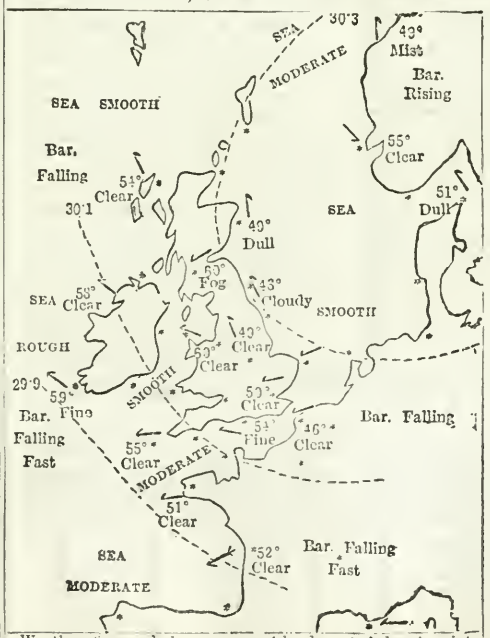
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Bill to prevent removal of Irish paupers resident for three years in Great Britain. Government opposed, and second reading rejected by 172 to 91. Allotments of Land Bill read a second time. House adjourned at 6.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Crime Prevention Bill; The Solar Eclipse; The Labourers' Allotments Bill; The Electric Light and the British Museum.

ECLIPSE of the sun observed by English, French, and Italian astronomers in Egypt.

CRICKET—Australians beat Oxford University by nine wickets. England defeated Cambridge University by an innings and 92 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MAY 19.



Weather fine and dry over our islands; wind drawing into S.E. in the W. and N., with a decided rise of temperature in extreme W. and N.W., and a slight rise elsewhere; easterly wind freshening in Channel. Pressure still highest in N.E.; falling in W. and S. Depression approaching W. of Spain from S.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi Pasha summoned the Army Reserve, but provincial authorities hesitate without Khedive's sanction. The Sultan sent circular to foreign Courts complaining of British and French naval demonstration.

GERMANY—Committee of Imperial Parliament decided adversely to Tobacco Monopoly Bill.

CANADA—Prorogation of Parliament. Speech of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE—Successful Observations by English, French, and Italian Expeditions on the banks of the Nile.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Second Reading of Prevention of Crime Bill opposed by Mr. O'Donnell. Speeches of Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Gibson. Debate adjourned. House rose at 2.10 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Debate; The Ballot at the Reform Club; Administration in India; The Licensed Victuallers.

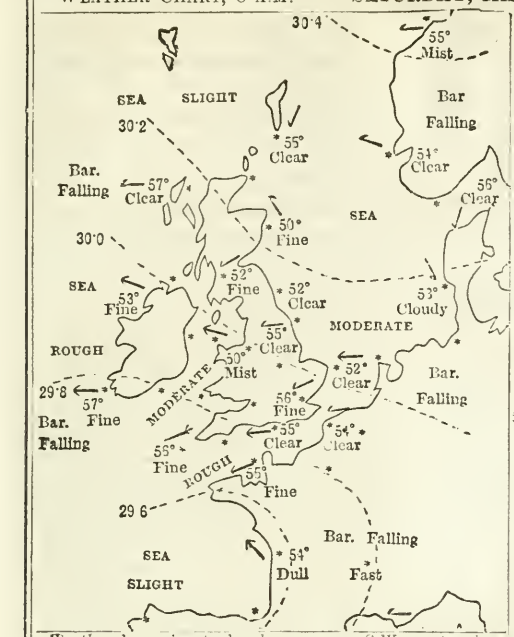
FORMAL opening of New Eddystone Lighthouse by the Duke of Edinburgh.

SPEECHES condemnatory of Government policy towards Ireland by Lord Waterford, Sir H. Hoare, and Colonel Burnaby, at Birmingham.

BALLOT at Reform Club adverse to proposition of entrusting election of members to the Committee.

IRISH Judges assembled, and passed resolutions objecting to proposed trial of prisoners without jurics

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, MAY 20.



Weather beginning to break up on our S.W. coasts, where showers and close weather set in, accompanied by a shift of the wind to the S. at mouth of Channel; easterly wind strong elsewhere. Pressure high (30·4 in.) in far N. Depression over Bay of Biscay, moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Sheik ul Islam, chief ecclesiastical authority, recommends obedience to Khedive, and disclaims sympathy with Arabi Pasha.

TURKEY—Understanding effected between the Porte and British and French Governments on Egyptian question.

SOUTH AFRICA—Natal elections indicate disinclination to accept responsible Government without Imperial protection.

QUEEN, with Princess Beatrice and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, left Windsor for Balmoral.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Norton moved to refer New Education Code to Committee. Lord Carlingford and Duke of Richmond opposed, and motion withdrawn. House adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill resumed by Mr Sexton. Second reading carried by 333 to 45 Committee of Supply. House adjourned at 3.25 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Crime Prevention (Ireland) Bill; Telephones and Patents; The Australian Cricketers; Opening Museums on Sundays.

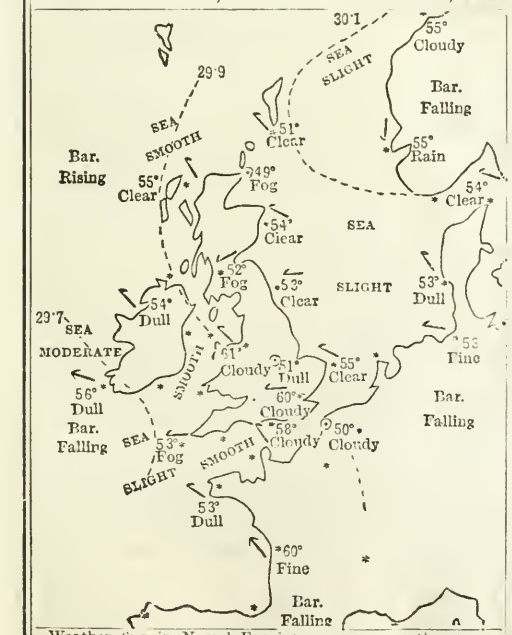
MR. HOLDEN returned M.P. for North-west Yorkshire by 2,027 majority over Mr. A. Gathorne Hardy.

ADDRESS from Dublin Corporation presented to Lord-Lieutenant.

SERGEANT of 5th Fusiliers fired at by man at Mullingar, who was captured by soldiers.

MAN stoned in Roman Catholic chapel at Neallinglass for working for a "boycotted" gentleman.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, MAY 22.



Weather fine in N. and E.; dull, showery, and thundery in W. and S.W.; wind drawing into S.E. very generally, and blowing strongly at Valentia, lightly at our eastern stations. Temperature reaching 70° to 75° over England. Depression off our S.W. coasts, moving N.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Khedive declined offer of Bedouin tribes to defend him against Arabi Pasha. Austrian papers complain of exclusive action of England and France.

HERZEGOVINA—Regulations for local troops for Austrian service. Insurgents in the Crivoscie, being destitute of supplies, withdrew into Montenegro.

UNITED STATES——Many steamers and other vessels blocked in ice off Newfoundland coast.

INDIA—Measures proposed for extending local self-government

PRINCE of WALES present at dinner given by Sir J. M. Hogg, M.P., to members of Metropolitan Board of Works and other guests.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Arrears of Rent Bill; Local Self-Government in India; The Porte and the War Indemnity; The St. Gothard Tunnel.

DEATH of Duke of Grafton, age 53.

SIR JOHN HOLKER, dangerously ill, resigned office as a Lord Justice.

CARDINAL McCABE had interview with Lord-Lieutenant at Dublin.

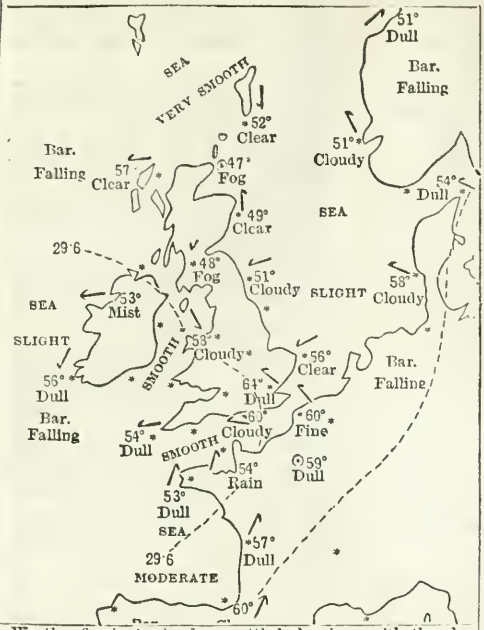
GRANT of £100,000 to Irish constabulary. Complaint of superior officers and of Metropolitan police at being excluded.

MISS MARY GLEESON, in default of sureties, committed to Limerick Gaol for three months for threatening letters.

ASCERTAINED that two parties perished in fire at Queenborough-pier.

CRICKET—Australians beat Sussex by an innings and 355 runs; Notts defeated Yorkshire by 90 runs: and Cambridge University beat Lancashire by 14 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MAY 23.



Weather fine in Scotland; unsettled elsewhere, with thunderstorms over the Midland and eastern counties. Temperature rising to between 70° and 72° over England during day; nights mild. Pressure decreasing unsteadily. Irregular depression over our W. districts and parts of England.

EVENTS.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS—Great agitation in Cairo. Arabi Pasha refused to retire.

TURKEY—Official request by the Porte for recall from Egyptian waters of British and French squadrons.

FRANCE—Chamber decided contrary to Ministerial representations to take into consideration a Bill to reform duties on intoxicating liquors.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND—Opening of St. Gothard Tunnel. Festivities at Lucerne.

UNITED STATES—Formal decision of Supreme Court of Columbia District affirming conviction of Guiteau.

PRINCE OF WALES, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Railways (Continuous Brakes) Bill defeated on motion for Committee. Earl Granville declined to make statement respecting Egyptian question. House adjourned at 7.30 p.m. until June 1.

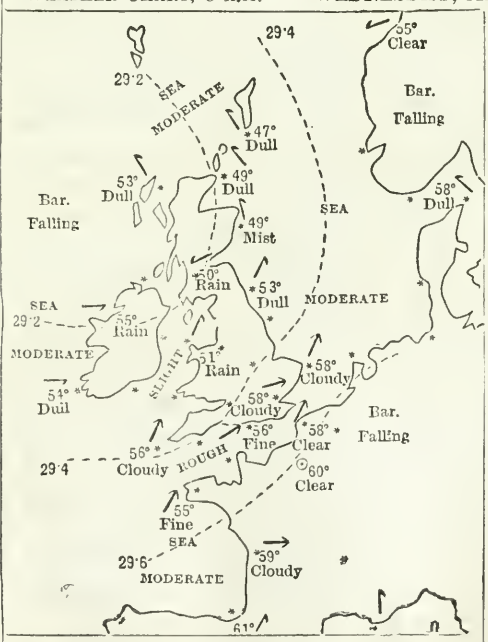
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone moved second reading of Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill. Mr. S. Booth moved Amendment deprecating gifts. Debate continued. Motion to adjourn debate defeated by 290 to 140. Second and similar motion negatived by 272 to 135. After angry controversy debate adjourned. House adjourned at 4.5 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Second Reading of the Arrears Bill; The Crisis in Egypt; The New Bell, Great Paul.

ANNIVERSARY Meeting and Dinner of Royal Geographical Society. The Royal Medal conferred upon Dr. Nachtigall.

SAFE arrival of new bell, Great Paul, at St. Paul's Cathedral.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.



Weather changeable and rather showery in the E. districts; dull and rainy in W. Winds westerly in Ireland, south-westerly England, and south-easterly Scotland. Temperature rather low. Depression off our N.W. coasts, moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Apprehensions at Cairo, and dissatisfaction with unenergetic action of Great Britain and France, and complaints of subordination of English views to French prejudices against Turkey.

FRANCE—M. Léon Say, having tendered resignation on account of yesterday's vote of Chamber, consented to retain office on modification of the vote being assented to.

UNITED STATES—Correspondence between Earl Granville and Mr. Frelinghuysen relating to Americans imprisoned in Ireland discussed by New York press.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present, except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone moved for precedence over other business for Prevention of Crime and Arrears (Ireland) Bill. After several divisions motion carried. Arrears Bill proceeded with and second reading carried by 269 to 157. At evening sitting, in Committee on Crime Prevention Bill. Debate adjourned. House rose at 2.45 a.m.

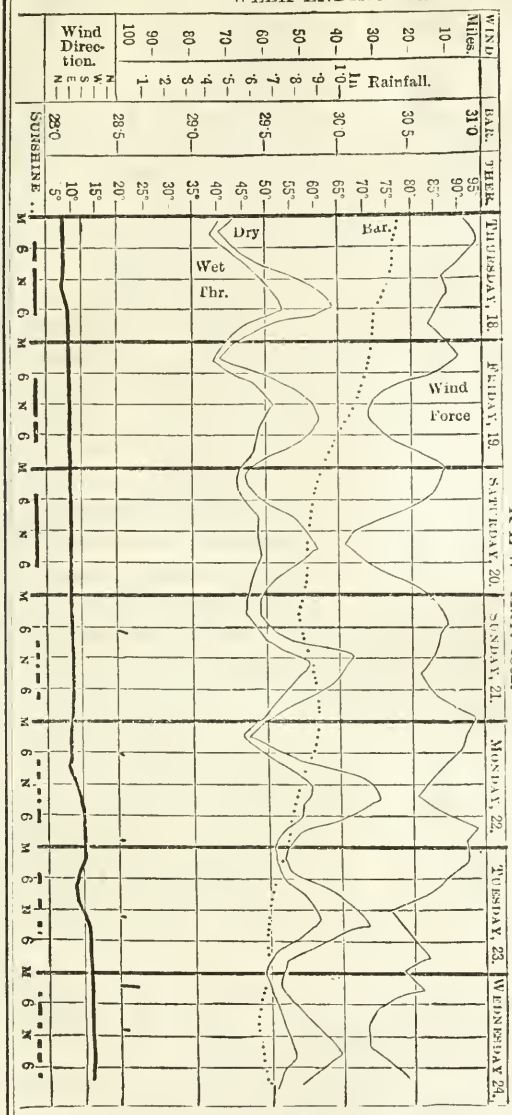
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Arrears Bill and the Crime Prevention Bill; Diplomatic Correspondence respecting Americans imprisoned in Ireland; Rev. Mr. Enraght's Case; The Royal Geographical Society.

MR. DAVITT visited Mr. Brennan in Kilkenny prison.

EXECUTIONS—Otto Brand, at Hull; S. Abigaile, at Norwich.

CRICKET—Match between Orleans Club and Australians drawn. Orleans, one innings, 271. Australians, two innings, 315, with one wicket to fall. Marylebone Club defeated Yorkshire by eight wickets.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 102½, the lowest 102¼, closing price to-day 102¼.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £95,148,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £601,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 44½ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 47s.

HOME Railway Stocks have been firmer. Transactions in Foreign bonds have been restricted. Egyptian closed dull. Bar silver is scarce and rather in demand at 52⅛d. per ounce. Out of 25 lakhs of India Council Bills offered to-day 18½ were purchased at an average of 1s. 8 1-16d. per rupee.

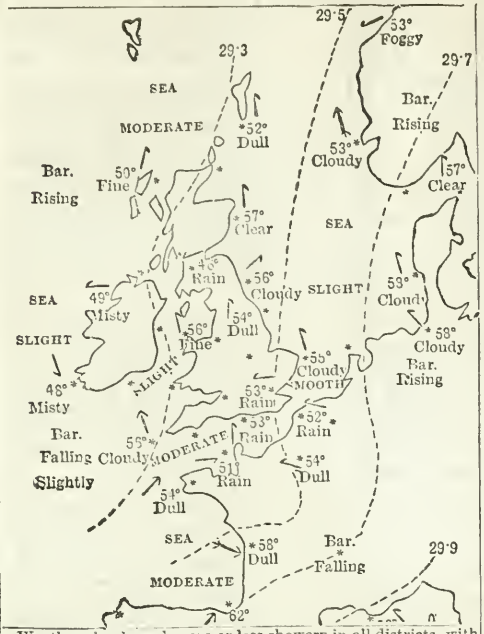
AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of Capt. Hans Busk, whose personal estate was sworn at £22,000; Mr. W. Gilbertson, late of Pontardawe, £75,000; Mr. S. Wimbush, late of Halkin-street, £71,000; Mrs. E. G. Carter, late of Wickham, Southampton, £50,000; and Mr. T. Claridge, late of Hardwick, Bucks, £50,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,462 births and 1,420 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 32 and the deaths 82 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,420 deaths included nine from small-pox, 36 from measles, and 108 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Plymouth 16, Leicester 17, Birmingham 17, Bristol 18, Brighton 18, London 19, Bolton 19, Leeds 19, Birkenhead 19, Halifax 20, Sheffield 20, Nottingham 22, Sunderland 23, Hull 25, Portsmouth 25, Newcastle-on-Tyne 27, Manchester 27, Liverpool 27, Huddersfield 28, and Blackburn 31.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MAY 22.

Districts.	Temperature				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	76	33	48	1 below	0	0	4 less	75	65
England, N.-E...	71	30	49	2 below	1	0	4 less	81	72
England, East ..	73	31	51	2 below	1	1	3 less	87	79
Midland Counties	73	30	52	1 below	1	2	3 less	69	62
England, South..	74	33	53	1 below	1	†	4 less	75	68
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	72	33	54	3 above	1	†	5 less	81	72
England, N.-W..	71	31	53	0 (aver.)	1	1	3 less	80	72
England, S.-W...	66	35	52	1 below	2	2	3 less	72	66
Ireland, North ..	72	33	54	2 above	2	2	3 less	84	75
Ireland, South ..	71	34	53	1 below	2	3	3 less	76	68

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, MAY 25.



Weather cloudy and more or less showery in all districts, with southerly winds in most places and low temperature. Maxima nowhere above 66°. Pressure highest in Germany and S. of France, lowest off our W. coasts. Shallow local depression over Ireland.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi Pasha firmly insists on retaining office. Complaints to British Consul of oppression by the troops.

RUSSIA—Official regulations issued concerning residence of Jews.

GREECE—Vote of 20 million drachmas for construction of roads agreed to by Chamber.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL—Banquet at Milan. Mutual toasts to amicable relations of Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Two heavy trains passed through Tunnel from Lucerne to Milan in 12 hours.

SOUTH AFRICA—Natives in Transvaal submitted to Boer Government. Volksraad sanctioned railway to Delagoa Bay.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S 63rd birthday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Adjourned Debate on Crime Prevention Bill resumed by Mr. Dillon, whose speech Mr. Gladstone defined as a "heart-breaking" one. Debate again adjourned. House rose at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Dillon and Irish Legislation; The Late Sir John Holker; Lord Salisbury's Speech at Stratford.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY addressed Conservative meeting at Stratford.

EARL of CARNARVON addressed Conservative meeting at Hanley, Staffordshire.

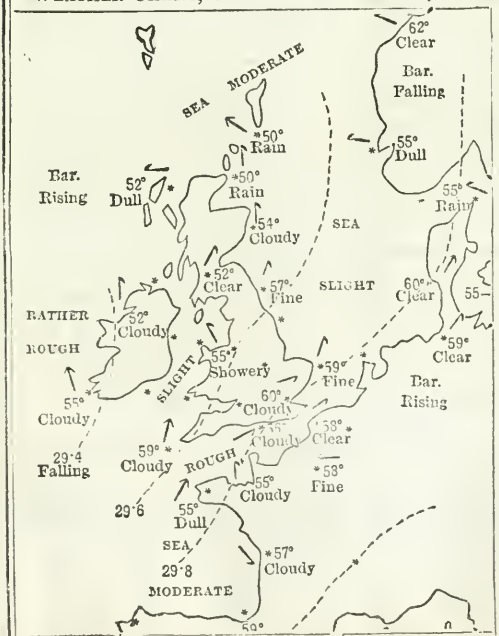
THE Derby stakes at Epsom won by Duke of Westminster's filly Shotover, defeating 12 other horses.

DEATH of Sir John Holker, formerly Attorney-General, and lately Lord Justice of Appeal, aged 54.

DEATH of Rev. Dr. Hanna, Scottish divine.

ETON student, Mr. Donaldson, drowned in Thames.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, MAY 26.



Weather still wet in the W.; cloudy and showery in daytime elsewhere, but fine at evening. Winds southerly; strong in W. Temperature low. Pressure high both in northern and southern Europe; low to W. of Ireland.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—British and French Consuls at Cairo presented ultimatum requiring temporary removal from Egypt of Arabi Pasha and the resignation of the Ministry.

TURKEY—British and French Ambassadors informed the Porte that intervention in Egypt was for protection of national interests and no military descent was contemplated.

FRANCE—Reception of M. Cherbuliez, novelist, as a member of the Academy, in succession to M. Dufaure. Speech of M. Renan.

RUSSIA—Agrarian agitation extending in Livonia.

PORTUGAL—Intelligence received of destructive earthquake (May 3) at Fayal, Azores.

DUCHESS of EDINBURGH distributed prizes and certificates to medical students of Charing-cross Hospital.

PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne) embarked at Liverpool in steamer Sarmatian to return to Canada.

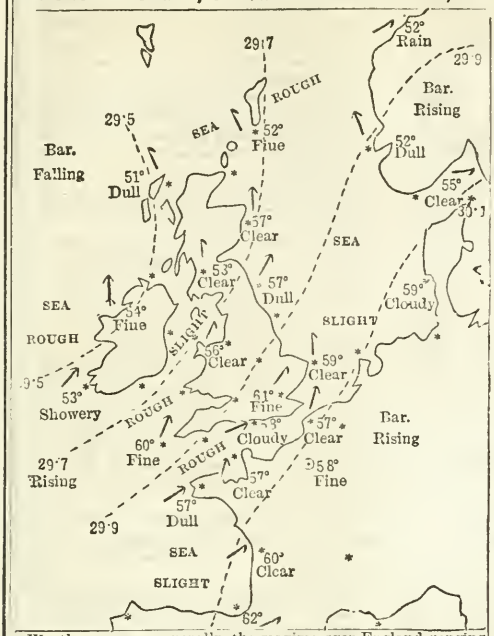
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Adjourned debate on Crime Prevention Bill resumed by Mr. Parnell. Speeches by Mr. G. Russell, Sir J. Hay, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Collings, Mr. Trevelyan, and others. Mr. Cowen's amendment negatived by 342 to 47. House adjourned at 2.10 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Crime Prevention Bill; M. Léon Say and the French Chamber; Postponement of Cetywayo's Visit to England; The French Academy.

DEPUTATION from Cork Corporation presented address to Earl Spencer congratulating him on renewed appointment as Lord Lieutenant.

CHAS. COSTELLO, at Edinburgh, sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for sending explosive machines to various persons.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, MAY 27.



Weather warmer generally, the maxima over England ranging from 65° to 68°, and those over France from 70° to 75°. Winds southerly and south-westerly, moderate over England, strong in Ireland; some showers falling in most places. Pressure highest France and increasing in S. Depression in N.W., moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Ministry tendered resignation on ground of Khedive's acceptance of European intervention being contrary to Ministers' advice. Khedive accepted the resignations.

AUSTRIA—Resignation confirmed of Count Beust as Austrian Ambassador in Paris.

TUNIS—Enfi a dispute settled. Mr. Levy sells estate to the Société Marseillaise.

ZULULAND—Reported disaffection of Natives under John Dunn's Government, and extending sympathy with Cetywayo.

STATE Concert at Buckingham Palace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr Gladstone and Sir C Dilke declined to answer questions relating to Egypt. Sir W Lawson complained of reticence, but Mr. Gladstone persisted, and Sir S Northcote admitted its expediency. Discussions on various Irish subjects. Committee on Crime Prevention Bill resumed. House adjourned at 7 p.m. until Thursday, June 1.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Egyptian Crisis; Lord Grey on Ireland; The Peruvian Guano Law Suit; Imported Frozen Meat

REV E. R. WILBERFORCE, Canon of Winchester, appointed Bishop of newly-created See of Newcastle.

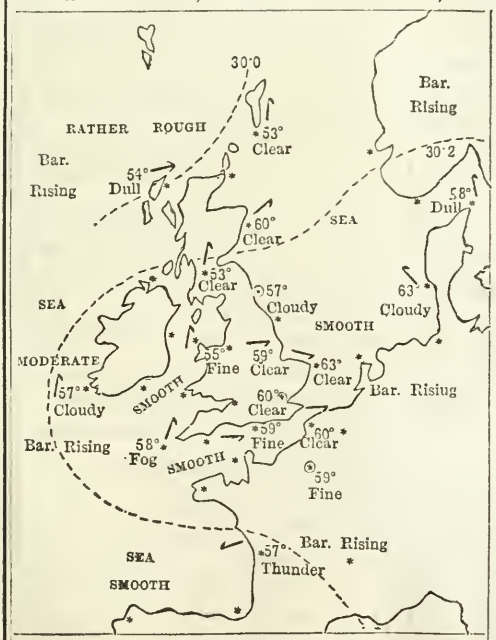
OAKS stakes at Epsom won by Lord Stamford's Geheimniss, beating four other fillies

CARDINAL MCCABE, replying to address from Clergy and Laity, denounced murderous crime in Ireland.

GOVERNMENT reward of £2,000 offered for conviction of murderers of Mrs. Smythe.

ALBERT YOUNG, 17, telegraph clerk, convicted of sending letter threatening the Queen and Prince Leopold. Sentenced to 16 years' penal servitude.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M MONDAY, MAY 29.



Weather fair with us, thundery and wet in France; winds light and variable, and temperature rising to 73° in some parts of England. Pressure uniformly high (30·2 +) except in N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT Deputation of Ulemas and of the Chamber of Notables urged Khedive to reinstate Arabi Pasha. After hesitation Khedive assented.

AFGHANISTAN—Mohammed Afzul Khan, British Agent, left Peshawur for Cabul.

TUNIS—Heat intense. Turkish troops increasing on Tripoli frontier, which encourages Tunisian insurgents.

SOUTH AFRICA—Free State Volksraad abandoned for the session all the Railway projects.

NOVA SCOTIA—Resignation of Mr. S. Holmes as Premier, and appointment of Mr. J. S. D. Thompson.

DUCHESS of EDINBURGH distributed prizes to pupils of Savoy Schools.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Crisis in Egypt; Whitsuntide; The Church Building Society; Electric Lighting Committee.

MR. JUSTICE FITZGERALD, of the Irish Bench, appointed a Lord of Appeal.

MR. JUSTICE BOWEN appointed a Lord Justice in the Court of Appeal.

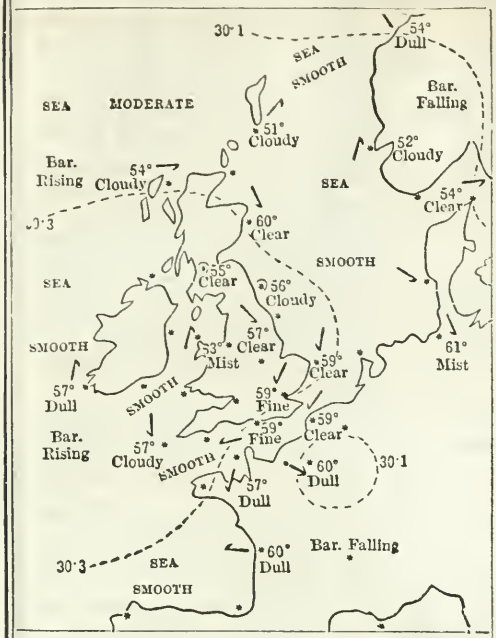
SPEECH at Crystal Palace dinner of Sir H. Brand (Speaker).

HORSE SHOW opened at Agricultural-hall.

TENANTS on Mr. Hewson's estate at Ballyburrion visited by "Moonlighters" and compelled to swear not to pay more than half rent.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Surrey by six wickets. Cambridge University v. Gentlemen of England drawn. Lancashire defeated Derbyshire by 10 wickets. Oxford University beat Marylebone by an innings and 19 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, MAY 30.



Weather still dull and thundery in France; fair with us, but getting cloudy in S.E. later. Temperature unaltered; maxima over central England, 72°. Pressure uniformly high (30·3 +) with us; shallow thunderstorm. Depression in N.E. France.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi and the Army in absolute control of affairs. Great apprehensions of danger to Europeans. Arabi demands withdrawal of Khedive's circular putting a stop to recruiting.

TURKEY—Ministerial Councils held. Ironclads prepared for sea. British and French Ambassadors notified withdrawal of objection to Turkish intervention for the protection of the Khedive.

FRANCE—Communist visits and speeches in Père la Chaise on anniversary of conflict in 1871.

SERVIA—New elections strengthened Radical party and deprived Government of necessary three-fourths majority.

PORTUGAL—Chamber agreed to convention with Great Britain for most favoured nation treatment and abolished exemption of British residents from taxation.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES formally opened new Abbey Park at Leicester.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Restoration of Arabi Pasha; The Royal Mint; Slavery in Africa; Volunteer Fire Brigades.

CO-OPERATIVE Congress met in Sheldonian Theatre of Oxford University. Lord Reay president.

MR. LALOR, M.P., and Mr. A. O'Connor addressed meeting at Maryborough.

LETTER from Mr. Auberon Herbert on Irish affairs.

Two workmen, in foundry at Derby, remanded on charge of causing death of another man by kicking.

Two travelling hawkers quarrelled near Swanage, one killed the other with a heavy stone.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

Weather fine generally, but rather cloudy in the S. during daytime; wind easterly in S.; very light and variable elsewhere. Temperature inclined to fall. Anticyclone still over our islands Pressure giving way in Spain.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Great exodus of Europeans.

TURKEY—British and French Ambassadors presented a note to the Foreign Minister in relation to Egyptian affairs. Ministerial Councils held and appointment of Imperial Commissioner to Cairo expected, but no decision announced.

FRANCE—Interpellation proposed in Chamber with respect to Egypt, but at request of M. de Freycinet the majority decided to defer question until Thursday.

AUSTRIA—Great distress among vast number of refugee Jews arriving at Brody.

UNITED STATES—Irish Land League appeal for increased contributions to funds, which have declined since news of the Dublin assassinations.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Exodus of Russian Jews; The Co-operative Congress; Bicycling.

MR. MUNDELLA, M.P., at Bangor disputed recent statement of Lord Salisbury respecting late Mr. Burke.

LETTER in "The Times" from Lord Pembroke on Ireland.

FIELD Day and Sham Fight by troops at Aldershot.

REVIEW of Dublin garrison by the Lord Lieutenant

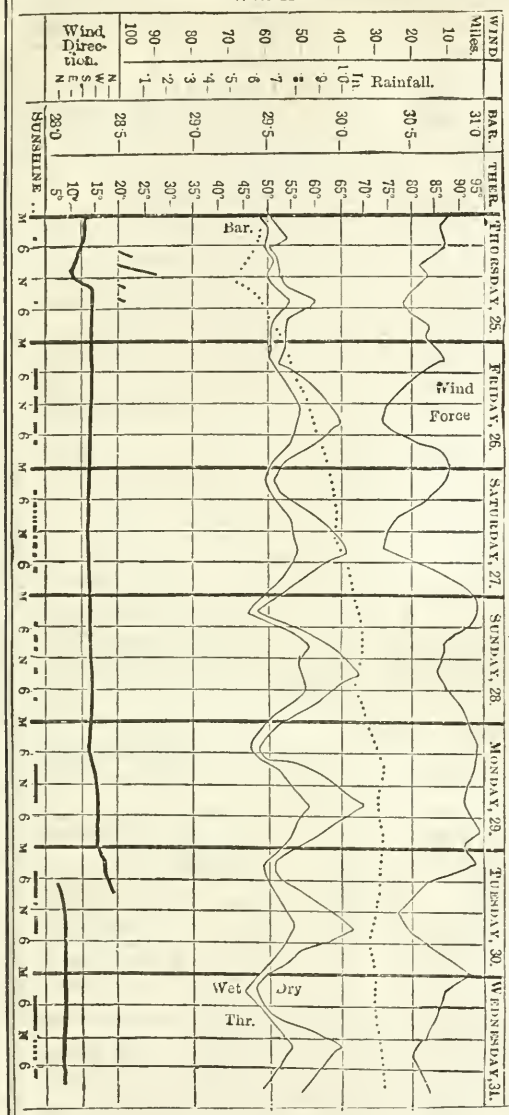
DEPUTATION from Limerick Corporation to Lord Lieutenant.

MR. MADGE found dead in railway carriage at Peckham Rye.

SIX young men at South Shields committed for trial for outrage and causing death of an elderly woman.

CRICKET—Under 30 defeated over 30 by 10 wickets.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 102¼, the lowest 102⅛, closing price to-day 102¼.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £126,100,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £29,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 40¾ per cent.

The average price of Wheat was 48s. 1d.

THE only feature in Home Railway stocks has been in Brighton (Deferred), which fluctuated a great deal and closed lower. Silver is still quoted at 52½d. per ounce. Of 25 lakhs of India Bills offered to-day only 8¾ lakhs were sold.

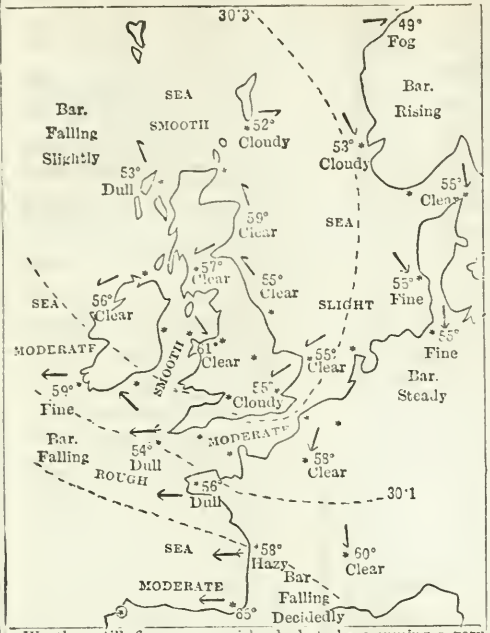
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Signor Pasquale Favale, late of Naples, whose personal estate in England was sworn at £12,000; the Hon. Jane Elizabeth, wife of Sheikh Medguel-el-Mezrab, late of Damascus, at £6,000; Mr. Fredk. Schwann, late of Manchester, at £280,000; and Sir Pierre Louis Cavagnari, murdered at Cabul, at £5,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,401 births and 1,435 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 105, and the deaths 47, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,435 deaths included 10 from small-pox, 46 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, and 123 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Plymouth 16, Huddersfield 17, London 19, Birmingham 19, Bristol 20, Brighton 20, Halifax 20, Leeds 21, Newcastle-on-Tyne 21, Blackburn 23, Sheffield 23, Oldham 23, Portsmouth 24, Hull 24, Wolverhampton, 25, Liverpool 25, Salford 25, Manchester 27, Bradford 27, and Preston 41.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MAY 29.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	68	41	55	4 above	4	3	1 less	71	60
England, N.-E. ..	69	44	56	3 above	5	8	4 more	54	47
England, East ..	73	46	58	3 above	2	6	2 more	64	57
Midland Counties	71	42	56	2 above	5	12	7 more	43	39
England, South ..	73	44	58	3 above	4	7	3 more	45	40
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	69		55	2 above	4	10	3 more	49	43
England, N.-W. ..	69	42	56	2 above	5	9	4 more	45	40
England, S.-W. ..	67	44	55	0 (aver.)	6	12	7 more	41	37
Ireland, North ..	68	37	54	1 above	6	9	5 more	47	41
Ireland, South ..	68	41	55	1 above	6	12	7 more	49	44

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JUNE 1.



Weather still fine over our islands, but sky assuming a very unsettled appearance at times over S. districts; easterly wind increasing and spreading northwards. "Mock Moon" at night. Anticyclone now moving E. slowly. Depression over Spain, moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Petition circulated by military party for rejection of Note of Western Powers and recall of the Fleets.

TURKEY—The Ambassadors of other European Powers intimated to Porte their adhesion to recommendations of England and France to support the Khedive.

FRANCE—Cabinet Council decided to propose Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople on Egyptian question.

SPAIN—Financial policy of Government approved in Congress by 176 to 27.

VICTORIA—Financial statement for the year, showing small surplus of receipts.

PRINCE of WALES opened new Municipal buildings at Great Yarmouth.

CABINET COUNCIL held. Earl Spencer, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Childers, and Lord Carlingford absent.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Reassembly of Parliament; Political Parties in Austria; Cricket.

SPEECHES of Mr W. H. Smith, M.P., at Southampton, Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., at Thame, and Mr. Lowther, at Grimsby.

MR. WALTER, M.P., opened new Municipal buildings at Reading.

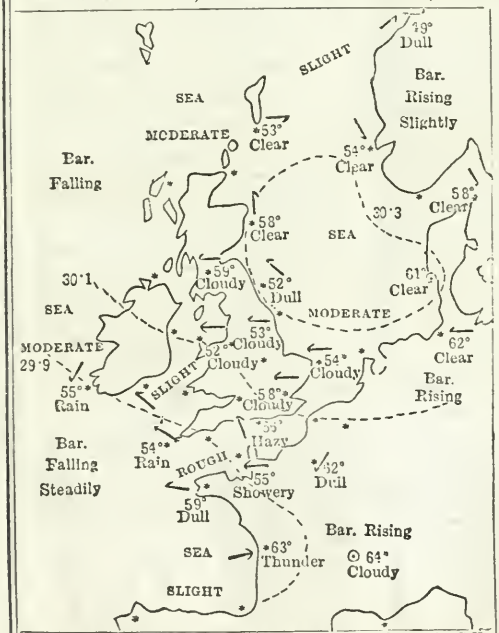
NEW Free Library opened at Cardiff.

DEATH of Countess of Charlemont.

LETTER of Mr. Auberon Herbert on Government policy toward Ireland.

CRICKET—Cambridge University defeated Australians by six wickets; Gentlemen of England beat Oxford University by five wickets; Notts beat Surrey by four wickets; and Hampshire won against Sussex by seven wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JUNE 2.



Weather breaking up in the S.W., and afterwards in the S.E., where thundershowers fell at evening; strong easterly winds in S.W and S., subsequently lulling and veering towards S. Depression in S.W., moving N.W. Subsidiaries approaching our S. coasts from France.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Khedive, obeying directions from the Sultan, declined to invite formation of a new Ministry.

TURKEY—The Porte still undecided as to course to be pursued in Egypt and delays reply to Note of Western Powers.

FRANCE—Interpellation in Chamber on Egyptian affairs. M. de Freycinet's declaration against military intervention challenged by M. Gambetta. Vote of confidence in Government passed by large majority.

SWEDEN—Poorhouse at Oesthammer set on fire by lightning and 20 persons burnt to death.

UNITED STATES—Strike of iron workers in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

SOUTH AFRICA—News from Zululand less disquieting, but return of Cetywayo demanded by several tribes.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville stated position of Egyptian question. House adjourned at 5.5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Gladstone gave explanations respecting Egypt. Committee on Crime Prevention bill resumed. Many amendments proposed. House adjourned at 1.15 a.m.

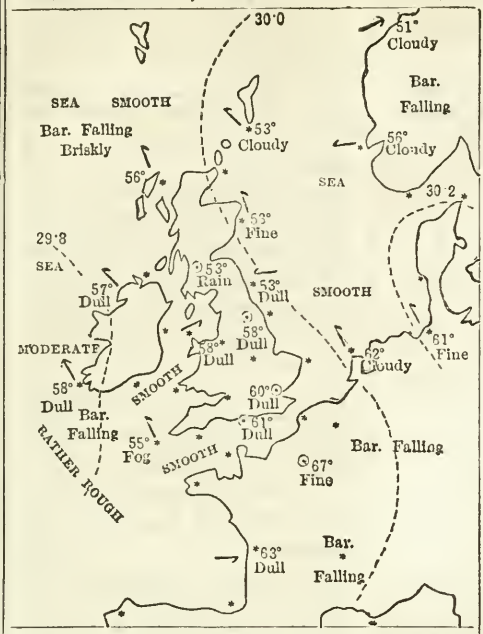
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Parliament; The Proposed Conference at Constantinople; Mr. Bright on Literature; The Duc d'Aumale.

LORD DERBY laid foundation-stone of Sessions-house at Kirkdale, and made speech on unpaid magistrates.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., opened Birmingham Free Library

BOILER explosion at Pottery works, Lambeth. One man killed and another injured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JUNE 3. EVENTS.



Weather dull, misty, foggy, and thundery, with temperatures rising to between 66° and 70° over England during the day; wind south-easterly, light. Pressure highest Germany, lowest to W. of Ireland. Subsidiary disturbances in S. and S.E.

EGYPT—Arabi Pasha protesting fidelity to Khedive. Dervish Pasha despatched by the Sultan to Cairo as Imperial Commissioner. Invitations to European Powers to Conference at Constantinople.

ITALY——Death of General Garibaldi at Caprera.

RUSSIA—Opening of Moscow Exhibition.

UNITED STATES—General strike of iron workers. Fatal attack on workmen at Chicago.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Sitting brief and business formal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS——Committee on Crime Prevention Bill resumed. Mr. Davey's amendment negatived by 227 to 70. Other amendments proposed and discussed at length. House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Crime Prevention Bill; Sir S. Northcote's Plymouth Speech; Strike of Iron-workers in the United States.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE, M.P., delivered speech at a dinner at Plymouth in honour of Mr. Tremayne, unsuccessful Conservative candidate for East Cornwall.

DEATH of Marquis of Conyngham.

DEATH of Mr. R. P. Nisbet, formerly M.P. for Chippenham, aged 88.

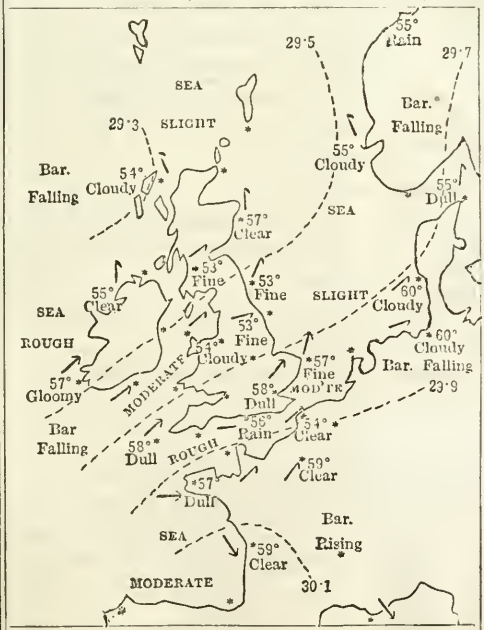
MR. DAY, Q.C., appointed Judge of the High Court.

MR. JAMES CAIRD and Mr. R. W. Thompson created K.C.B.'s.

MR. BRENNAN, Secretary of Irish Land League, released.

THREE men, brothers, buried beneath fall of earth in colliery near Chester. Two killed and other severely injured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JUNE 5. EVENTS.



Weather again changeable, dull, and showery, with falling temperatures (maxima nowhere above 67°), and strong south-westerly winds—very unseasonable. Pressure highest over Spain and S. of France. Depressions in N.W., moving N.E.

EGYPT AND TURKEY—Dervish Pasha, with Assistant-Commissioners, left Constantinople. Foreign Minister expressed hope to the Ambassadors that proposed Conference would be abandoned. Bearing of Arabi Pasha at Cairo more subdued. Earthworks in construction at Alexandria threatening British and French fleets.

ITALY——General mourning throughout Italy on account of death of Garibaldi.

FRANCE—Chamber decided to adjourn on account of Garibaldi's death by 298 votes to 129.

INDIA—Dissatisfaction at special legislation to admit petroleum from the United States.

SOUTH AFRICA—Excitement in Zululand subsiding.

QUEEN'S birthday officially celebrated. Ministerial dinners. Parade of Household troops, and illuminations in London.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Prospects of the Session; The Death of Garibaldi; Army Legislation; The 50th Anniversary of the Reform Act.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE spoke at dinner of Commercial Travellers' Institution at Exeter.

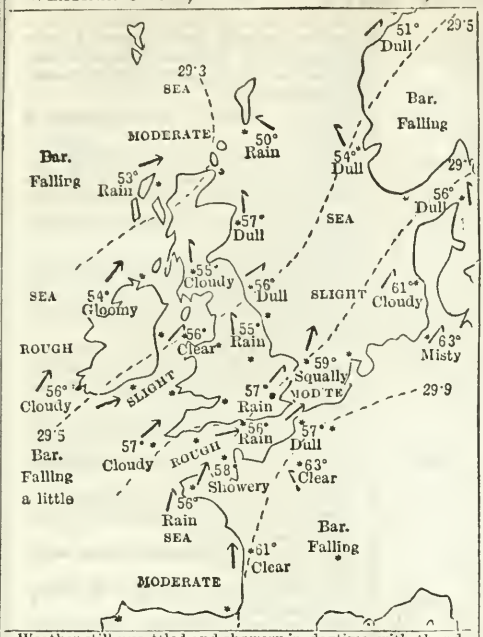
VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR C. HALL stricken with paralysis while walking in the Edgware-road.

GRAND PRIX de PARIS run for in Bois de Boulogne and won by Mr. Rymill's Bruce, beating eight other horses.

TROOPS of Dublin garrison reviewed by Earl Spencer in Phœnix-park.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Lancashire by four wickets. Surrey defeated Middlesex by 23 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JUNE 6.



Weather still unsettled and showery in daytime, with thunder in the N.; clearing towards night. Temperature rising to 68° at Leith, but only 63° in London, and winds fresh from S.W. Pressure highest S.E. France. Depression off our N.W. coasts, moving N.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sultan ordered construction of earthworks at Alexandria to be suspended. Porte received replies from Austria, Russia, and Italy, admitting probable non-necessity for a Conference.

RUSSIA—A Posen newspaper reports discovery of an explosive mine in the streets of Moscow.

CANADA—Arrival of Princess Louise at Quebec.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES visited Eton on occasion of 4th of June celebration.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville gave explanations respecting affairs in Egypt. Lord Waterford referred to release of Irish suspects and Mr. Parnell's letter. Earl Cowper stated that he had been taken by surprise at the decision of the Government. Speeches of Lord Carlingford, Lord Salisbury, and Earl Granville. House adjourned at 7.35 p.m.

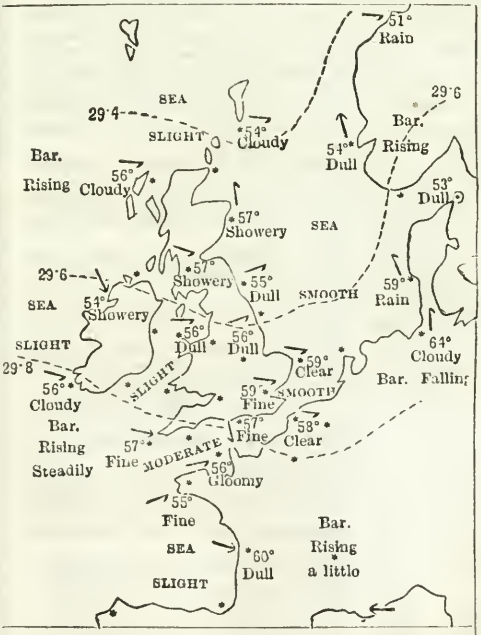
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke replied to questions concerning Egypt. Committee resumed on Crime Prevention (Ireland) Bill. Many amendments discussed and Clause 2 agreed to. House adjourned at 1.55 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Question in Parliament; The Proposed Conference on Egyptian Affairs; Continuous Railway Brakes.

BREECH-PIECE of gun burst on board H.M.S. Swiftsure at Madeira. One man killed and three others injured.

GERMAN compositor remanded at Bow-street Police-court on charge of publishing seditious libel in "Freiheit" newspaper printed in London.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.



Weather finer in S. than of late; rainy elsewhere, with thunder in many places. Temperature rising to 67° or 68° over England, and wind westerly to north-westerly. Pressure highest over Spain. Subsidiary depressions passing E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The arming of earthworks at Alexandria suspended. Arabi not expected to yield to Sultan's commands. French Ambassador at Constantinople informed Porte that his Government considered immediate meeting of a Conference to be necessary.

FRANCE—Meeting of shareholders of Suez Canal Company in Paris. M. de Lesseps presided.

TRIPOLI—Defensive positions strengthened and armed.

UNITED STATES—Publication of Mr. Frelinghuysen's despatch maintaining necessity for abrogation of Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

PRINCESS of WALES's letter to Mayor of Leicester.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Amendments to Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill assented to. House adjourned at 5.5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Committee on Crime Prevention (Ireland) Bill resumed. Mr. O'Kelly referred to Mr. Forster's "infernal speeches." Attention of Chairman called and words withdrawn. House adjourned at 1.50 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Debate and Mr. Davitt's Speech; Egypt and the Suez Canal; Prison Management; Sir S. Northcote and Commercial Travellers.

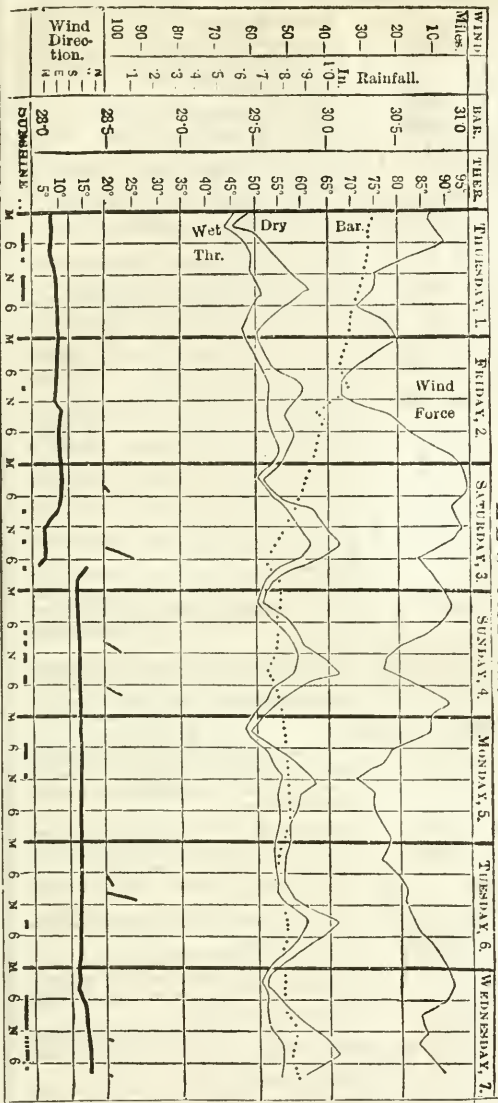
LORD MAYOR'S banquet in honour of President and members of the Royal Academy.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT spoke at Liverpool against landlordism, and in favour of Home Rule for Ireland.

MR. GARRETT, of Oldham, killed by falling downstairs at Reform Club in that town.

CRICKET—Middlesex defeated Gloucestershire by 10 wickets

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100¾, the lowest 100⅝, closing price to-day 100½.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £100,780,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £25,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 43¼ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 47s. 7d.

ALL Home Railway stocks have been dull, while among Foreign bonds Egyptian, Spanish, and Turkish have fallen. Bar silver is flat at 52¼d. Of 25 lakhs of India Bills offered rather less than six were sold at an average of 1s. 3 1-16d.

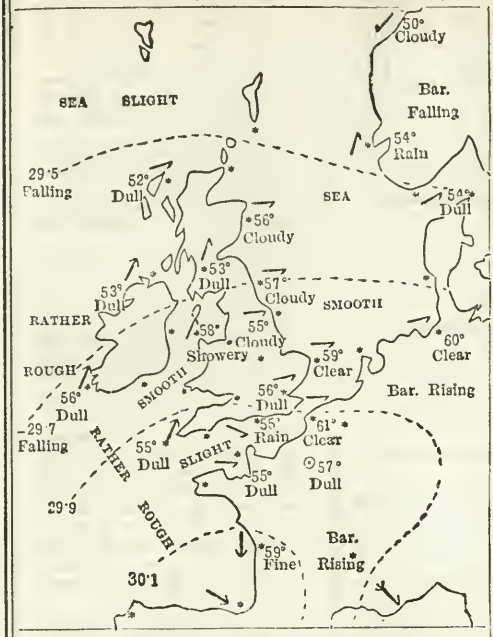
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. H. C. Newton, late of Rathbone-place, whose personal estate was sworn at £125,000; Mr. G. Hammond, late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, £25,000; Miss Mercy Terry, late of Odiham, £91,000; and Mr. W. Burr, solicitor, of Keighley, £51,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,176 births and 1,304 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 383 and the deaths 172 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 19 and 19·2 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, declined last week to 17·5 and was considerably lower than in any previous week of this year. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:- Birkenhead 14, London 17, Portsmouth 18, Brighton 18, Birmingham 19, Blackburn 20, Nottingham 20, Bristol 21, Leeds 22, Sheffield 22, Bradford 22, Liverpool 23, Hull 23, Manchester 24, Wolverhampton 24, Newcastle-on-Tyne 24, Preston 25, Plymouth 25, Bolton 25, and Oldham 31.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 5.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	72	39	55	2 above	3	5	1 more	61	51
England, N.-E. ..	70	39	55	1 above	3	8	4 more	46	39
England, East ..	71	39	56	0 (aver.)	3	3	1 less	57	50
Midland Counties	72	39	56	0 (aver.)	3	13	8 more	38	33
England, South..	71	42	57	1 above	3	5	1 more	38	34
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	72	41	56	1 above	3	4	1 less	49	45
England, N.-W..	69	42	56	0 (aver.)	4	10	6 more	43	38
England, S.-W. ..	70	40	56	1 below	4	14	9 more	39	36
Ireland, North ..	71	37	55	1 above	3	3	2 less	50	43
Ireland, South ..	69	44	57	2 above	4	9	3 more	40	35

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JUNE 8.



Weather cloudy and dull, afterwards becoming wet. Wind backing to S.W. and increasing in force, with low temperature. Pressure highest over Spain, decreasing briskly over our islands.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arrival at Alexandria of Turkish mission, headed by Dervish Pasha. Disposition of Arabi Pasha to resign doubted, and expectation of peaceful settlement becoming weaker.

FRANCE—Semi-official paper comments severely on the Sultan's policy towards Egypt as being opposed to French interests.

ITALY——Garibaldi family decided, in deference to general desire, to substitute interment for cremation of deceased's body.

RUSSIA—Imperial coronation fixed for Sept. 7, at Moscow.

SERVIA—Ministers tendered resignation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Discussion in Committee of Mr. C. Russell's amendment to intimidation clause of Crime Prevention Bill resumed. Mr Dillon justified "Boycotting," and Sir W Harcourt replied that Government intended to put down that system. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Debate on Boycotting; Mr. Davitt's Speech at Liverpool; The Burial of Garibaldi; Death of Professor Pauli.

MASS meeting at Plymouth to celebrate 50th anniversary of passing of Reform Bill.

PAPER read by Sir B. Frere at Anthropological Society on Land Tenure among South African Tribes.

MEETINGS of Irish farm labourers to insist upon improvement in their condition.

MAN committed suicide by placing himself on rails before an advancing train near Worcester.

CRICKET—Match between Australians and Yorkshire at Bradford drawn unfinished. Sussex defeated Derbyshire by three runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Weather very much disturbed; very rainy with frequent heavy thunderstorms. Wind strong from W. to N.W., except in Scotland, where it was easterly. Temperature very low, especially in night. Elongated depression passing over our N. districts.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Turkish Commissioners arrived in Cairo. Yakoob Bey, an emissary of Arabi, accompanied them, notwithstanding prohibition of Khedive.

TURKEY—The Porte directed its Ambassadors in London and at Paris to explain its reasons for objecting to Conference.

ITALY—Body of General Garibaldi interred in cemetery at Caprera.

FRANCE—Bishop of Autun elected member of the Academy.

SERVIA—The Opposition members absented themselves from Chamber, and majority declared their seats to be vacated. King ordered new elections.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Justices' Jurisdiction Bill read a second time. House adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Numerous questions on variety of subjects. Committee resumed on Crime Prevention (Ireland) Bill. Mr. C. Russell's amendment to Clause 4 negatived by 266 to 45. Other amendments proposed and discussed. House adjourned at 2 a.m

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Fresh Murders in Ireland; The Turkish Mission to Cairo; The Early Closing Association.

DEATH of Baron Heath, Italian Consul-General.

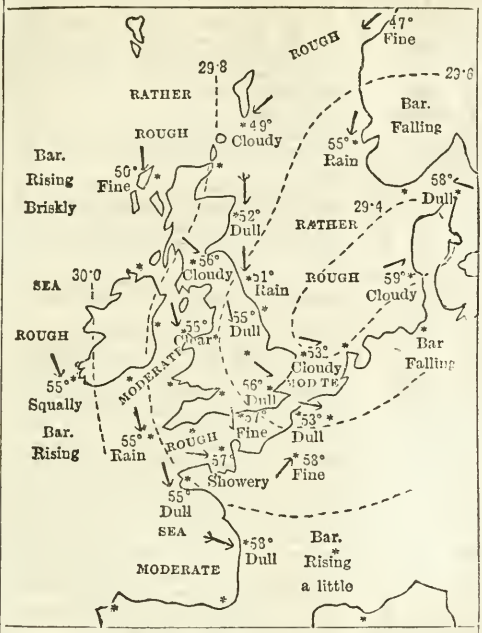
EMPEROR'S CUP at Ascot Races won by American horse Foxhall.

MEETING of Peruvian bondholders, Sir H. Tyler, M.P., presiding

MR. WALTER BOURKE, J.P., and a soldier shot dead near Gort.

IRISH JUDGES renewed remonstrance against being required to try prisoners without juries.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JUNE 10.



Weather still showery and thundery in the E. and S.E., but improving in W.; the better weather subsequently reaching our E. coasts. Winds northerly and strong; night particularly cold and ungenial. Depression now over North Sea, moving E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT——Dervish Pasha received the foreign Consuls at Cairo and expressed his conviction that he should succeed in restoring order.

ITALY—Details published of proceedings at Garibaldi's funeral at Caprera. Dissatisfaction that the General's wish for cremation had not been carried out.

RUSSIA—Renewed agrarian riots and attack by peasants on house of Count Bobinski.

HOUSE OF LORDS——Lord Carlingford stated latest information respecting murder of Mr. Bourke and also three agrarian crimes in other counties on same day. House adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS——Mr. Trevelyan replied to numerous questions relating to Ireland. Discussion on Clause 4 of Crime Prevention Bill resumed in Committee. Mr. Bryce's amendment negatived by 130 to 49. Other amendments discussed until after midnight. Mr. Goschen complained of slow progress. House adjourned at 2 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The State of Ireland; Quarantine; Copyright in Songs; The Electric Light.

DEATH of Mr. Scott Russell, eminent engineer, and builder of the Great Eastern steamship, aged 74.

REV. H. DODSWELL, confined in Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, made violent attack on Superintendent. (June 6.)

J. G. ELLIOTT, manager of prize fight in chapel near Tavistock-square, sentenced to £25 fine and costs of prosecution.

MR. STEWART recovered £2,500 damages against North London Railway for injuries in Dalston collision.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Weather again showery, thundery, and very unsettled; very cold for the season, the max. temperatures being below 60° almost everywhere and below 50° in Scotland. Wind northerly. Pressure highest W. and S., lowest Scandinavia. Subsidiary depressions with us.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Riot at Alexandria. Shops pillaged, Europeans assailed, and Foreign Consulates attacked. Mr. Cookson, British Consul, wounded and several persons killed.

TURKEY—Porte persisted in disapproval of a Conference, notwithstanding persuasions of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy.

FRANCE—Chamber, by large majorities, decided in favour of abolishing magisterial irremovability and of electing judges.

TUNIS—Insurgent tribes in south resuming their raids. French force returned to Gabes owing to heat and want of water.

CABINET COUNCIL. All Ministers present, except Earl Spencer and Mr. Childers.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Progress of the Crime Prevention Bill; The Riots at Alexandria: Ballooning.

MR. R. W. DUFF, M.P., appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury and assistant "Whip."

DEATH of Sir G. H. Beaumont, aged 53.

SIR C. DE CRESPIGNY thrown from balloon at Maldon and injured.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY. Collections in most of the Metropolitan Churches and Chapels.

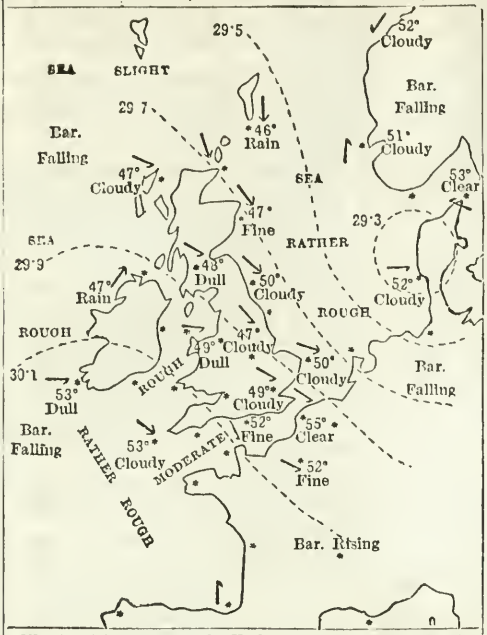
MEETING against coercion in Ireland in Hyde-park. Speech of Mr. Cowen, M.P.

MR. HENRY GEORGE, American lecturer, and Mr. Sexton, M.P., addressed meeting in Dublin in justification of Land League.

ROMAN Catholic Bishops in Ireland issued manifesto against non-payment of rent, intimidation, and illegal associations.

CRICKET—Matches between Australians and Notts and Gloucestershire drawn owing to bad weather. Lancashire defeated Somersetshire by an innings and 157 runs. Middlesex defeated Yorkshire by three wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JUNE 13.



Weather fair at first in the E., but gradually becoming rainy everywhere; very cold again, the max. temperatures being nearly all below 55°. Wind fresh and backing to S.W. again. Pressure highest (30·1 +) Bay of Biscay. Depression approaching Scotland from W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Conference with Khedive of Dervish and Arabi Pashas and European Consuls-General. Arabi undertook to obey orders of Khedive, and Dervish Pasha accepted joint responsibility for order. Great exodus of Europeans.

FRANCE—In Chamber, M. de Freycinet gave explanations respecting riot at Alexandria.

GERMANY—Christening of infant son of Prince William. In Reichstag Prince Bismarck declared Tobacco Monopoly Bill to be necessary, and if rejected should advise fresh elections.

DUCHESS of EDINBURGH opened new transept of Church of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Dalhousie moved second reading of Bill to legalize marriage with deceased wife's sister. Lord Balfour and Bishop of Peterborough spoke in opposition. Second reading negatived by 132 to 128. House adjourned at 6.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Questions respecting Egypt, Suez Canal, and Assab Bay. Committee on Crime Prevention Bill resumed. After long discussion Clause 4 passed by 258 to 33. House adjourned at 2.30 a.m.

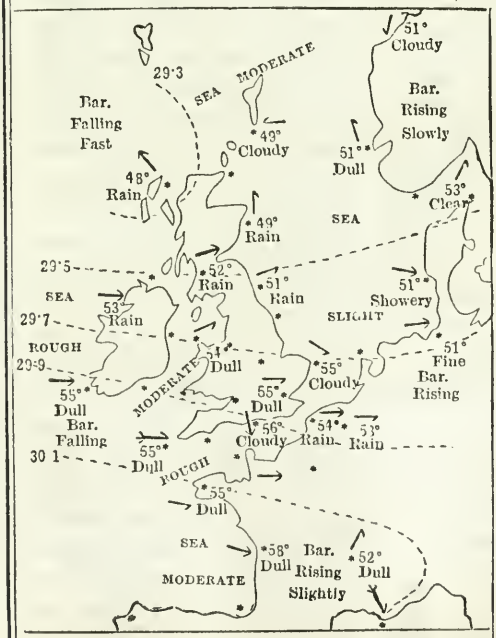
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Crime Prevention Bill and Irish Bishops' Manifesto; The Riots at Alexandria; Deceased Wife's Sister Bill; Agricultural Prospects.

BOAT of training ship Unicorn, at Dundee, capsized and two men drowned.

M. AURE, Hungarian merchant, committed suicide on North London Railway.

FOUR men arrested at Glasgow for killing another man.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.



Weather very unsettled, dull, and showery, especially in N.; still very cold for the time of year (maxima slightly above 60°.) Wind south-easterly in N., strong westerly in S. Pressure highest in extreme S. Depression in N., moving S.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Khedive and Dervish Pasha arrived in Alexandria. Arabi remained at Cairo. Number of Europeans killed in Sunday's riot estimated at upwards of 100, including many English.

TURKEY—Ministerial Councils held at Constantinople.

FRANCE—In Senate M. de Freycinet stated information respecting Alexandria riot, which he hoped would not be renewed.

RUSSIA—The Empress delivered of a daughter.

BELGIUM—Liberal majority in Chambers increased by new elections.

SERVIA—Radical members of Chamber, whose seats had been declared vacant, re-elected.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Discussion respecting Board School at Willesden, House adjourned at 6.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Committee on Crime Prevention Bill resumed. Numerous amendments discussed. Clauses 5 and 6 passed after divisions. House adjourned at 2.30 a.m.

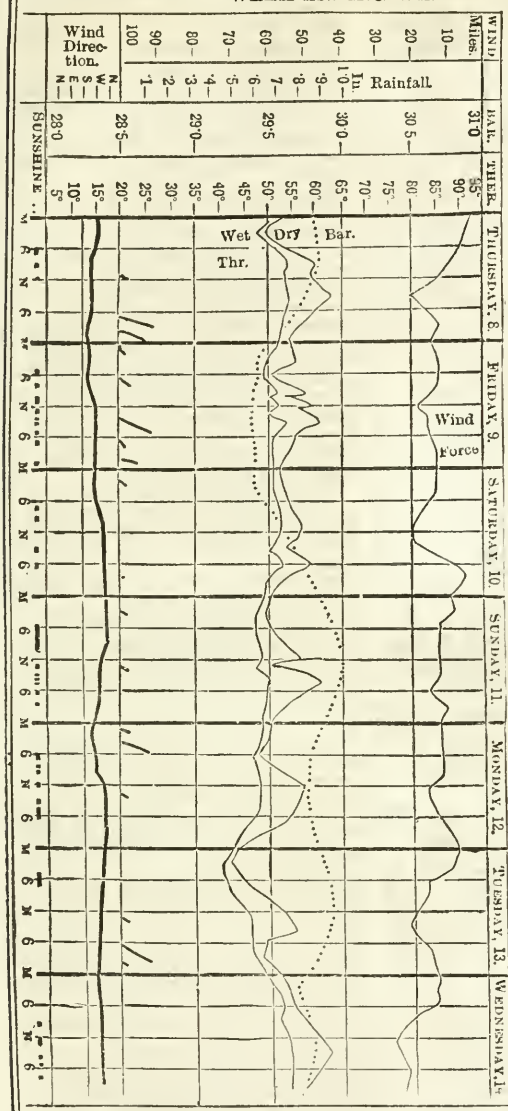
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Turkey and Egypt; Count Ignatieff's Retirement; The Salvation Army; Payment of Dividends from Capital.

MEETING of Ladies Land League in Dublin.

LORD LIEUTENANT sanctioned erection of huts for evicted tenants on Lord Cloncurry's estates.

CRICKET—Middlesex defeated by Notts by an innings and one run. Yorkshire beat Kent by an innings and 20 runs. Essex defeated Herts by six wickets.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100½, the lowest 100⅜, closing price to-day 100½.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £130,160,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £20,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 44¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 47s. 9d.

HOME Railway stocks have fluctuated. Foreign bonds have been neglected apart from Egyptian. Bar silver is very dull at 52d. Out of 25 lakhs of India Bills offered only 6½ were disposed of at an average price of 1s. 8d. per rupee.

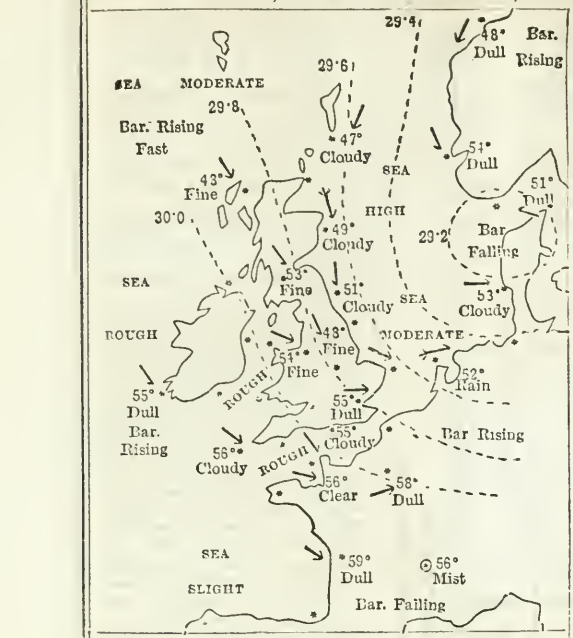
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the late Earl of Wilton, whose personal estate was sworn at £230,000; Mr. Charles Darwin, late of Down, Beckenham, £146,000; the late Lord Carew, £43,000; Dame Sarah Barry, late of Cleveland-square, £13,000; and Sir Henry Cole, late of South Kensington, £7,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,476 births and 1,369 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 15 and the deaths 74 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,369 deaths included 10 from small pox, 58 from measles, 19 from scarlet-fever, 18 from diphtheria, 88 from whooping-cough, 15 from enteric fever, and 28 from diarrhœa and dysentery. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Norwich 13, Plymouth 16, Bristol 17, Sheffield 18, Hull 18, London 18, Sunderland 18, Leeds 18, Birmingham 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne 19, Birkenhead 19, Brighton 20, Bradford 21, Oldham 21, Wolverhampton 21, Halifax 22, Liverpool 23, Portsmouth 25, and Manchester 28.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 12.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	68	39	52	2 below	6	9	5 more	24	20
England, N.-E. ..	67	39	53	2 below	6	10	5 more	43	41
England, East ..	69	43	55	3 below	6	10	5 more	39	34
Midland Counties	67	40	53	4 below	6	9	3 more	41	35
England, South..	68	41	56	2 below	6	8	4 more	44	39
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West ..	69	37	53	2 below	5	11	5 more	39	33
England, N.-W...	64	41	54	3 below	6	9	4 more	40	34
England, S.-W...	66	43	55	3 below	6	6	2 more	60	53
Ireland, North ..	69	38	53	3 below	6	10	7	40	34
Ireland, South ..	64	41	54	3 below	5	7	1 more	51	44

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JUNE 15.



Weather improving somewhat, but still showery in E.; thunderstorm at Dover in evening; winds north-westerly, fresh. Temperature inclined to recover slightly. Pressure highest in S.W. Yesterday's depression now found to E. of North Sea.

EVENTS.

EGYPT——Increasing apprehensions and flight of Europeans. Sir E. Malet quitted Cairo and arrived at Alexandria.

GERMANY—After impassioned speech from Prince Bismarck, the Reichstag rejected the Tobacco Monopoly Bill by 276 votes against 45.

RUSSIA——M. d'Oubril, Ambassador at Vienna, appointed member of Imperial Council.

PRINCE of WALES presided at dinner in aid of funds of London Fever Hospital.

DUKE and DUCHESS of EDINBURGH and Duke of Connaught embarked for cruise with Coastguard Squadron.

HOUSE OF COMMONS——Numerous questions concerning Egypt, and complaints of Government reticence. Mr. Parnell called attention to number of evictions in Ireland. Committee on Crime Prevention Bill resumed. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Evictions in Ireland; The Egyptian Crisis · The Champagne Ring.

ANNUAL meeting of Constitutional Union. Speech of Sir S. Northcote, M.P.

COMMEMORATION at Oxford University.

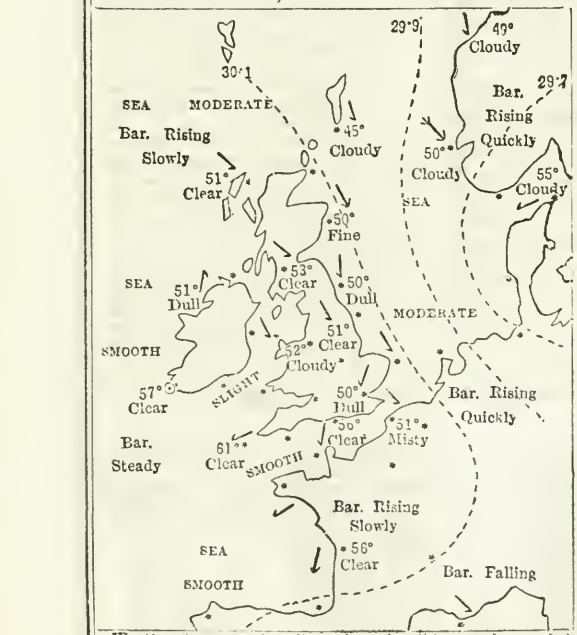
MEETING at Mansion-house in support of Dramatic School of Art. Speeches of Lord Wharncliffe, Alderman Cotton, M.P., and others.

FOUNDERING of steamer Pera, from Quebec to London.

FARMER, near Tipperary, stopped by disguised men and his horse shot, he having supplied police with forage.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 109 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JUNE 16.



Weather fine generally till evening, when it became less settled in the W. Temperature not rising above 63° anywhere, and only reaching 50° in the Shetlands. Wind moderate, north-westerly, but southerly in Ireland at night. Anticyclone passing over us to E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Upwards of 10,000 Europeans already left the country. About 12,000 Egyptian troops now in Alexandria. General suspension of business. Post-office closed.

TURKEY—Powers assured the Porte that deliberations of Conference would be limited to Egypt.

GERMANY—Prorogation of the Reichstag. Professor Mommsen acquitted on charge of slandering Prince Bismarck in election speech.

UNITED STATES—Complaints of idleness of Jewish refugees from Russia and intimation that no more such immigrants would be provided for.

DUKE of CAMBRIDGE inspected Yeomanry and Militia at Lichfield.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Upwards of 100 questions asked. Sir C. Dilke censured a member, but Speaker claimed exclusive power to do so. Mr. A. O'Connor and Mr. O'Kelly charged with applying abusive epithets to a member. Crime Prevention Bill again in Committee. House adjourned at 2.50 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Members and the Arrears Bill; Post-office Life Assurance; Adulteration Acts; The South-Eastern Railway and the Law Courts.

THE British Channel Squadron sailed from Gibraltar for the Mediterranean.

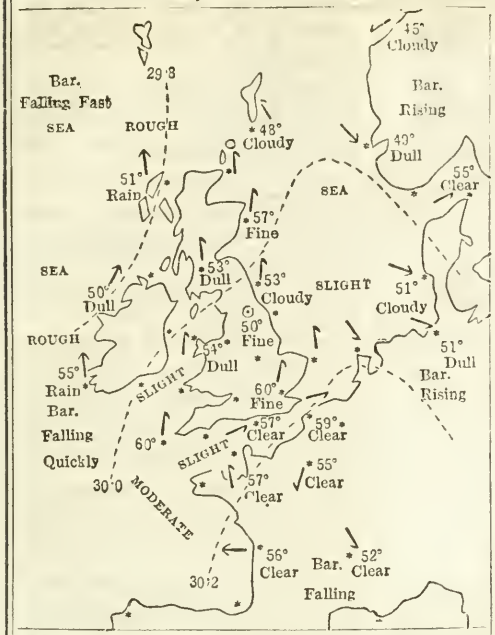
REV. G. BUTLER, Principal of Liverpool College, appointed Canon of Winchester.

FANCY fair at Horticultural Gardens on behalf of distressed ladies in Ireland.

CAMBRIDGE Class list published.

MISS ANNA PARNELL published angry account of casual interview with Earl Spencer in Dublin street.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JUNE 17.



Weather again breaking up; wind shifting S., and rain gradually spreading over the country from the W. Temperature little changed. Anticyclone now over E. France. Depression coming on in N.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Demand of Khedive and Dervish Pasha for 18,000 Turkish troops under consideration of the Porte. The Sultan expressed a hope to French Ambassador that affairs would shortly improve.

GERMANY—Reichstag resolved to adjourn until Nov. 30. Complaints of Socialist members of police espionage, but Government denied all knowledge of the practice.

FRANCE—Death of General de Cissey.

GREECE—500 destitute Greeks from Alexandria landed at the Piræus.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and Princess Christian present at speeches at Wellington College.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Galloway called attention to case of Capt. J. B. Chatterton, but Lord Enfield said case had been heard and decided. House adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Many questions concerning Egypt. Crime Prevention Bill resumed. Clause 7 passed by 203 to 65. At evening sitting Committee resumed, and, after some hours' debate, Clause 8 was passed by 98 to 27. House adjourned at 2.10 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Dilatory Progress of Crime Prevention Bill; The Hamilton Collection; Capt. Doherty and the Jockey Club; The Short Service System.

DUBLIN Corporation resolved to petition the House of Commons against the Crime Prevention Bill.

CRICKET—Notts beat Marylebone club by one wicket. Surrey defeated Cambridge University by seven wickets. Yorkshire beat Sussex by 10 wickets. Lancashire defeated Kent by 26 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Weather (after an unsettled Sunday) again showery and unsettled and cold for season. Wind north-easterly in the N., north-westerly elsewhere; moderate generally. Pressure highest in Bay of Biscay. A depression over the North Sea.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Khedive appointed Ragheb Pasha Prime Minister, with Arabi Pasha as Minister for War. Alarm of Europeans unabated and many hundreds leaving daily. The Sultan not expected to send troops, but design to depose the Khedive believed to exist at Constantinople.

INDIA—Disbandment of native regiments proceeding, but Sepoys generally refuse to join other regiments.

UNITED STATES—Violent cyclone in Western States, causing great damage to property and some loss of life.

NEW ZEALAND—Favourable condition of colonial finances. Surplus of £200,000 last year, and estimated surplus of £250,000 in current year.

PRINCE of WALES, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée at St. James's Palace.

PRINCE of WALES unveiled statue of Sir Rowland Hill at Royal Exchange.

PRINCE of WALES present at banquet given by Lord Mayor to the mayors and provosts of United Kingdom.

CORPS of COMMISSIONAIRES inspected by Prince and Princess of Wales.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Seizure of Arms at Clerkenwell; Progress of the United States; The Mayors' Banquet at the Mansion-house; Railway Rates and Fares.

POLICE seized 400 rifles, 25 cases pistols, 90,000 rounds of ammunition, and kegs of gunpowder in stable in St. John-street-road. Man named Thomas Walsh arrested

MR. W. O'BRIEN, Q.C., appointed Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

FIRST day of sale of Hamilton collection. Eighty pictures sold for £43,200.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Weather fine, but foggy at first; becoming rainy in Ireland at night; warmer than of late, the max. temperatures ranging from 68° to 70° in several parts. Depression over North Sea now moving N.E.; new one appearing in W. later.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi Pasha left Cairo for Alexandria. Sir E. Malet suffering from fever. Stagnation of business and general apprehensions.

TURKEY—After a collective meeting the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople had separate interviews with Minister for Foreign Affairs, Said Pasha, who refused to assent to a Conference.

FRANCE—Chamber passed the Divorce Bill by 336 votes to 150.

GERMANY—Naval functionary at Kiel arrested on charge of supplying charts of Baltic harbours and other information to Russian Government.

SOUTH AFRICA—Fighting in Zululand between Oham, brother of Cetywayo, and Dabuko, another chief.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH and children left London for Coburg.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

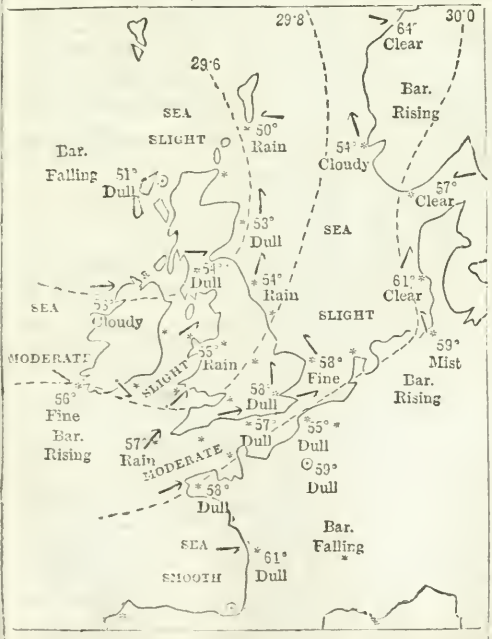
HOUSE OF LORDS—Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill read a second time and referred to Select Committee. House adjourned at 6.5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone said Conference would not deal with question of Suez Canal. Committee resumed on Crime Prevention Bill. Clauses 9 and 10 passed. House adjourned at 2.35 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Secret Introduction of Arms into Ireland; Egypt and the Suez Canal; Italy and Garibaldi; Police Superannuation.

THOMAS WALSH charged at Clerkenwell Police-court with illegal possession of arms found in stable at St. John-street-road.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.



Weather again cloudy, showery, and cold, with fresh southerly to westerly winds; very unsettled. Pressure high both over N. and S. Europe. Depressions in N.W. and W., moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—List of new Ministry published. Arabi believed to be paramount. M. Hoedel, French Secretary to the Control, committed suicide.

FRANCE—Chamber confirmed by 247 to 191 recommendation to devote proceeds of sale of Crown jewels to fund for disabled artisans.

UNITED STATES—Mr. M. Davitt, at New York, declared confidence in Mr. Parnell, but deprecated his criticism on nationalization of land scheme.

THE 45th anniversary of Queen's accession celebrated.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Questions respecting Egypt. Lord Granville said Conference would meet on 22nd inst., but Porte would not participate. House adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Afternoon sitting. Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Gladstone replied to questions concerning Egypt. Precedence given to Arrears Bill after division. Prevention of Crime Bill again in Committee and continued at evening sitting. House adjourned at 2.30 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Business in Parliament; Conflict in Zululand; Sale of the Hamilton Collection.

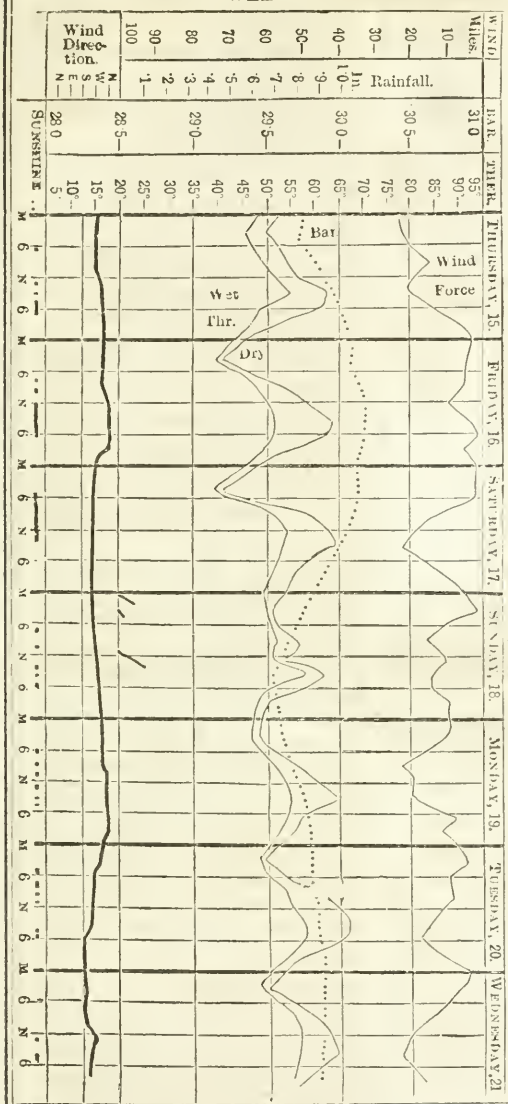
LORD MAYOR opened public subscription for relief of British subjects compelled to leave Egypt.

CONFERENCE of M.P.'s and representative working men and resolutions against armed interference in Egypt.

LORDS' COMMITTEE passed preamble of Bill for fish-market at Shadwell, but imposed compensation to the City.

CRICKET—Surrey defeated Oxford University by 16 runs.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.



THE highest price of Consols during the week was 100½, the lowest 99⅞, closing price to-day 99⅞.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £109,026,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £261,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 46 per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 47s. 5d.

HOME Railway stocks closed weak. In the Foreign section Egyptian have fallen heavily and closed last night at 57½. Bar silver has been weak, but is steadier at 51¾d. per ounce. At an average of 1s. 8d. the India Council could only sell three lakhs of Bills out of 25 lakhs offered

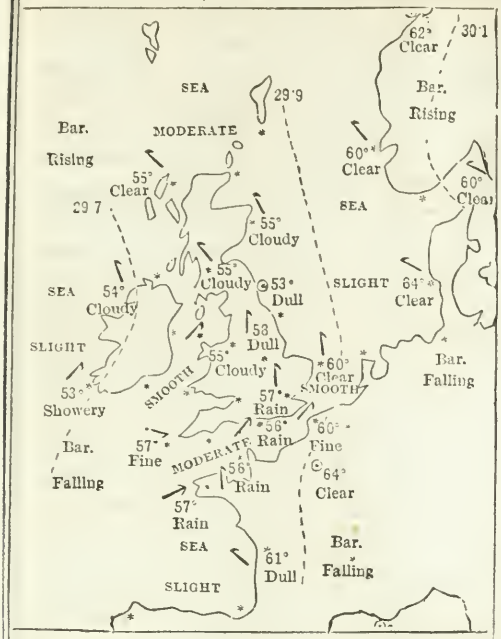
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. James Morris, late a director of the Bank of England, whose personal estate was sworn at £162,000; Mr. Osgood Hanbury, banker, £111,000; Mr. R. Blizard, late of Maida-hill, £65,000; Mr. G. Cheesman, late of Bermondsey, £51,000; and the Rev. Canon Pearson, £38,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,493 births and 1,335 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20 and the deaths 55 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,335 deaths included 15 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 30 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, and 88 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Norwich 11, Plymouth 14, Bristol 15, Sheffield 16, Brighton 17, London 17, Newcastle-on-Tyne 18, Birmingham 18, Bolton 19, Wolverhampton 19, Leeds 20, Salford 20, Hull 20, Nottingham 21, Portsmouth 22, Manchester 23, Liverpool 23, Blackburn 23, Sunderland 24, and Preston 26.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 19.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	67	37	51	4 below	5	6	2 more	47	39
England, N.-E. ..	66	38	52	4 below	4	4	1 less	46	33
England, East ..	68	38	53	6 below	5	11	7 more	36	31
Midland Counties	67	35	53	6 below	4	4	1 less	37	32
England, South..	67	37	54	5 below	4	5	1 more	42	37
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	65	38	52	5 below	5	12	5 more	41	34
England, N.-W..	62	36	52	6 below	4	13	8 more	44	37
England, S.-W. ..	67	36	53	5 below	4	6	1 more	53	46
Ireland, North ..	64	33	52	5 below	5	13	7 more	34	29
Ireland, South ..	64	36	54	4 below	5	7	1 more	41	35

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JUNE 22.



Weather fine to E. of North Sea; dull and changeable with us; rainy at times, clear at other times. Temperature low generally; wind southerly (S.W. to S.E.) Pressure highest in E., lowest in W. Gradients moderate.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Letter from Ragheb Pasha to Khedive, stating proposed policy, including general amnesty, save for Alexandria riots.

TURKEY—The Sultan sent circular despatch to Ministers abroad recapitulating reasons for refusing to agree to a Conference on Egyptian affairs.

RUSSIA—Capture of Nihilists on the Vasili Island, St. Petersburg, and seizure of dynamite.

UNITED STATES—Speech of Mr. Davitt at Boston.

CRETE—All the Christian members resigned, and subsequently Assembly dissolved.

STATE Ball at Buckingham Palace.

QUEEN and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor Castle from Balmoral.

CABINET COUNCIL held at House of Commons. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Crime Prevention Bill. Controversy respecting Sir W. Harcourt's statements. Clause 11 passed by 259 to 45. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

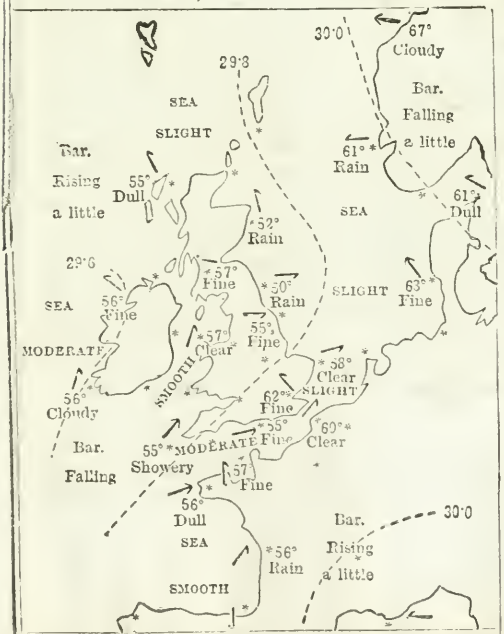
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone's Proposed Arrangements for Parliamentary Business; Farmers and Landowners; Artisans' Dwellings in London; The Harvest Prospects.

MR. GLADSTONE received deputation from Scottish Farmers' Alliance.

MR. and MRS. ROGERS, of Hereford, on their wedding excursion, drowned with boatman, at Weymouth.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Yorkshire by six wickets. Oxford University beat Marylebone Club by 163 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JUNE 23.



Weather still changeable, from clear to showery, with low temperatures and varying south-westerly to south-easterly winds. Pressure highest to N.E. and S.E. of us, lowest in W.

EVENTS.

TURKEY—Ambassadors met at Constantinople, but no Conference held, German and Austrian Ministers not having received instructions. Text of Turkish Circular protesting against the Conference published.

FRANCE—Replying to interpellation in the Chamber, M. de Freycinet stated policy of the Government in respect of Egypt.

RUSSIA—Death of Archbishop of Moscow.

MALTA—The British Channel Squadron arrived.

EARL GRANVILLE had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES arrived at Saltaire.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Cathedral Statutes Amendment Bill opposed by Bishop of Exeter and supported by Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Cranbrook. Second reading agreed to. Public Schools (Scotland) Bill read a second time. House adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

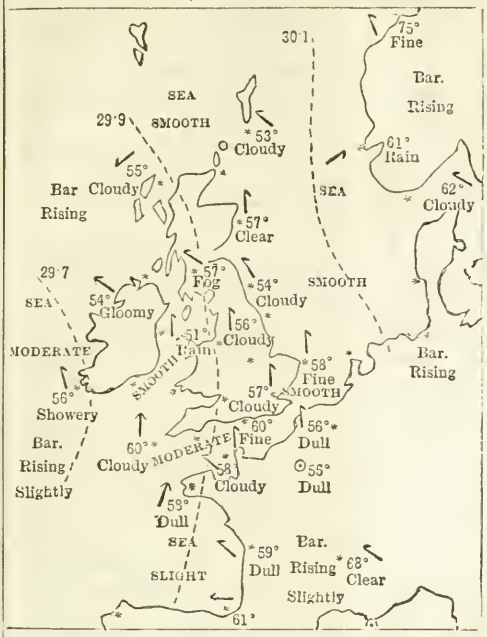
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Bradlaugh attempted to present petition, but stopped by Speaker. Crime Prevention Bill in Committee. Clause 12, relating to Aliens, discussed. Clause extended to whole of United Kingdom by 228 to 51. House adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone and the Clôture Resolution; The Expulsion of Aliens; France, Italy, and the Conference; The Eira Relief Expedition.

MR. GOLDNEY elected Remembrancer of the City of London.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION in search of Mr. Leigh Smith's party in the Eira. Letter of Vice-Admiral G. H. Richards.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JUNE 24.



Weather remaining showery and unsettled; thunderstorms over S.E. England. Temperature risen slightly (maxima 68° or 69°). Wind southerly. Pressure continuing highest in E., lowest in W. Subsidiary depression in S. later.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—First meeting of the Conference at Constantinople. Proceedings confined to arrangement of preliminaries.

GERMANY—Arrival in Berlin of Dregalsky Pasha with five Arab horses presented by the Sultan to Prince Imperial.

SWITZERLAND—Attempts to injure the St. Gothard Railway.

NEW BRUNSWICK—New elections favourable to the Government.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES visited Bradford. Opening of a new Technical School.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Marquis of Salisbury condemned Conference at Constantinople in opposition to Sultan's wish. Lord Waveney's motion for Royal Commission to inquire into social condition of South of Ireland withdrawn. Questions concerning exodus of Europeans from Egypt. House adjourned at 6 15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Numerous questions concerning Egypt. Crime Prevention Bill in Committee. Clause 12 further discussed at great length, and finally passed by 132 to 30. House adjourned at 3.15 a.m.

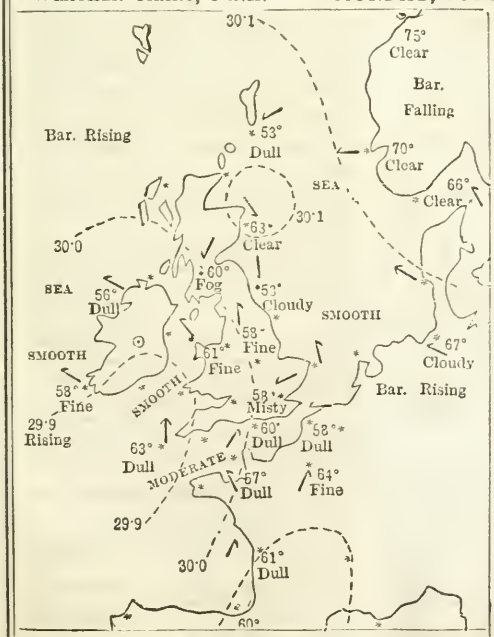
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Constantinople Conference; The Irish Question in Parliament and Mr. Kavanagh's Letter; The Cambridge Tripos.

DEATH of Mr. Bence Jones well-known Irish landowner, aged 70.

MEETING to promote testimonial to Capt. E. Walter, the founder of the Corps of Commissionaires.

CRICKET—Oxford University defeated by Marylebone Club by an innings and three runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JUNE 26.



Weather still changeable, with thunderstorms in many places; air rather warmer in the brighter intervals. Maxima 68° to 72°. Pressure continuing high over both N. and S. Europe; and irregularly distributed with us.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sultan conferred cordon of the Medjidie on Arabi Pasha in recognition of his good conduct in crisis. Ragheb Pasha assured M. de Lessepa that the security of the Suez Canal was not threatened.

TURKEY—Second meeting of European Conference at Constantinople.

FRANCE—Bill instituting secular oaths in judicial proceedings passed in Chamber by large majority.

SPAIN——Foreign Minister denied that efforts had been made to obtain admission of Spain to Constantinople Conference.

UNITED STATES—Cabinet refused to recommend respite of Guiteau's execution.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES concluded their visit to Bradford.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt and the Conference; The State of Business in Parliament; The Salvation Army; Tornadoes in the United States.

MEMORIAL to Earl Granville on behalf of efforts at the Constantinople Conference for the suppression of Egyptian slavery.

ORDERS sent from Admiralty to dockyards to expedite fitting for sea of war-vessels and transports.

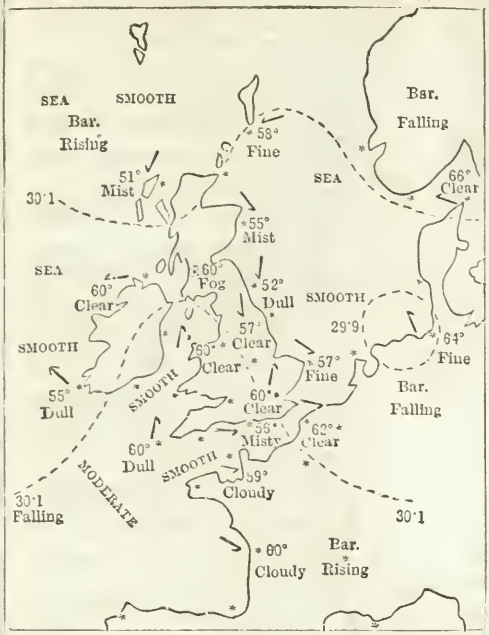
DEATH of Sir P. P. Smith, of Truro.

ITALIAN pictures of Hamilton collection sold. Six pictures bought for National Gallery at cost of £10,300.

SCHEME for Irish Land Corporation, to protect landlords against action of Land League, favourably regarded in Dublin.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Gentlemen of England by an innings. Kent defeated Sussex by an innings and 175 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JUNE 27.



Weather cloudy, foggy, and dull in some places, fine in others; gloomy generally later. Temperature unsteady, but some of the maxima were above 70°. Pressure comparatively uniform: apparently low to W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Circular from the Porte to its representatives at Foreign Courts announcing termination of crisis in Egypt, and therefore no necessity for Conference.

FRANCE—In Chamber M. de Freycinet declined to interfere in British preparations for intervention in Egypt, but said that France would not neglect her own interests. The "Debats" complains that British Government has trifled with France.

UNITED STATES—Warrant for Guiteau's execution signed.

SOUTH AFRICA—British Government assented to Cetywayo's visit to England. Financial statement for Cape Colony satisfactory.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES visited Hastings and opened new public park and Convalescent Home for Children.

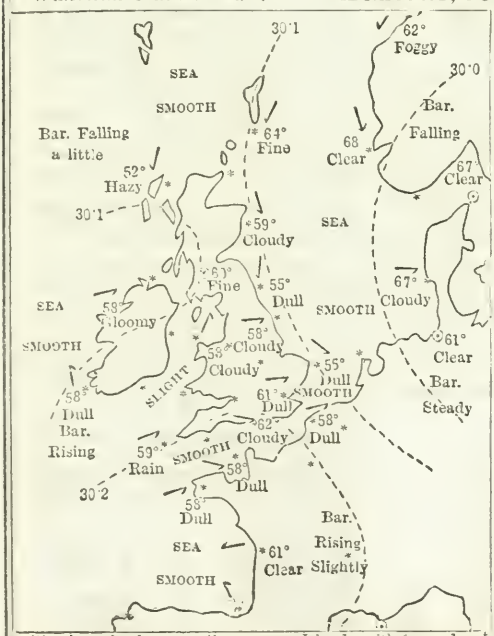
HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville declined to answer questions relating to Egypt without notice. House adjourned at 6.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Numerous questions relating to Egypt and to Ireland. Complaints of Sir C. Dilke's abruptness and evasion. Motion for 6d. telegrams negatived by 145 to 77. Several Irish members denounced Lord Kenmare's dealings with his tenants and also the Land Corporation scheme. Committee of Supply. House adjourned at 3.15 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Questions in Parliament Last Night; Egypt and the Conference; Immigration of Irish Labourers into England.

MEETING of Anti-Aggression League. Sir W. Lawson, M.P., and Mr. F. Harrison protested against armed interference in the affairs of Egypt.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.



Weather cloudy generally over our Islands, with fog and wet at Scilly and on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon. Temperature little changed (max. 71° in London), and wind very light and variable. Pressure rather high and uniform. Anticyclone over France and our Islands.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Announced departure of British and French Consuls-General caused increased apprehensions among Europeans in Alexandria. Mr. Calvert, British Vice-Consul, resigned on account of ill health. Arabi Pasha returned to Cairo.

TURKEY—Third meeting of the Conference. Strict secrecy maintained concerning the proceedings.

QUEEN held Council at Windsor to receive address from General Assembly of Church of Scotland.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Replying to question Lord Carlingford intimated opinion of Government that reforms were needed in Irish Education system. House adjourned at 5.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Crime Prevention Bill in Committee. Clause 14 passed by 193 to 37. At evening sitting Clause 15 considered. House adjourned at 2.25 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Prevention Bill and Irish Conspiracies; Medical Reform; The End of Guiteau's Trial; Undergraduates at Cambridge.

MEETING of Canterbury Diocesan Conference at Lambeth Palace.

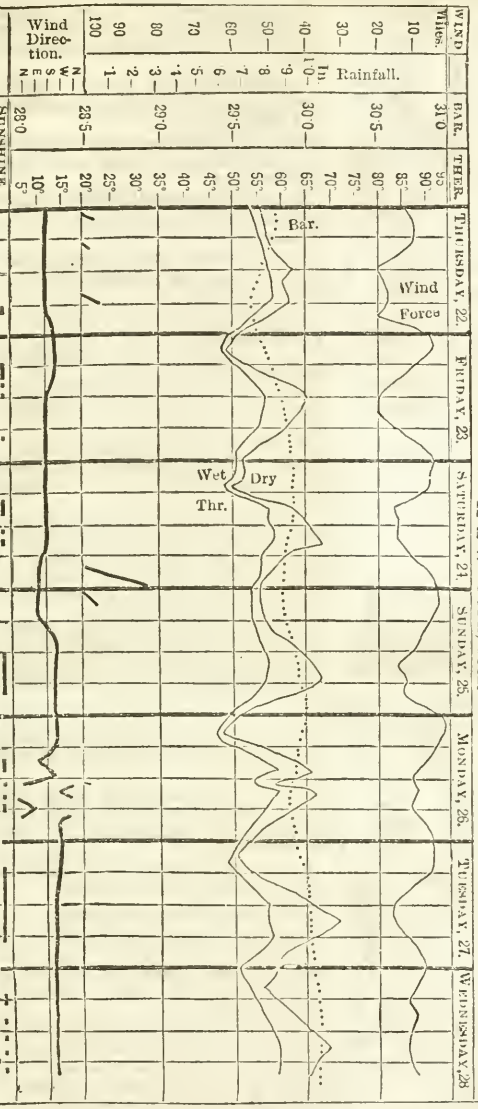
DEATH of Lord Chesham, aged 67.

DEATH of Mr. H. R. Semple, Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

FURTHER examination, at Bow-street, of James Walsh for treason felony in connexion with arms seized at St. John-street-road. Case further adjourned.

EXPRESS train on Great Northern Railway ran off line near Peterborough. No lives lost. One passenger severely injured.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99¾, the lowest 99⅜, closing price to-day 99½.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £104,948,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £83,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 43 per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 11d.

HOME Railways closed with an appreciable fall on the week. Egyptian Unified closed at 52¾, and the Preference at 77½. Bar silver is firm at 51 15-16d. per ounce, and the whole 20 lakhs of Council Bills which were offered were sold at an average of 1s. 8d.

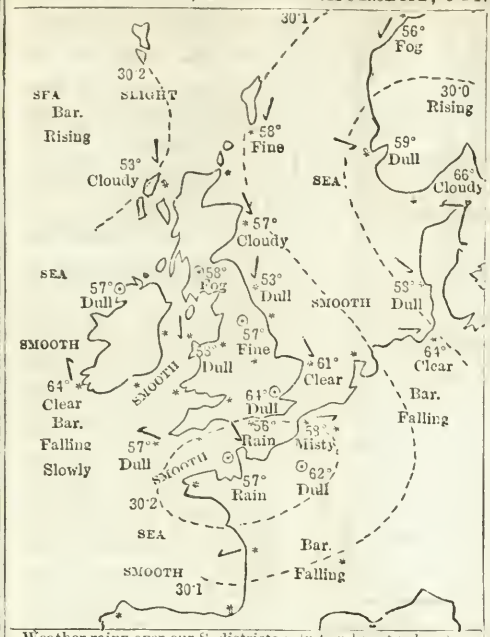
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Lady Margaret Bentinck, whose personal estate was sworn at £141,000; Lady Alexina Coventry, £32,000; Mr. Arthur Wells, Solicitor, of Nottingham, £140,000; Mr. A. E. Campbell, late of the Albany, £58,000; and Miss Susannah Shepley, late of Regent's-park, £52,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the Registrar-General's returns there were registered in London during the past week 2,398 births and 1,387 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 144 and the deaths 31 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,387 deaths included nine from smallpox, 62 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, and 85 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Halifax 8, Portsmouth 14, Leicester 14, Bradford 14, Birmingham 15, Wolverhampton 16, Sheffield 16, Bristol 16, Blackburn 17, Leeds 18, London 18, Newcastle-on-Tyne 19, Plymouth 19, Nottingham 19, Brighton 21, Hull 22, Sunderland 23, Liverpool 25, Manchester 27, and Preston 28.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 26.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	68	42	56	0 (aver.)	6	10	5 more	38	31
England, N.-E. ..	72	44	56	1 below	5	11	7 more	32	27
England, East ..	72	44	58	2 below	4	10	5 more	39	33
Midland Counties	76	43	57	3 below	5	13	8 more	31	26
England, South..	70	42	58	2 below	4	10	6 more	33	29
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	68	44	55	2 below	5	13	6 more	48	40
England, N.-W...	68	45	56	3 below	6	14	8 more	32	27
England, S.-W...	66	40	56	4 below	6	11	7 more	50	44
Ireland, North ..	71	41	55	3 below	6	9	4 more	46	39
Ireland, South ..	65	44	55	4 below	6	12	7 more	53	46

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JUNE 29.



Weather rainy over our S. districts; dull and misty elsewhere, but subsequently improving. Temperature rising to between 70° and 75° over the Midland Counties; winds light and variable. Pressure very uniform and steady, but slight local irregularities observed.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Indisposition of the Khedive. Ragheb Pasha informed Consuls that 30,000 natives were demanding food and employment.

FRANCE—Paris papers generally manifest dissatisfaction with conduct of Great Britain on Egyptian question.

GERMANY—Berlin papers indulge in sneers at alleged defeat of British and French action in Egypt.

RUSSIA—Several military officers among 47 prisoners recently captured with stores of dynamite.

UNITED STATES—House adopted resolutions in respect of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland.

CELEBRATION of 44th anniversary of Queen's coronation.

STATE Concert by Queen's command at Buckingham Palace.

DUKE of EDINBURGH, fishing at Santiago, slipped into river, but was rescued without injury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Long discussion on Clause 15 of Crime Prevention Bill. Clause finally passed by 193 to 37. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Conference and Egyptian Affairs; Army Mess Regulations; Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; The Libel Action, Belt v. Lawes.

SUBJECT of Salvation Army discussed at Canterbury Diocesan Conference.

CRICKET—Cambridge University defeated Oxford by seven wickets. Australians beat United Eleven by an innings and 263 runs. Yorkshire defeated Notts by eight wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

Weather fair generally, though dull for some time over the S.E. of England. Temperature again rising to 75° over the Midlands, but to only 61° in London; wind continuing light and variable. Small depression over E. part of Channel for a time and other local irregularities observed.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi Pasha reviewed troops at Alexandria and ridiculed threats of invasion by England.

TURKEY—Another meeting of the Conference. The Eastern Powers again urged the Porte to withdraw opposition and to join the Conference.

RUSSIA—Heavy sentences on men convicted of outrages on Jews at Balta.

QUEEN held a Council at Windsor.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville said Government was aware of Sultan having decorated Arabi Pasha, but knew of no letter approving his conduct. House adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Questions respecting Egypt and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone intimated prolonged sitting to-morrow. Prevention of Crime Bill resumed. Clause 16 passed. House counted out at 2 25 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Murders at Loughrea; The Meeting at Willis's Rooms; The Grahamstown Church Dispute; The Proposed East London Bridge.

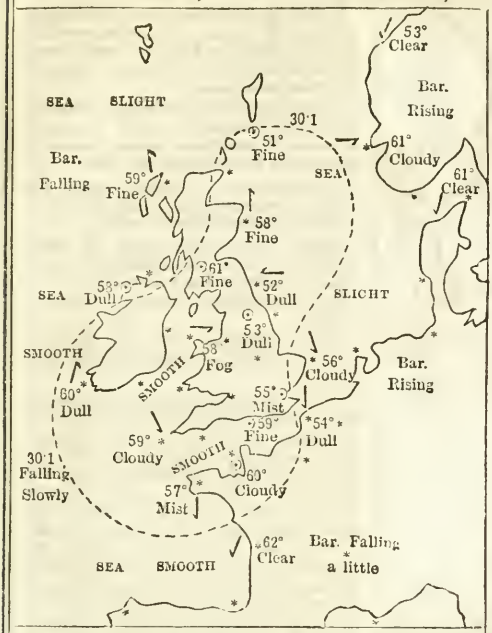
MEETING at Willis's Rooms to consider state of Egypt. Speeches of Mr. E. Bouverie, Lord Salisbury, Sir S. Northcote, Sir R. Temple, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., &c.

ORONTES, steam transport, with 1,000 marines, left Portsmouth for the Mediterranean.

EXCURSION steamer ran on rocks at entrance of Tyne. Fourteen lives lost.

MR. J. H. BLAKE, agent to Lord Clanricarde, and his servant shot dead on their way to chapel at Loughrea. Mrs. Blake also wounded.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JULY 1.



Weather fine generally and hazy, but subsequently clouding over in the W. Temperature low (maxima only 70° to 74°) and wind light and variable. Elongated anticyclone lying over our islands and S. of Norway; but barometer beginning to fall.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Proclamation by Dervish Pasha that order is restored and that natives and Europeans are equally protected.

ITALY—Discussion in Chamber on Assab Bay Convention. After explanations from Signor Mancini the Convention agreed to. Speech of Signor Mancini on Egyptian question.

UNITED STATES—Execution at Washington of Charles Guiteau for murder of President Garfield.

EMPRESS EUGÈNIE visited the Queen at Windsor Castle.

PRINCESS BEATRICE at annual meeting of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals distributed rewards.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Justices' Jurisdiction Bill passed through Committee. Lord Morley replied to questions concerning Army changes. House adjourned at 6.5 p.m.

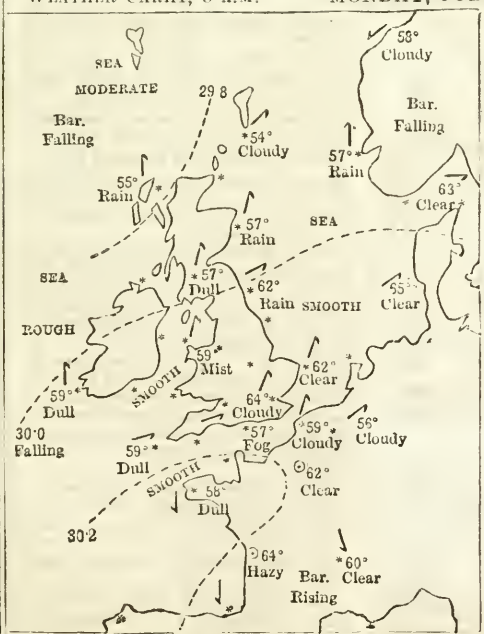
HOUSE OF COMMONS—House went into Committee on Crime Prevention Bill. Clause 17 again discussed at great length. Chairman called attention to unnecessary prolongation of debate. House continued sitting.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Irish Members and Irish Crimes; Assab Bay Convention; The Revenue; The Scrutton Libel Case: Execution of Guiteau.

FREDERICK SCHWELM sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for seditious libel in "Freiheit" newspaper. Case of W. Merteus postponed.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Leicestershire by 74 runs. Marylebone Club defeated by Herts by 155 runs. Marylebone Club won against Norfolk by four wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JULY 3.



Weather fair in the S. districts, dull in the W., and somewhat rainy in the N. Temperature risen slightly; the maxima over S. England 75° to 77°. Winds south-westerly and southerly; and sea rough in W. Pressure highest (30·2 +) over Bay of Biscay, lowest in N.; gradients moderate.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi Pasha issued proclamation declaring order to be restored. Natives impressed for service in the army.

TURKEY—Further meeting of the Conference.

DUKE of ALBANY laid foundation of new parish church of St. Paul's, Hammersmith.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Discussion of clauses of Crime Prevention Bill continued through night and day until 8 p.m. Sixteen Irish members suspended and Mr. O'Donnell reported for insulting the Chairman. Subsequently nine other Irish members suspended. Ultimately all the clauses of the Bill were disposed of.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Thirty-four Hours' Sitting of the House of Commons; The Cobden Club Dinner; The British Museum.

ANNUAL dinner of Cobden Club. Speeches of Earl Derby (chairman), M. de Lesseps, Earl Kimberley, and others.

M. DE LESSEPS inspected Channel Tunnel works. At luncheon Sir E. Watkin complained of Government obstruction and M. de Lesseps spoke in praise of Channel Tunnel scheme.

COURT of Chancery permitted short notice of application for injunction at instance of Government to restrain further progress of Channel Tunnel works and for an inspection.

HAMILTON collection of pictures. Third section. Day's total £19,785.

CRICKET—Players beat Gentlemen by 87 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Weather becoming showery in most places, but improving in W. later. Temperature lower over England than on 3rd, and winds southerly to south-westerly at first, but afterwards veering in S.W. Pressure falling generally; highest over France, lowest to N.W. of our Islands.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi Pasha repeated determination to resist English or French intervention. Fears expressed that Turkish troops, if sent, would join the Egyptian soldiery in opposing European intervention.

TURKEY—Possible compromise between Porte and European Powers. Rumoured intention of Arabi Pasha visiting Constantinople to pay his respects to the Sultan.

FRANCE—Vote of 19,000,000 francs for half-year's expenses of Tunis expedition agreed to in Chamber by 356 to 81.

SOUTH AFRICA—Prorogation of Cape Parliament. Great dissatisfaction in Natal with Cetywayo's visit to England.

THE QUEEN held investiture at Windsor Castle.

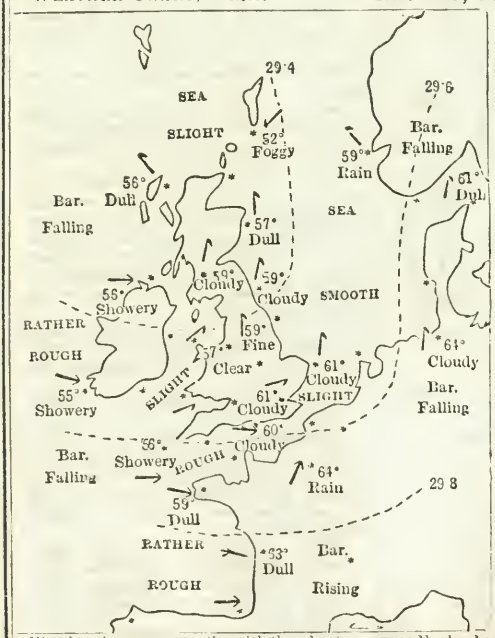
CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present, except Lord Chancellor and Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Question respecting Sir A. Colvin and Mr. Blunt. Lord Cadogan condemned projected visit of Cetywayo. Lord Kimberley justified action of the Government. Lords Carnarvon, Granville, Cairns, and Chelmsford spoke. Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Bill read a second time. House adjourned at 7.15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. O'Donnell's conduct towards the Chairman considered. On Mr. Gladstone's motion, suspension of Mr. O'Donnell for 14 days voted by 181 to 33. After debate rule of urgency revived by 259 to 31. House counted out at 1.35 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Debates in the Commons; The Papers on Egypt; Our Military Position.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.



Weather showery generally, with thunderstorms over England; temperature falling (maxima all below 70) and wind fresh from W. in the S., moderate from S. or S.E. elsewhere. Pressure unsteady; highest over Baltic and S. of France, lowest in N. and N.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi Pasha repeated his determination to resist all foreign interference.

INDIA—Military force of nearly 10,000 men prepared for embarkation for Egypt, whenever orders arrive from England.

FRANCE—Levy of sailors, in contemplation of possible mixed intervention in Egypt

ITALY—Senate passed Assab Bay Bill.

RUSSIA—Further arrests of alleged political conspirators, and of soldiers charged with collusion with political prisoners confined in St. Petersburg fortress.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Duke of Argyll moved second reading of Bill to abolish Parliamentary oaths and substitute declaration. Lord Carnarvon and Archbishop of Canterbury opposed. Second reading negatived by 138 to 62. House adjourned at 6.50 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—On motion of Mr. Gladstone urgency voted for Crime Prevention Bill by 402 to 19. Mr. J. M'Carthy protested, and with other Irish members withdrew from the House. New clauses discussed at length and finally disposed of. House counted out at 1.15 a.m.

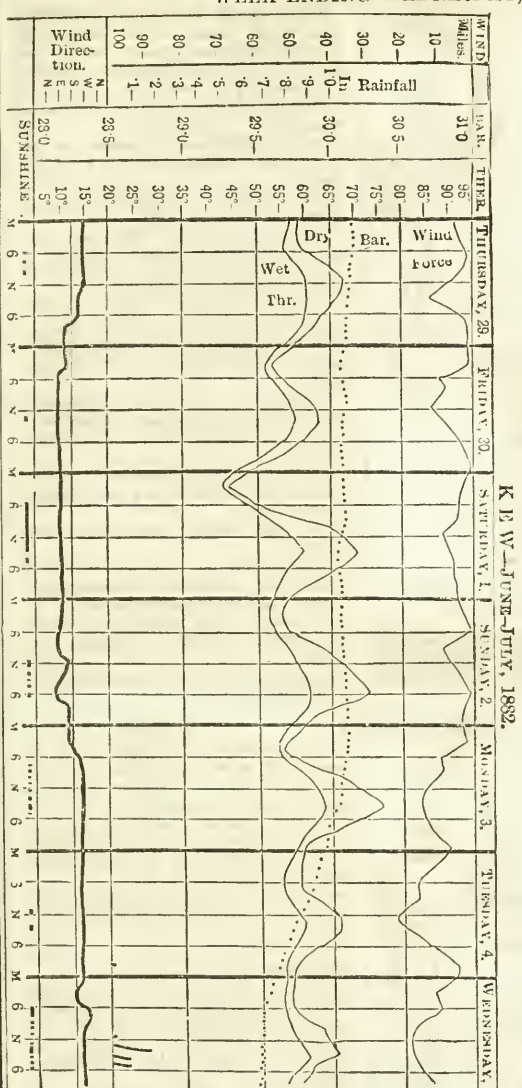
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The State of Ireland and of Legislation; Parliamentary Oaths; The Assizes; Cathedral Statutes Amendment Bill.

SALVATION ARMY at Alexandra Palace. (July 3.) Letter from the Queen read.

DOCK labourer, John Kenny, shot dead in Dublin. Supposed Fenian suspected of giving information to police.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Northamptonshire by an innings and 80 runs. Surrey defeated Sussex by nine wickets.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100, the lowest 99⅝, closing price to-day 99⅞.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £177,860,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £27,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 35 per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 46s. 11d.

HOME Railway stocks have been generally better this week. Foreign bonds have shown less fluctuation and Egyptian have gained a little. Bar silver is quoted at 51⅞d. Only three lakhs of India Council drafts were sold to-day at an average of 1s. 8d. per rupee.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Princess De Beauveau, whose personal estate in England was sworn at £35,000: Mr. Chas. Bevan, brewer, of London, £238,000; Mr. J. E. Bovill, late of Corn Exchange, £281,000; Major-Genl. E. Mowbray, £71,000; Mr. A. A. Vansittart, late of Cambridge, £28,000; and the Rev. H. W. Brooks, £29,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,470 births and 1,303 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 33 and the deaths 108 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,303 deaths included 51 from measles, 30 from scarlet-fever, 12 from diphtheria, 79 from whooping-cough, and 41 from diarrhœa and dysentery. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Wolverhampton nine, Huddersfield 12, Brighton 13, Leeds 15, Birmingham 16, Bristol 16, Portsmouth 16, Plymouth 16, London 17, Sheffield 18, Nottingham 18, Newcastle-on-Tyne 19, Bradford 19, Hull 20, Oldham 21, Salford 21, Liverpool 22, Bolton 23, Manchester 24, and Preston 25.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 3.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	76	44	58	1 above	3	5	1 more	52	43
England, N.-E. ..	75	44	58	0 (aver.)	2	3	2 more	44	38
England, East ..	76	45	60	1 below	0	0	6 less	41	36
Midland Counties	77	43	61	1 above	2	3	2 less	42	37
England, South..	77	44	61	0 (aver.)	2	1	3 less	33	34
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	75	45	59	2 more	3	9	0 (aver.)	49	42
England, N.-W..	73	44	60	1 more	2	3	3 less	57	50
England, S.-W..	74	44	59	1 below	3	3	2 less	45	41
Ireland, North ..	77	41	60	1 above	5	8	2 more	36	32
Ireland, South ..	75	45	60	1 above	3	4	3 less	41	37

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Weather still cloudy, showery, and cold; thunderstorms occurring over our N.E. districts; max. temps. still all below 70. Wind southerly and south-westerly, and blowing strongly in S. and S.W. Pressure still lowest in N.W. Subsidiary depression crossing England later.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—British and French Controllers claim to be present at all meetings of Council of Ministers. Rupture between the Porte and Arabi Pasha apparently complete.

TURKEY—The Porte more disposed to entertain suggestion of military intervention in Egypt.

ITALY—Newspapers comment in unfriendly tone on English policy towards Egypt.

SPAIN—Duke of Connaught arrived at Madrid.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN laid foundation stone of Cottage Hospital at Eastbourne.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone moved second reading of Arrears (Ireland) Bill. Mr. Chaplin moved hostile amendment. Debate continued until adjournment.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Threatening State of Affairs at Alexandria; The Arrears Bill; The Visit of Cetywayo; The Hamilton Library Sale.

MEETING held under presidency of Lord Elcho, M.P., to form Liberty and Property Defence League.

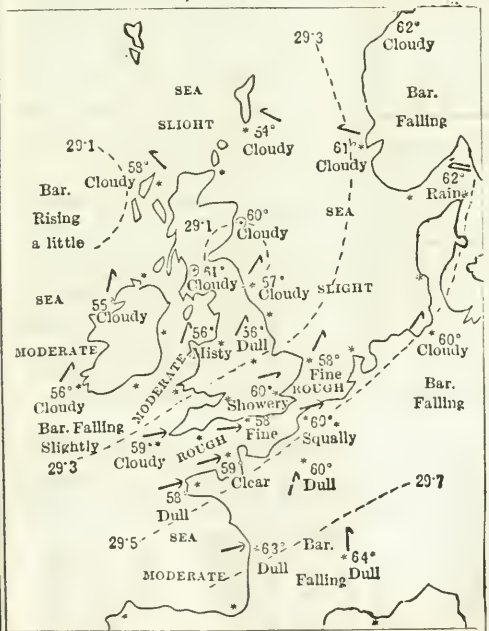
NEW regulations for Army Reserve published.

ORDER made by consent in Court of Chancery for suspension of Channel Tunnel borings, and for Government inspection.

CONTINUED sale of Beckford and Hamilton Library. Product of four days' sale £12,000.

CRICKET—Gentlemen defeated Players by eight wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JULY 7.



Weather rainy in the N., somewhat showery elsewhere, with thunderstorms in S.E. Temperature still falling, the highest max. readings reported being only 67°. Winds south-westerly, blowing strong in the S. Subsidiary depression noticed yesterday now passing off and mercury beginning to rise.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Admiral Seymour demanded suspension of works threatening the fleet. Governor of garrison denied any hostile intention, but works stopped.

TURKEY—Doubts entertained whether, after all, the Porte will join the Conference.

FRANCE—Paris papers deprecate isolated action of Great Britain in Egypt.

GERMANY—Berlin Press regard favourably the energetic action of the British Government.

SPAIN—The Recreo Theatre in Madrid burnt down.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Question respecting Alexandria fortifications. Report of amendments to Cathedral Statutes Bill and Justices' Jurisdiction Bill. Vagrancy Bill read a second time. House adjourned at 7.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone said Government had no present intention of proposing vote of credit for military expenses in the East. Adjourned debate in Committee of Arrears Bill resumed. Speeches of Sir M. H. Beach, Mr. John Bright, Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Goschen, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Childers, and others. The amendment negatived by 283 to 208. House adjourned at 3.15 a.m.

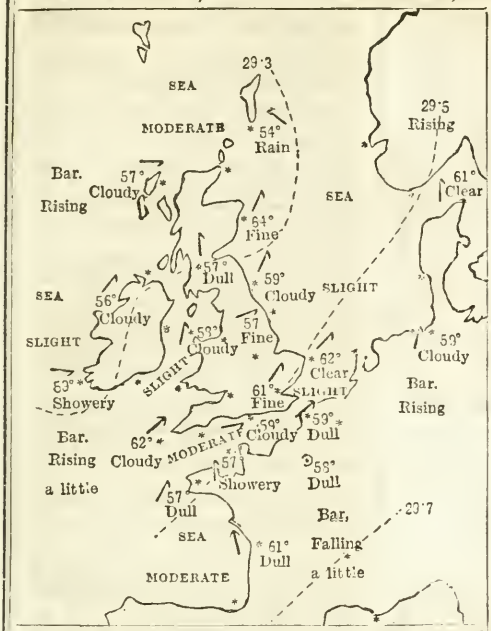
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Crisis in Egypt; The Arrears Bill and Irish Legislation; The Late Dr. W. G. Ward.

ORDERS from War Office received at Aldershot for 47th and 56th Regiments to prepare to embark for Gibraltar.

DEATH of Dr. W. G. Ward, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

SPEECH-DAY at Harrow.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JULY 8.



Weather, after temporary improvement, again showery and thundery, with very unsteady temperatures and varying south-westerly winds. Maxima of 70° recorded at several eastern stations. Pressure highest in extreme S.E., lowest in N.W. Subsidiary depressions passing over us.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The few remaining British subjects in Alexandria received on board vessels in the harbour. Foreign Consuls-General addressed Admiral Seymour, who replied that in event of renewal of hostile works on shore he should fire on the fortifications. Engagement between followers of false prophet in the Soudan and the Egyptian troops. Defeat and rout of the latter.

THE CONFERENCE—Form of request to the Porte to intervene in Egypt agreed upon.

RUSSIA—Sudden death from heart disease of General Skobeleff.

SOUTH AFRICA—Reported fighting in Northern Zululand.

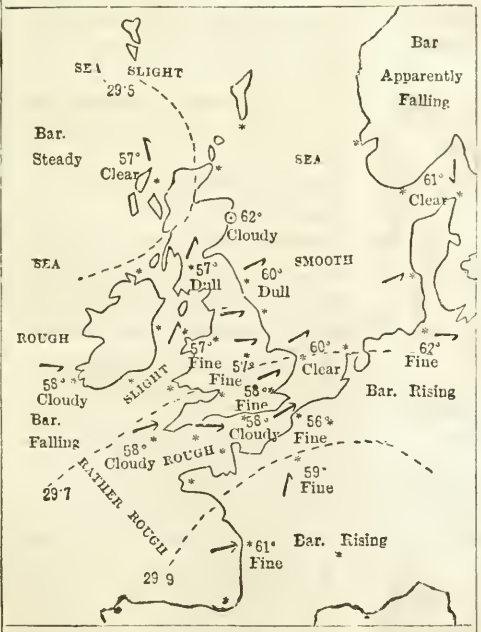
HOUSE OF LORDS—Animated discussion on alleged falsification of Government statements that Land Act would not materially reduce rents in Ireland. House suspended until after midnight, when Crime Prevention Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone declined to give information as to Government intention with regard to Egypt. Report of amendments to Crime Prevention Bill. Government amendment proposed to prevent night searches for arms, opposed, and Mr. Gladstone insisted on it as fulfilment of pledge. Long debate, and, on division, amendment rejected by majority of 13. Other clauses agreed to, and at evening sitting Bill read a third time and passed. House adjourned at 1.35 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Ministerial Defeat in the Commons; The Situation at Alexandria; The Late General Skobeleff.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Middlesex by eight wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JULY 10.



Weather remaining very changeable, with local thunderstorms and low temperatures; the max. readings all below 70° again, and the winds south-easterly in the N., south-westerly in the S. Pressure little changed, highest in the far S., lowest in the N.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Admiral Seymour having discovered by electric light that works were bring continued on fortifications on shore, requested foreign Consuls-General to warn their subjects to leave the city within 24 hours. Arabi Pasha formally refused to obey Sultan's summons to Constantinople.

TURKEY—Frequent interviews of General Wallace, United States Minister, with the Sultan.

INDIA—Specific orders received from Home Government for despatch of 10,000 men to Egypt.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES opened new wing of Police Orphanage at Twickenham, and a bazaar for the benefit of the Boys' Home for destitute children.

CABINET COUNCIL held.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Threatened Bombardment of Alexandria Forts; The Government and the Crime Prevention Bill; The Incorporated Law Society; Colonial Tariffs.

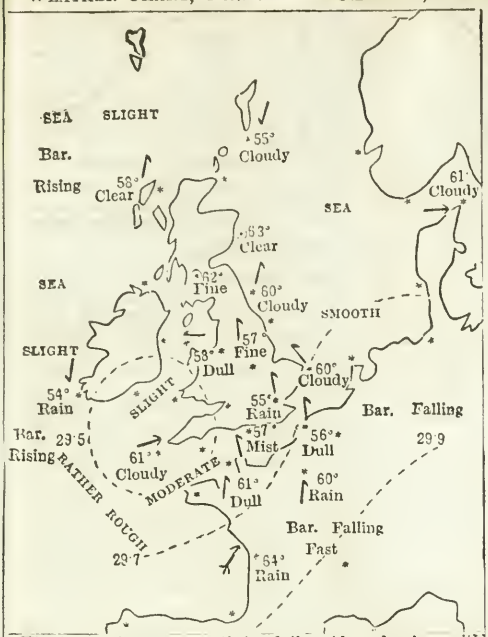
MEETING convened by Patriotic Association passed resolutions for vigorous action in Egypt. Speeches of Lord Waterford, Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., Lord C. Hamilton, M.P., and others.

DEATHS of General C. Birdwood, Captain V. H. Lee (late M.P. for West Somerset), Mr. Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz"), Canon Robertson, and Mr. B. Webster, well-known actor.

RAILWAY collision at Cork station. Many persons injured.

CRICKET—Notts defeated Lancashire by 37 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JULY 11.



Weather still more unsettled; dull, cold, and rainy, with severe thunderstorms. Wind easterly in the N., southerly to south-westerly in the S., and subsequently shifting to N. or N.W. Pressure decreasing; a well-marked secondary depression travelling E. over our S. counties.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Naval preparations for attacking Alexandria forts. All British subjects left the city.

TURKEY—Retirement of Abdurrahman Pasha from post of Prime Minister.

SPAIN—Suspension sine die of Cortes.

SOUTH AFRICA—Epidemic of small-pox at Cape Town.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill read a second time, after remarks from Lords Carlingford, Oranmore, Waveney, Lansdowne, and Salisbury. House adjourned at 7.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Shadwell Fish Market Bill: Lords' amendments disagreed from. Questions concerning Egypt; Mr. Gladstone intimated adjournment of House in August, and resumption in October for Procedure Rules; Arrears Bill in Committee, amendments to clause 1 under discussion. House adjourned at 1.55 a.m.

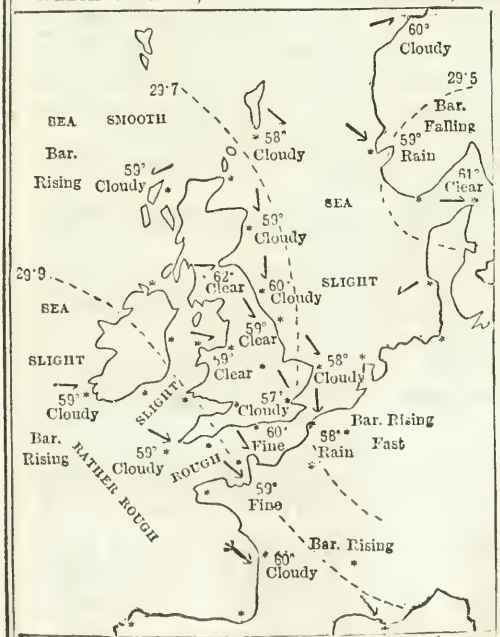
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone and the Arrangements for Parliamentary Business; The Ultimatum of Admiral Seymour; Hablot Kirke Brown; The Long Vacation.

OPENING of Rifle Competition at Wimbledon. Humphrey prize won by Oxford, defeating Cambridge by 26 points.

HAMILTON Sale continued. Antique and modern furniture and lace and china. A commode, Louis XIV. style, and an ebony secretaire each sold for £9,450.

ANTI-IRISH riots at Tredegar renewed, but suppressed by police. Detachment of military in town. One woman killed and several persons injured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.



Weather temporarily fine, but cold in morning, then showery, with thunderstorms in N.W. Thermometer rising to between 70 and 73° over England in day. Pressure increasing at first. Yesterday's depression passed away, but a new one appearing in W. at night.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Admiral Seymour opened fire on the forts at Alexandria. Egyptians replied steadily. After 10½ hours forts silenced. Ships not seriously injured. Loss—five killed, 23 wounded.

TURKEY—Lord Dufferin communicated intention to fire on Alexandria forts. Porte protested. Said Pasha appointed Prime Minister.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES opened new buildings at Ealing for the Princess Helena College.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville declined to answer question as to legality of bombardment at Alexandria. Crime Prevention (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee and remaining stages. Entails (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee. House adjourned at 6.50 p.m.

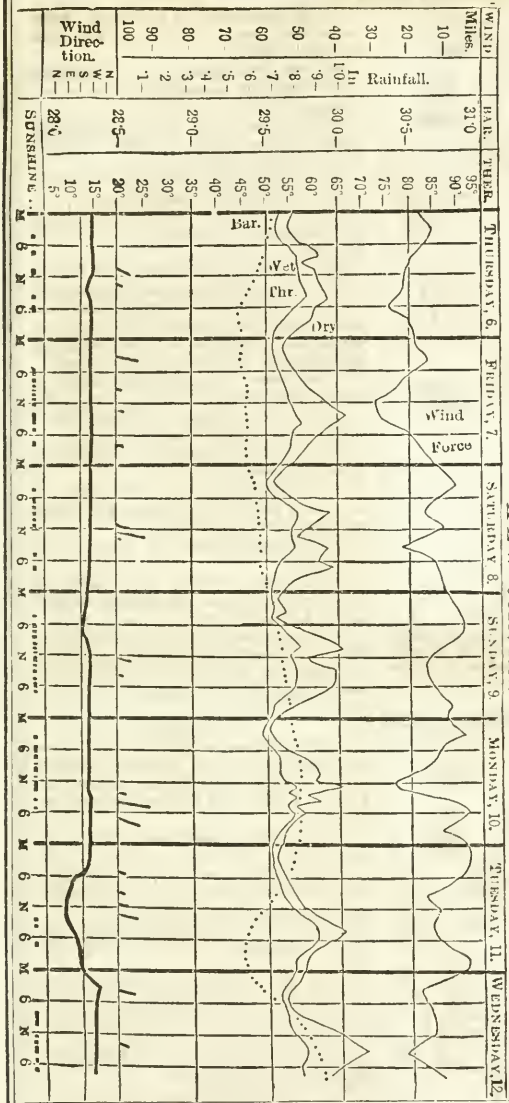
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone said bombardment of Alexandria was no breach of agreement between Powers not to resort to individual action, but fell within excepted cases. Committee on Arrears Bill resumed. Discussion of amendments to Clause 1. House adjourned at 1.55 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Bombardment of the Alexandria Forts; Mr. Gladstone and the Arrears Bill; Continuance Bills in Parliament.

ADMIRAL warned British vessels not to enter Suez Canal. M. Victor de Lesseps telegraphed protest to Paris.

THREE persons charged at Mansion-house at instance of Sir H. Tyler, M.P., with publishing blasphemous libel in the "Freethinker" newspaper. Case adjourned.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100, the lowest 99⅞, closing price to-day 99¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £106,565,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £50,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 39 per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 47s. 7d.

HOME Railway stocks have fluctuated, but closed with a firm tendency. In the Foreign market the chief changes have been confined to Egyptian, which have risen about 2. Bar silver is dull at 51⅝d. sellers. Only one lakh and 20,000 rupees of Council Bills were sold out of 20 lakhs offered.

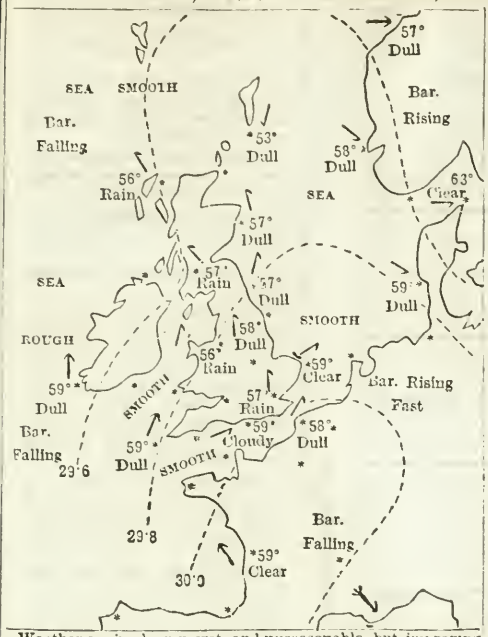
AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of Mr. R. Brooks, formerly M.P. for Weymouth, whose personal estate was sworn at £378,000; Baron Heath, £161,000; Mrs. Margaret Trotter, late of Upper Brook-street, £110,000; and Mr. Samuel Gurney, formerly M.P. for Falmouth, at £10,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,443 births and 1,293 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 79 and the deaths 163 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,293 deaths included six from smallpox, 33 from measles, 28 from scarlet-fever, 16 from diphtheria, and 80 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Norwich 13, Bristol 15, Plymouth 15, Brighton 15, Hull 16, London 17, Birmingham 17, Portsmouth 18, Leeds 18, Sheffield 18, Wolverhampton 19, Sunderland 19, Preston 19, Halifax 20, Birkenhead 21, Liverpool 21, Newcastle-on-Tyne 21, Huddersfield 22, Manchester 23, and Nottingham 24.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 10.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	68	46	58	1 above	6	10	5 more	40	33
England, N.-E..	71	45	59	0 (aver.)	6	6	1 more	39	33
England, East ..	71	40	59	2 below	7	8	3 more	50	44
Midland Counties	70	43	58	3 below	7	12	6 more	44	38
England, South..	70	46	59	3 below	7	9	4 more	43	38
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	68	47	58	0 (aver.)	4	7	1 more	46	39
England, N.-W..	68	40	57	3 below	5	16	9 more	46	39
England, S.-W...	67	44	57	4 below	7	15	9 more	51	46
Ireland, North ..	72	46	58	2 below	7	10	4 more	30	25
Ireland, South ..	68	45	57	2 below	7	13	6 more	40	35

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JULY 13.



Weather again gloomy, wet, and unseasonable, but improving in S.E. towards night; air cold, the max readings being all below 70°, and in some places below 60°, and wind chiefly southerly. Pressure giving way again; highest in S. and E.; depressions in W., moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Surrender of remaining forts. Large fires seen in the town. The Suez Canal declared open.

FRANCE—Discussion in Naval Committee of Chamber but secrecy observed as to proceedings.

ITALY—The Press discuss Alexandria question in a suspicious spirit as regards England's intentions.

TURKEY—Ministerial Council at Constantinople extending over nearly 24 hours.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Royal Assent given by commission to Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir W. Lawson and Mr. Gourley condemned the bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Gladstone justified the action as a necessary one. Animated discussion. Committee on Arrears (Ireland) Bill resumed. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Crisis in Egypt; The Crime Prevention Act; The Suez Canal; Agriculture and the Weather.

HEAVY storms and floods in Scotland.

SALVATION Army procession attacked by mob at Salisbury.

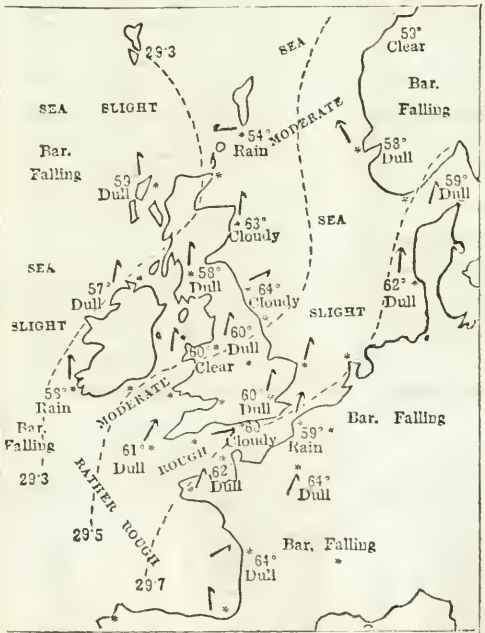
SUM of £10,000 placed anonymously at disposal of Rev. Forbes Winslow for church at Bohemia, St. Leonard's.

ORANGE demonstration at Hooton Park, Liverpool.

CELEBRATION of July 12 in north of Ireland passed off generally without disturbance. At Omagh a man was shot in a fight.

CRICKET—Matches between Marylebone Club and Australians, Yorkshire and Surrey, and Sussex and Kent, all drawn undecided owing to unfavourable weather.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JULY 14.



Weather again showery, but less cold generally than on 13th; maxima 70° to 71 over our southern counties. Winds strong from S. and S.W., and sea rough in W. and S. Pressure unsteady; highest over France. Slight subsidiary depressions passing over our islands.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Alexandria pillaged and set on fire by soldiers and mob. Europeans attacked and many killed. British sailors and marines landed. Khedive and Dervish Pasha safe at Ramleh.

TURKEY—Ministerial Council still in deliberation.

GREECE—Government intimated readiness to furnish contingent of 7,000 men to mixed force for occupation of Egypt.

RUSSIA—Train on Moscow-Kursk line went off rails and 130 lives reported to be lost.

SOUTH AFRICA—Cetywayo left Cape Town for England on board steamer Arab.

GARDEN-PARTY at Marlborough-house. The Queen present.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Statements respecting Alexandria. House adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Gladstone questioned respecting events at Alexandria. Committee on Arrears Bill resumed. House adjourned at 3.45 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Events at Alexandria; The Porte and Egypt; The Prestbury Ritual Case.

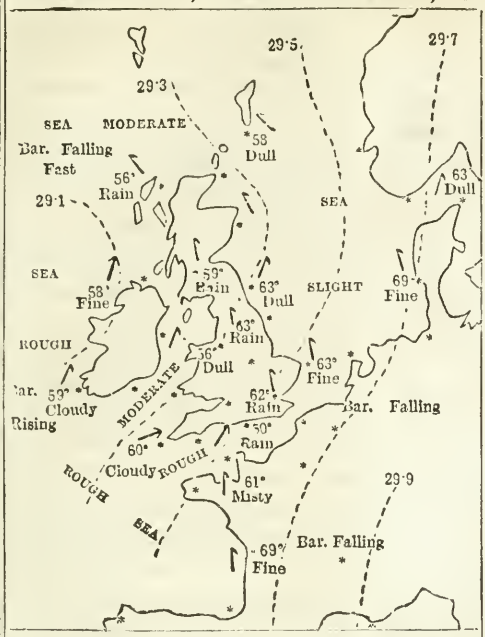
DONATION of £5,000 by Duke of Bedford for foundation of a Lectureship in Physical Science at Balliol College, Oxford.

LETTER from Sir C. Gavan Duffy on suspension of Irish members by Chairman of Committees.

REV. A. SMITH, of Bradley, near Huddersfield, found drowned in the canal.

APPLICATION at Westminster Police Court against Lord Albert Pelham Clinton.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JULY 15.



Weather again cold, showery, and unsettled, with thunderstorms over France; south-easterly and south-westerly winds much intermingled, but lulling in force. Pressure highest Germany. Depression off our W. coasts going N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Return of the Khedive to Alexandria. Detachments of British marines and sailors guarding the town. Great destruction of property in Alexandria. French newspapers and European clothing found in Ras-el-Tin forts.

ITALY—Liberal press blame severely bombardment of Alexandria.

RUSSIA—Semi-official papers consider British action at Alexandria justifiable by circumstances. Philo-Slav papers thoroughly denounce the conduct of England.

FRANCE—Celebration of the annual fête of the Republic.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Amendments to Shadwell Fish Market Bill objected to by Commons not insisted on. Copyright (Musical) Bill read a second time. Public Offices Site Bill read a second time. House adjourned at 6.20 p.m.

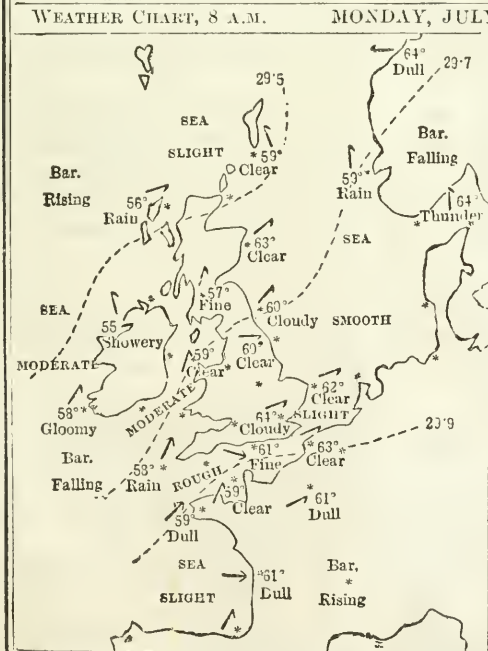
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Questions respecting Egypt and Suez Canal. Arrears Bill proceeded with in committee; clauses up to 4 agreed to. Question respecting rumour of Mr. Bright's resignation. House adjourned at 1 40 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Reported Resignation of Mr. Bright; Progress of the Arrears Bill; Legality of Bombardment at Alexandria.

ANNOUNCEMENT that Duke of Connaught will command Guards' Brigade in event of military expedition to Egypt.

MEETING of representatives of Working Men's Associations to protest against intervention in Egypt. Speeches by Sir W. Lawson, M.P., and Mr. P. Edwards, M.P.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JULY 17.



Weather fine at first, except in W., but much rain falling later on, and thermometer continuing low; max. temps. 70° to 71°. Winds south-westerly and southerly. Pressure highest over France and Spain and increasing at first. New depression in W. later, moving N.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—"The Times" Correspondent describes condition of Alexandria. Lord C. Beresford at head of sailors and marines performing police duties. American, Greek, Russian, and German marines also landed. Khedive issued orders dismissing Arabi Pasha from his command and his Ministry. Arabi at Kafrdawar with about 7,000 men.

TURKEY—Ambassadors presented identical notes to Porte inviting Sultan to send troops to maintain order in Egypt.

INDIA—Troops held in readiness to start from Bombay for Suez.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Questions concerning Egypt and Mr. Bright's resignation. Electric Lighting Bill considered in committee and clauses passed. Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill read a second time. House adjourned at 7.30 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt and the Conference; Mr. Bright's Resignation; The Electric Lighting Bill; Corea.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., resigned his seat in the Cabinet and office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

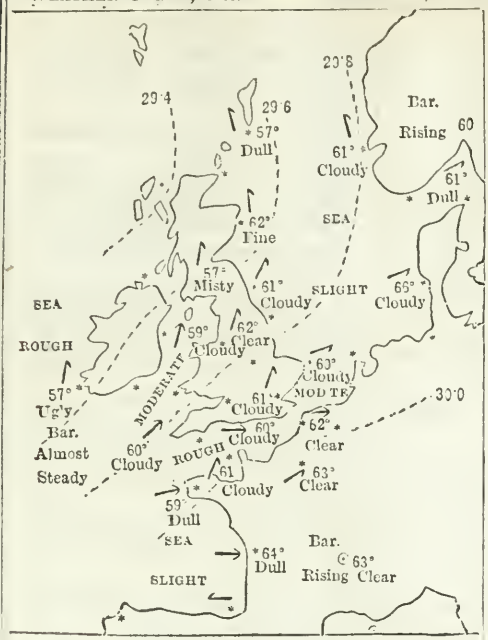
TWO battalions infantry at Aldershot warned to proceed to Ireland to replace troops sent to the East.

PASSENGER train ran into detached trucks near Waterloo Station.

WOMAN shot at Balla and mortally wounded; cause of crime supposed land dispute.

CRICKET—Eton and Harrow match drawn unfinished, Eton having 57 runs to win and three wickets to fall. Lancashire v. Surrey drawn. Yorkshire v. Australians drawn.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JULY 18.



Weather changeable, squally, and showery, with thunderstorms in the N. Temperature still low, but rising to 70° at a few English stations. Wind south-westerly. Pressure highest in far S.; depression in W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT-Arabi at Kafrdawar with 7,000 men and artillery. Refused to obey Khedive's summons to Alexandria. Attempt to carry off locomotives for Arabi's use.

TURKEY—Text of Identical Notes published.

CYPRUS—Orontes transport and three war ships arrived en route to coast of Egypt.

GERMANY—Semi-official statement that Germany has no reason to object to England's action in Egypt.

ITALY—Several papers suggest demand from British Government for compensation to Italian subjects for losses sustained through bombardment at Alexandria.

UNITED STATES—Death of widow of President Lincoln.

EARL GRANVILLE had audience of Queen at Windsor.

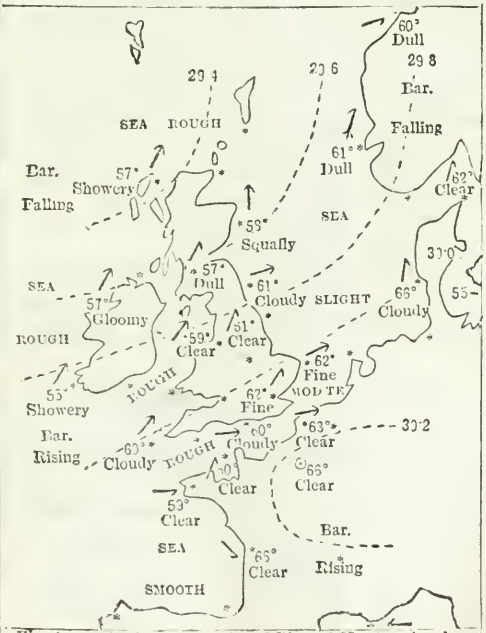
HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Lamington urged construction of Euphrates Valley Railway, but Lord Kimberley replied that Government guarantee would be required, which could not be promised. House adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gorst gave notice of motion of disapproval of Egyptian policy of Government. Mr. Bright explained his reasons for quitting the Ministry. Arrears Bill further considered in committee; clauses up to 11 disposed of. House adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Crime in Ireland; Mr. Bright's Explanation · The Concert of Europe.

THREE Maori chiefs had interview with Lord Kimberley at Colonial office to present memorial of grievances.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.



Weather still showery in the N.W. and N., fine elsewhere, with south-westerly winds. Temperature not materially altered, but weather not settled. Pressure highest over Germany and E. of France, lowest to north-westerly of our islands, and increasing generally.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arrival of 2,400 British troops and marines. Alexandria quiet and fires extinguished.

FRANCE—Debate in Chamber on Egyptian question. M. de Freycinet justified Government policy and declared a desire for European concert with freedom of action for France. Perfect agreement with England as to Suez Canal. M. Gambetta deprecated Turkish intervention. Debate adjourned.

INDIA—Rajah of Puttiala tendered his troops for service in Egypt.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Bills of Exchange Bill read a second time. Lord Northbrook denied statements of Lord Sidmouth of relative inferiority of British Navy. House adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—At afternoon sitting Sir H. Wolff complained of dilatory policy of Government in Egypt and reticence in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone replied, and discussion continued by Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Gorst, Mr. C. Bannerman, and others. In evening, Arrears Bill clauses passed through Committee. House adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

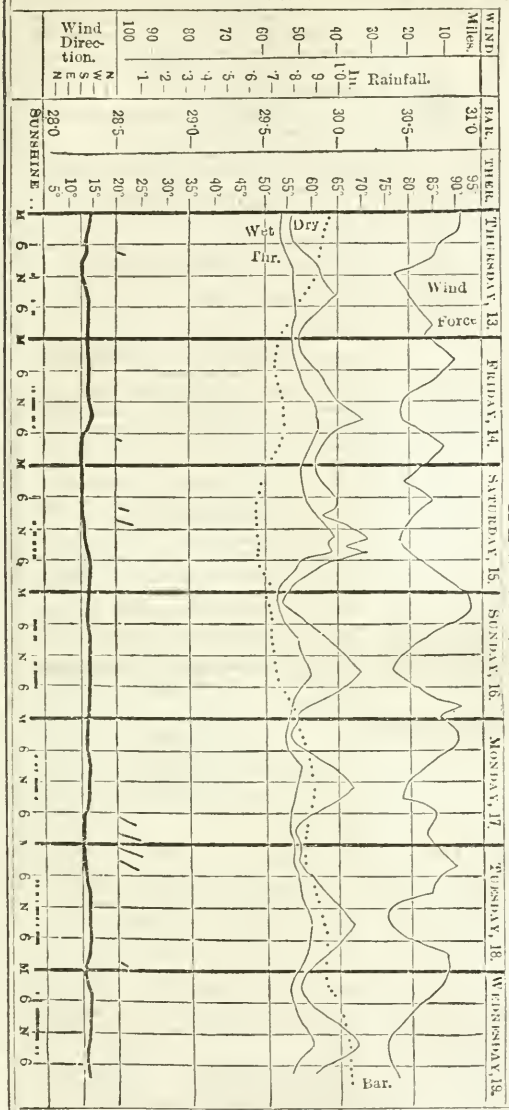
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Arrears Bill; The Egyptian Question; The "Freethinker" Prosecution; Railway Rates and Fares.

QUEEN'S PRIZE at Wimbledon won by Serjeant Laurence of Dumbarton Rifles.

STOLEN body of late Earl of Crawford found buried in wood near to mansion at Dun Echt.

CRICKET—Lancashire defeated Middlesex by nine wickets.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅛, the lowest 99½, closing price to-day 100.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £135,427,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £44,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 40¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 48s. 5d.

HOME Railway stocks have been firmer this week. In Foreign bonds prices have been ruled by the Egyptian question. Unified Bonds closed at 53¾, the Preference Stock at 80. Bar silver has advanced to 51¼d. Only 15,000 rupees of India Council drafts were sold today, at an average of 1s. 8d.

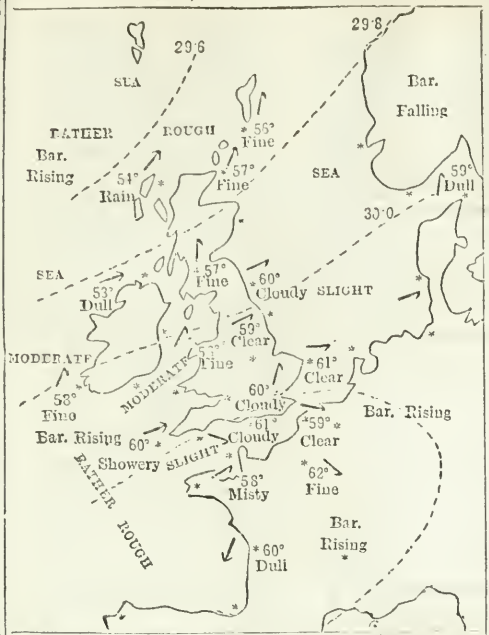
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr James Dixon, late of Westbourne-terrace, under £131,000; Sir T. E. Perry, £66,000; Sir Piers Mostyn, £40,000; Mr. E. T. Clarkson, late of Bath, £62,000; and Sir John Holker, late Lord Justice, £26,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,483 births and 1,347 deaths. Allowing for increase of population the births were 77 and the deaths 226 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,347 deaths included four from small-pox, 44 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, eight from diphtheria, and 102 from diarrhœa and dysentery. The rate of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Norwich 14, Brighton 14, Birmingham 14, Derby 15, Bristol 17, Cardiff 17, London 18, Huddersfield 18, Nottingham 19, Bolton 19, Wolverhampton 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne 19, Oldham 19, Birkenhead 19, Portsmouth 20, Leeds 21, Hull 22, Blackburn 22, Sunderland 22, Manchester 23, Bradford 23, Salford 24, Liverpool 25, and Leicester 26.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 17.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	71	45	59	1 above	5	8	3 more	59	50
England, N.-E. ..	73	45	60	0 (aver.)	6	8	3 more	48	41
England, East ..	73	47	61	2 below	4	11	5 more	41	37
Midland Counties	73	48	60	2 below	7	15	9 more	31	27
England, South..	73	51	61	1 below	6	11	6 more	38	35
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	71	50	59	1 above	7	21	14 more	36	31
England, N.-W. ..	70	46	59	1 below	6	14	7 more	31	27
England, S.-W. ..	70	50	59	3 below	6	21	15 more	29	26
Ireland, North ..	70	44	58	2 below	7	15	8 more	21	18
Ireland, South ..	67	48	58	2 below	7	20	13 more	23	25

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JULY 20.



Weather fair, except in the W. and N.W., but cloudy at intervals. Temperature slightly higher than of late (maxima 68° to 73°), and wind beginning to back to south-westerly in the W. Pressure highest over France and Bay of Biscay; lowest in N. Depression coming towards Ireland, but only slight.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Dervish Pasha left Alexandria for Constantinople. Khedive's reception of known partisans of Arabi exciting remark. Rumours of massacres of Christians at Tantah and elsewhere confirmed.

TURKEY—Meeting of the Conference to consider safety of the Suez Canal.

FRANCE—Naval credit voted after short discussion. M. Gambetta absent on account of his mother's death. Government defeated on order of the day relating to Mayor of Paris.

ASIA MINOR—Great fire at Smyrna. About 1,400 houses destroyed and 6,000 persons homeless.

QUEEN and Princess Beatrice left Windsor for Osborne.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES present at garden party in grounds of British Home for Incurables, Clapham-road.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Arrears Bill; new clauses considered. Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill; previous question carried. Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Bill talked out. House rose at 6 p.m.

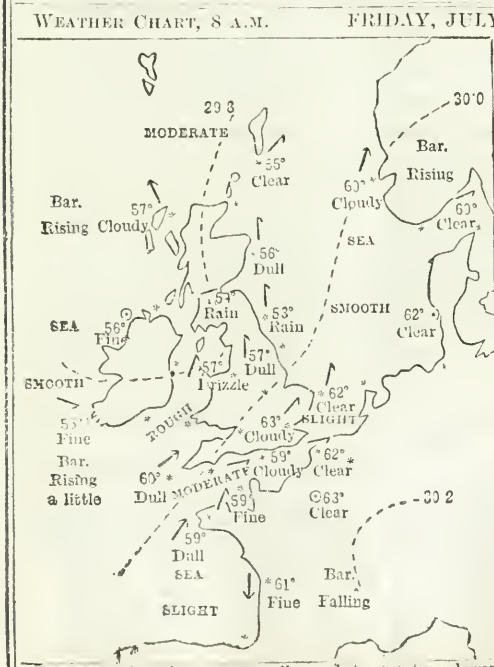
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—A Military Expedition to Egypt; New Clauses of Arrears Bill; Local Option; Public Offices.

AT Wimbledon, England won Kolapore Cup against Canada and Channel Islands. Volunteers defeated Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry.

MEETING at Mansion-house to promote erection of monument in memory of Sir Francis Drake.

CRICKET—Australians won against Yorkshire by 47 runs. Sussex defeated Surrey by five wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JULY 21.



Weather rather showery generally, and temperature lower than on 20th. Wind southerly in N., but veering westerly in S. and S.W.; force slight. Pressure highest at the Continental stations; lowest in N.W.; subsidiary depressions moving N. over our W. and N.W. districts.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Apprehensions of Arabi's intention to cut off water supply from Alexandria. Telegraphic communication of the Khedive with Governor of Suez cut off and Arabi giving orders.

TURKEY—The Porte signified its willingness to join Conference to discuss measures for return to normal condition in Egypt.

ITALY—Papers continue to vituperate England for bombardment at Alexandria.

FRANCE—Chamber passed vote of confidence and Ministry withdrew resignations.

UNITED STATES—Fenians in New York. Statements of Dr. Pleine and Mr. Holegate.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer and Mr. Chamberlain.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Salisbury moved address against Statute of Commissioners relative to appointment of Examiners at Oxford University. Motion defeated by 70 to 57. House adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone gave notice for Monday of Vote of Credit for strengthening forces in Mediterranean. New clauses of Arrears Bill proposed and discussed at length. The House rose at 2.50 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—English and French Policy in Egypt; The Arrears Bill New Clauses; The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

DEATH of the Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of Derry.

ANNUAL Dinner of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Many foreign railway officials present.

SCHOONER Brothers run down off Walney Island. Three men and a woman drowned.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JULY 22.

Weather unsettled and showery, thunderstorms occurring locally, and temperature inclining to fall Westerly winds still prevalent in the S.W. ; southerly in the E. ; and south-easterly in the N. Pressure highest over Spain and S W. of France ; depression in N.W. moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Proclamation of Arabi declaring the Khedive an instrument in the hands of England. Report that Arabi had dammed up Mahmoudieh Canal and imperilled the water supply of Alexandria.

FRANCE—The Government communicated with British Government on desirability of associating Italy with military expedition to Egypt.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Adverse comments by Lord Brabourne on Irish Land Act and decisions of Sub-Commissioners. Reply of Lord Carlingford and speeches of Duke of Abercorn and Lord Waterford. House adjourned at 7.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Chamberlain said works for Channel Tunnel would be stopped until assent of Board of Trade was given. Emigration clause in Arrears Bill opposed by Home Rule members, but second reading carried by 355 to 20. In evening sitting Arrears Bill read third time by 285 to 177. House adjourned at 1.25 a.m.

"THE TIMES' LEADERS—The Anglo-French Expedition to Egypt ; The Arrears Bill and the Lords ; Next-of-Kin Frauds at Manchester ; The Law of Distress.

MEETING of Conservative peers at Lord Salisbury's house to consider course to be adopted with reference to Arrears Bill.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR G. WOLSELEY appointed to command of Egyptian expedition with Sir J. M. Adye as Chief of the Staff.

MR. BRADLAUGH, M.P., and three other persons committed for trial on charge of publishing blasphemous libel.

CRICKET—Middlesex defeated Surrey by eight wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JULY 24.

Weather (after a cloudy, showery, thundery Sunday) becoming still more unsettled ; thunderstorms very numerous, but rain not so heavy as usual. Wind veering from S. to W. Pressure still highest in far S. ; subsidiary depressions over England.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Khedive issued proclamation declaring Arabi to be a rebel. Reconnoissance of British troops to Ramleh and skirmish with Egyptians at Millaha. Two of the latter killed. Transport Malabar arrived with 1,000 soldiers.

TURKEY—Mahomedan ecclesiastical authorities pronounced against Turkish expedition against Moslems. Assym Pasha and Said Pasha appointed Delegates to Conference.

ITALY—Doubts whether invitation to join Anglo-French intervention in Egypt would be accepted, but no formal proposition yet made.

SOUTH AFRICA—Visit of Cetywayo to England regarded by Zulus as certain indication of his return as king.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Formal sitting for first reading of Arrears Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS met at noon. Mr. Childers stated amount of Vote of Credit. Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill in Committee. Entails (Scotland) Bill and two other Bills read a second time. House counted out at 12.5 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Proposed Vote of Credit ; Earl Granville's Despatch on Egypt ; Fenian Designs in America ; Drains and Disease

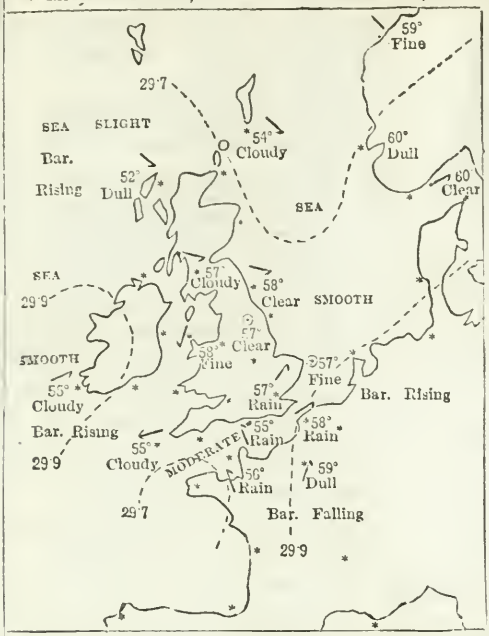
CONSERVATIVE demonstration at Charlton. Speeches of Sir S. Northcote, Baron de Worms, Sir W. H. Dyke, and other M.P.'s.

APPEAL from Arabi Pasha to Mr. Gladstone published.

YACHT Mayfly run down off Dungeness by a steamer. Five persons drowned.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Yorkshire by seven wickets. Match between Lancashire and Notts drawn unfinished.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, JULY 25.



Weather showery in Scotland; very rainy in S. of England; fine elsewhere. Temperature very low (maxima 63°) and winds north-easterly in S., but westerly in N. Depressions both to N. of Scotland and also travelling N.E. up the Channel.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Occupation of Ramleh in front of Arabi's position. Horrible massacres of Europeans at Tantah.

TURKEY—Meeting of Conference at Constantinople. Both Turkish delegates present.

FRANCE—Chamber voted credit of 9,000,000 francs for expenses of protection of Suez Canal.

ITALY—Death of Mr. H. Marsh, United States Minister at Rome.

UNITED STATES—Jewish Relief Committee at Philadelphia inform Lord Mayor of London that they cannot assist future immigrant Jews from Russia and are compelled to send some already arrived back to England.

TRIPOLI—Panic and exodus of Europeans.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville stated position of Egyptian question. Speeches of Duke of Somerset and Lords Salisbury, Northbrook, Cranbrook, and Stanley of Alderley. House adjourned at 8.20 p.m.

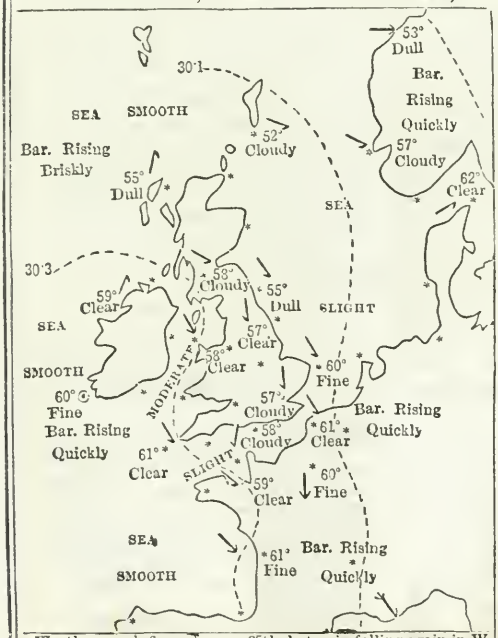
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone moved precedence for Government business. Mr. O'Donnell's expressions taken notice of. Mr. Gladstone moved Vote of Credit for £2,300,000, to be met by adding 1½d. to the Income-tax. Sir S. Northcote required time to consider statement. Debate adjourned. House rose at 2.30 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Vote of Credit; The Debate in the Lords; The Alleged Murder at Ramsgate.

MR. T. C. HOPE, Financial Secretary, appointed Public Works member of Council at Calcutta.

PARTY of men drilling at night near Macroom, Cork, surprised by police and five captured.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.



Weather much finer than on 25th, but rain falling again in W. at evening. Temperature recovered considerably, and winds falling light and very variable, chiefly southerly in W. and N. at night. Pressure now highest (30·3 +) in S.W. Yesterday's depression entirely disappeared.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—British force at Port Said increased. Ramleh being fortified.

FRANCE—Senate agreed to Vote of Credit, after speeches from Duc de Broglie, M. Waddington, M. de Saint Vallier and M. de Freycinet. Yellow Book issued with correspondence relating to Egypt.

GERMANY—Chief pilot of Imperial navy sentenced to six years' hard labour for selling plans of Baltic harbours to the Russian Government.

VENEZUELA—Reported arrest and confession of one of the murderers of Lord F. Cavendish.

QUEEN held Council at Osborne. Mr. Bright resigned seals of office as Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster. Earl Kimberley provisionally appointed Chancellor.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord Enfield moved assent of the House to the employment of Indian troops in Egypt. Lord Stanley made objections, but Lords Granville and Salisbury explained. Assent given. House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

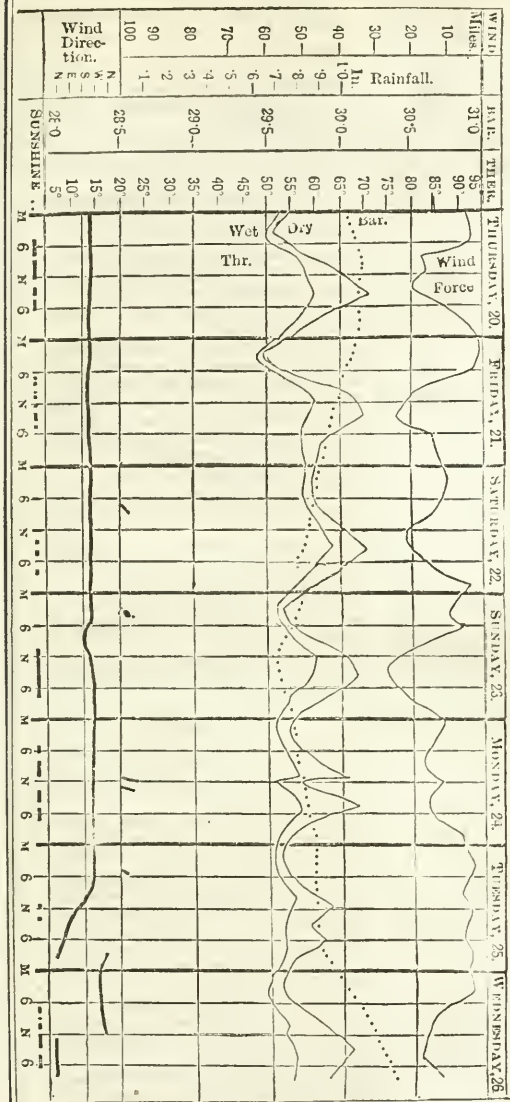
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Royal Message announcing calling out of Reserves. Lord Elcho moved amendment on going into Committee, but it was negatived. Mr. Gladstone moved Vote of Credit. After several speeches debate adjourned. House rose at 1.20 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Duty of England; The Debates in Parliament; Epping Forest.

CONSECRATION at Durham Cathedral of Rev. E. Wilberforce as Bishop of Newcastle.

CRICKET—Australians beat Northumberland by an innings and 95 runs. Notts beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 26 runs.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100, the lowest 99⅜, closing price to-day 99⅝.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £92,420,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £287,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 39⅝ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 49s. 2d.

HOME Railway stocks closed firmer. In Egyptian bonds there is a decided fall for the week, the Unified being quoted at 48 and Preference at 76½. Council Bills for 20 lakhs of rupees were all sold at an average of 1s. 8d., applicants receiving 27 per cent. of the amounts tendered for.

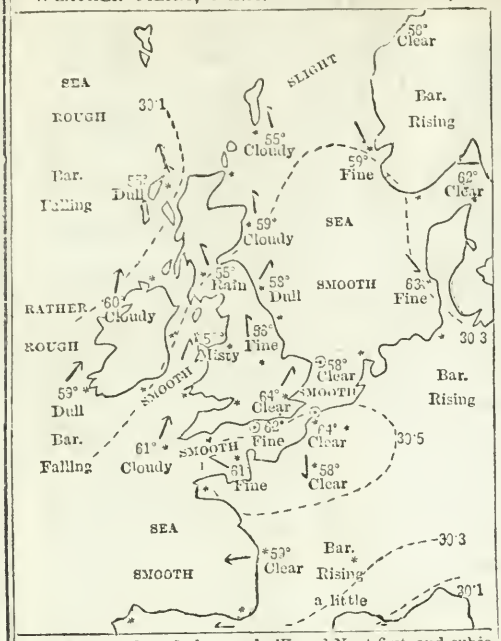
AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of Miss Elizabeth Baxter, late of Oxford-street, whose personal estate was sworn at £124,000; Mr. C. Hopkinson, late of Regent-street, £81,000; Mr. R. P. Nisbet, late of Devizes, £52,000; and Mr. W. Powell, late M.P. for Malmesbury, £40,000.

VITAL STATISTICS.—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,453 births and 1,321 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 115 and the deaths no fewer than 338 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,321 deaths included four from small-pox, 28 from scarlet-fever, 13 from diphtheria, 58 from whooping-cough, and 118 from diarrhœa and dysentery. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Derby 8, Bristol 15, Birmingham 16, Sheffield 16, Wolverhampton 17, London 17, Brighton 18, Birkenhead 18, Portsmouth 19 Hull 20, Oldham 20, Newcastle-on-Tyne 21, Manchester 22, Nottingham 22, Huddersfield 22, Liverpool 22, Leeds 23, Leicester 24, Sunderland 25, and Bolton 26.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 24.

Districts.	Temperature. Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	Rainfall. No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	Bright Sunshine. No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Wheat producing:—									
Scotland, East ..	68	45	58	0 (aver.)	5	8	2 more	52	44
England, N.-E...	71	48	59	0 (aver.)	6	6	0 (aver.)	49	43
England, East ..	73	47	62	1 below	4	3	3 less	64	58
Midland Counties	72	46	60	2 below	6	5	1 less	46	41
England, South..	72	46	61	1 below	4	3	2 less	52	47
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	67	50	57	2 below	5	13	6 more	45	39
England, N.-W..	67	43	58	2 below	6	14	7 more	38	33
England, S.-W...	68	47	59	3 below	6	11	5 more	49	44
Ireland, North ..	70	43	57	2 below	7	12	5 more	43	38
Ireland, South ..	67	49	58	3 below	7	13	6 more	41	37

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, JULY 27.



Weather cloudy and showery in W. and N. at first, and subsequently in the E. and S. also, but with much warmer weather than of late (maxima 75° to 76°). Wind strong southerly in W. and N., moderate south-westerly elsewhere. Anticyclone over France, England, and North Sea, moving E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The fort of Aboukir summoned to surrender to the Khedive, but garrison refused.

TURKEY—Meeting of the Conference. Turkish papers maintain that Arabi, although possibly a rebel against Europe, is not a rebel against the Sultan.

FRANCE—Committee of Chamber by a bare majority decided to report adversely to the Government proposition of a Naval Credit.

GERMANY—Opinion held that agreement of the Sultan to send troops to Egypt affords ground for collective action of Europe.

ITALY—British Ambassador presented formal invitation to Italian Government to co-operate in protection of Suez Canal.

SOUTH AFRICA—Renewed hostilities in Northern Zululand.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Address agreed to in reply to Royal message concerning calling out of Army Reserve. Debate resumed on Vote of Credit. Speeches of Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. C. T. Bruce, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Goschen, and Mr Bourke. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—British policy in Egypt; The Debate on the Vote of Credit; Important Law Cases; Restoration at Eton College.

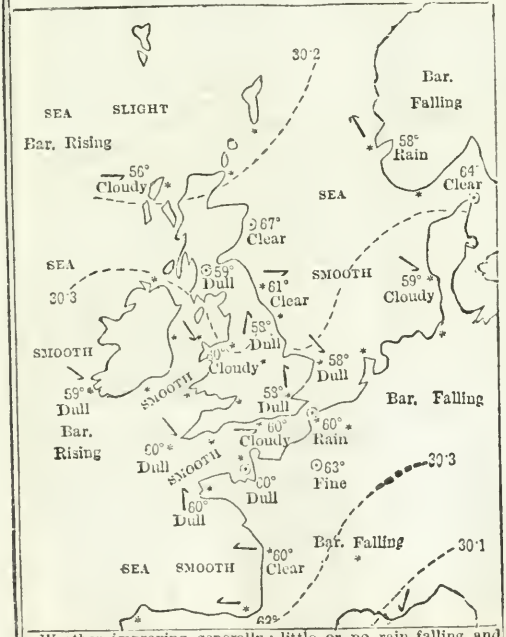
REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARDS appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

SPEECH Day at Christ's Hospital.

FIVE men arrested near Macreom suspected of night drilling Sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

CRICKET—Surrey beat Kent by 54 runs. Match between Lancashire and Yorkshire drawn unfinished.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, JULY 28.



Weather improving generally; little or no rain falling, and wind veering W. and lulling. Temperature rising to 75 over Central England, but (owing to cloud and fog) to only 66° in London. Pressure becoming uniformly high over our islands and N. of France.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Admiral Seymour urged the Khedive to warn his soldiers not to obey Arabi, Fort Aboukir refusing to surrender a bombardment threatened.

TURKEY—Said Pasha assured Lord Dufferin that the Porte would send troops to Egypt. British Ambassador said the intentions of his Government were unchanged.

FRANCE—Committee reported adversely to Government proposition for Naval Credit. M. de Freycinet requested that the discussion be postponed till Saturday; agreed to.

ITALY—Formal invitation to Italian Government from French Government to co-operate in protection of Suez Canal.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Lords Spencer and Carlingford and Lord Chancellor.

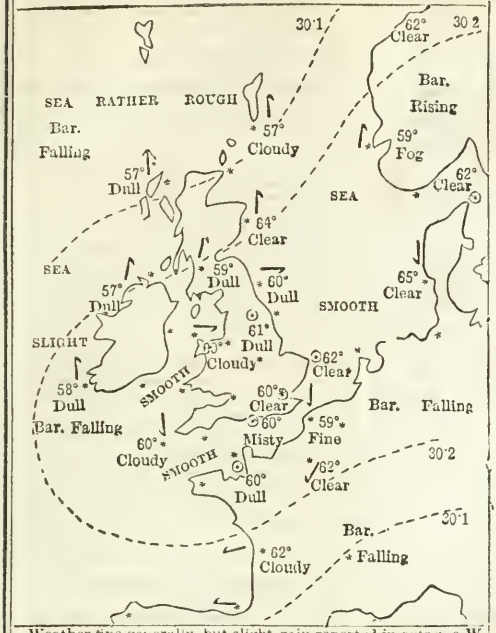
HOUSE OF LORDS—Address on calling out of Army Reserve agreed to. Lord Carlingford moved second reading of Arrears (Ireland) Bill. After debate motion agreed to. House adjourned at 8.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone abandoned Corrupt Practices Bill. Debate on Vote of Credit. Speeches of Mr. Bourke, Mr. Childers, Lord E. Cecil, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Chaplin, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Gladstone. Motion carried by 275 to 19. House adjourned at 3 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Arrears Bill in the Lords; The Vote of Credit in the Commons; Canadian Advice to Government of Great Britain.

PUBLIC meeting at Memorial-hall, London. After speeches from Sir W. Lawson, M.P., Sir D. Wedderburn, M.P., and others, resolutions condemning interference in Egypt passed.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, JULY 29.



Weather fine generally, but slight rain reported in extreme W. and N. at evening. Temperature over England rising to 75° again in afternoon, and winds becoming N.E. in S., and S. to S.W. in N. Anticyclone lying across our islands, North Sea, Denmark, and S. of Scandinavia.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Trial and execution at Alexandria of natives for robbery and murder of Europeans. M. de Lesseps formally protested against interference with Canal by British officers.

TURKEY—Meeting of Ambassadors and Ottoman Delegates. Russian Minister without instructions.

GERMANY—Semi-official papers warn public against too optimist views of settlement of Egyptian question.

SPAIN—Newspapers urge the Government to assert a right to participate in the protection of the Suez Canal.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Cranville said Government would not relax preparations in consequence of Arabi's reported desire to surrender. Lord Waveney called attention to Cyprus. Remarks of Lords Kimberley, Carnarvon, Granville, and Salisbury. House adjourned at 7.15 p.m.

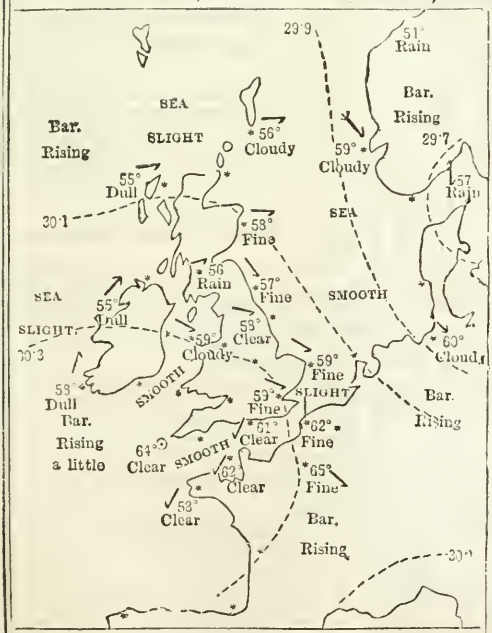
HOUSE OF COMMONS—In afternoon Mr. Gladstone stated Sultan's intention to send troops to Egypt and Arabi's reported desire to surrender. Mr. Chaplin moved to condemn use of rice, maize, &c., in brewing of beer; Mr. Gladstone opposed. Motion negatived by 125 to 52. In evening Committee of Supply on Civil Service Estimates. House adjourned at 2.5 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Turkish Intervention in Egypt; Yesterday's Debate in the Commons; Public-houses on Church Estates; The Salvation Army.

EXPRESS train ran off rails between Cambridge and Ely. Eight persons injured.

CRICKET—Yorkshire beat Surrey by eight wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, JULY 31.



Weather (after a fair, mild Sunday) fine over S. half of our islands; cloudy, with rain at times, elsewhere. Wind veering to W. and N.W., and temperature falling considerably (max. 71° at London and Hurst Point). Pressure highest in S.W., lowest to E. of North Sea. Depression appearing in W. later.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Return of Circassian officers degraded by Arabi. Their accounts of ill treatment. French war ships ordered not to enter the Suez Canal.

TURKEY—Transport ordered for 15,000 men for Egypt. Comments on absence of instructions to the Russian Ambassador.

FRANCE—After long explanation from M. de Freycinet the Chamber refused by 450 to 75 to grant the Naval Credit for protection of Suez Canal. M. de Freycinet and his colleagues resigned their offices.

INDIA—Orders issued for despatch to Egypt of Indian contingent under command of Sir H. Macpherson.

RUSSIA—Official announcement of appointment of Baron Mohrenheim as Ambassador in London in place of Prince Lobanoff.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Turkey, France, and Egypt; Extension of Railways in the United States; Ecclesiastical Fees; Mahomedan Feeling in Respect of Egypt.

ANNOUNCEMENT that Prince of Wales' desire to accompany expedition to Egypt had not been approved by the Queen.

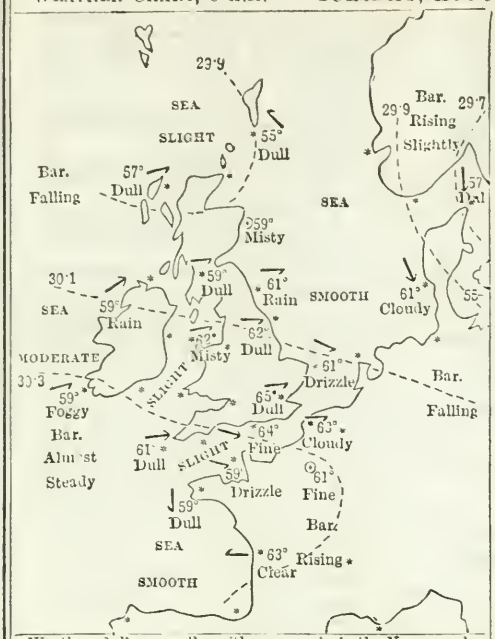
DEPARTURE of Duke of Connaught and 1st Battalion Scots Guards for Egypt in Orient steamer. Prince and Princess of Wales and Duchess of Connaught present.

MARRIAGE of Duke of Westminster to Hon. Katherine Cavendish, daughter of late Lord Chesham.

ANNUAL General Meeting of Cobden Club.

CRICKET—Lancashire defeated Gloucestershire by seven wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.



Weather dull generally, with some rain in the N., none elsewhere. Temperature rising to 74° in London and 75° at Oxford during the day, and W. winds prevailing generally. Anticyclone lying over Bay of Biscay. Depression disappearing over Baltic and another approaching Scotland from W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Khedive's proclamation calling on all Moslems to disregard orders of Arabi Pasha. Midshipman De Chair with despatches for Ramleh missing.

TURKEY—Russian Government intimated that it would take no further part in Conference until definite programme could be considered.

PRINCE of WALES inspected squadrons of 2d Life Guards under orders for Egypt.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Arrears (Ireland) Bill in committee. Two amendments proposed by Marquis of Salisbury and opposed by Government. Carried by large majorities. House adjourned at 11.35 p.m.

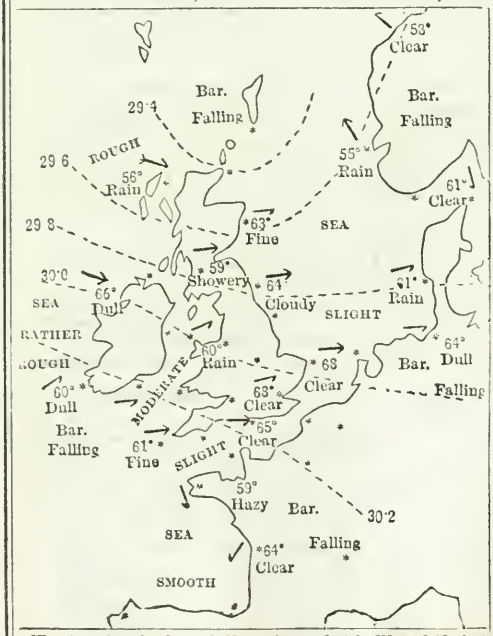
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Custom and Inland Revenue Bill considered. Mr. Gladstone admitted that if extended military operations became necessary other sources of revenue than income-tax should be sought. Lord Hartington moved to charge Indian Revenues with expenses of Indian troops in Egypt. Mr. Onslow moved amendment, which after debate was withdrawn, and resolution adopted by 140 to 23. Committee of Supply on Civil Service Estimates. House adjourned at 2.40 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Porte and Egypt; The Arrears Bill in the Lords; Cetywayo; Harvest Prospects.

THE 2d battalion Grenadier Guards embarked for Egypt on steamer Batavia at Queenstown.

FARMER fired at near Claremorris by concealed assassin and dangerously wounded.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.



Weather fine in S. and E.; rainy at first in W. and N., but improving later. Temperature showing further increase over England—maximum 78 in London, but W. wind blowing very strongly in N. Pressure still highest in S.; deep depression in N., moving eastwards.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi received at Cairo copy of Khedive's proclamation against him. Midshipman De Chair a prisoner at Cairo; treated well.

TURKEY—Detachment of troops to be despatched to Egypt immediately.

ITALY—Semi-official announcement of proposition to be made at Conference by Italian Minister for collective protection of Suez Canal.

PRINCE of WALES took leave of detachment of Household Cavalry ordered to Egypt.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Report of amendments on Arrears Bill. Mutual charges of responsibility for possible loss of the Bill. Discussion respecting state of Navy. Speeches of Lords Sidmouth and Northbrook. House adjourned at 8.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke said all Powers had pressed the Porte to declare Arabi a rebel. Discussion respecting Navy Reserves. Sir T. Brassey described them as highly satisfactory. Committee of Supply. Navy Estimates. House adjourned at 3.15 a.m.

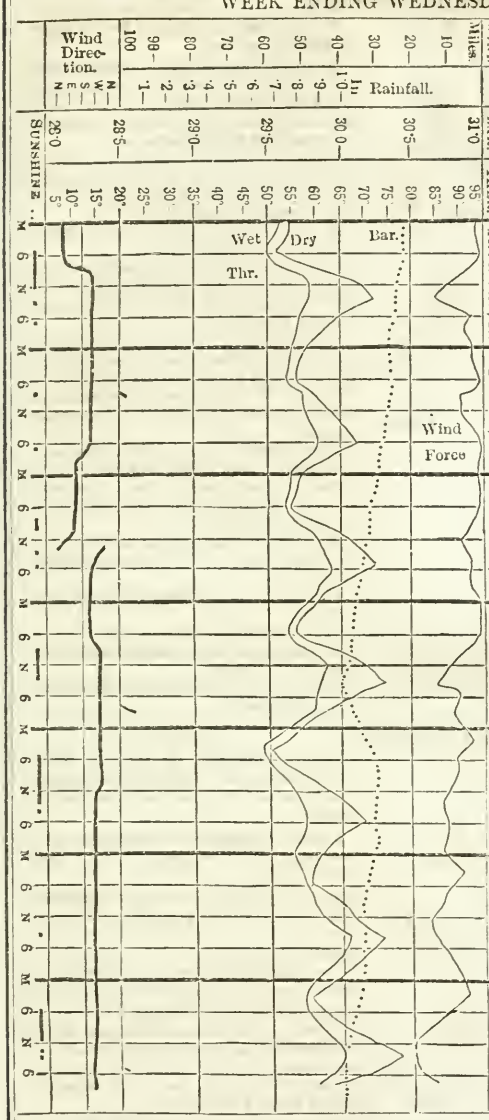
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Lords and the Arrears Bill; The Porte, England, and Egypt; Sir E. Malet and Mr. W. Blunt; Important Legal Decisions.

DEATH of General C. A. Edwards, age 70.

WILHELM MERTENS convicted at Central Criminal Court of publishing scandalous libel in the "Freiheit," concerning murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

CRICKET—Kent beaten by Surrey by an innings and 73 runs.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101⅛, the lowest 99¾, closing price to-day 99¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £139,339,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £318,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 36¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 50s.

HOME Railway stocks have gained somewhat in value, while Foreign securities and notably Egyptian are lower. Bar silver is moderately firm at 52d. per ounce. 20 lakhs of India Bills were offered to-day and sold at an average of 1s. 8 1. per rupee.

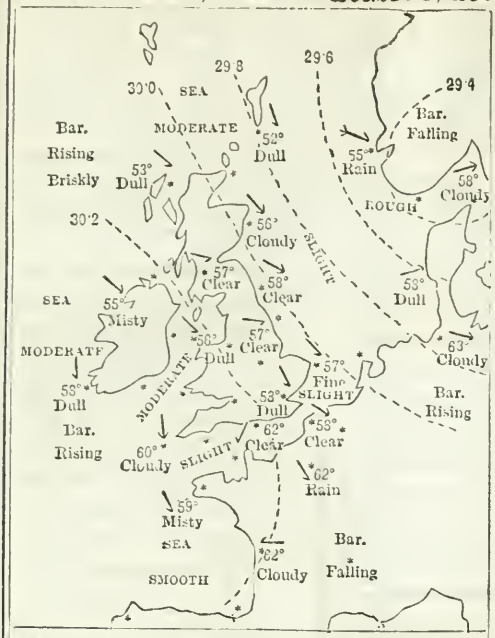
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the late Baroness Abercromby, whose personal estate was sworn at £9,700; Mr. T. Johnson, late of Avenue-road, Regent's-park, £112,000; Mr. G. H. Allathorne, late of Lancaster-gate, £73,000; Col. A. W. D. Burton, £30,000; and Miss Octavia Hibbert, late of Dorking, £35,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,577 births and 1,399 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 21 and the deaths no fewer than 397 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,399 deaths included two from smallpox, 40 from measles, 47 from scarlet-fever, nine from diphtheria, and 108 from diarrhœa and dysentery. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Cardiff 13, Plymouth 13, Wolverhampton 15, Bristol 16, Birmingham 17, Manchester 18, Brighton 18, London 18, Bolton 19, Halifax 19, Sheffield 21, Birkenhead 21, Hull 22, Leeds 22, Nottingham 22, Liverpool 23, Preston 24, Newcastle-on-Tyne 24, Leicester 25, and Sunderland 28.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 31.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Wheat producing.—									
Scotland, East ..	72	45	58	0 (aver.)	4	3	3 less	49	43
England, N.-E. ..	75	43	58	1 below	4	6	0 (aver.)	43	43
England, East ..	77	39	59	3 below	3	3	3 less	50	47
Midland Counties	75	41	59	3 below	3	3	2 less	34	32
England, South..	77	43	61	1 below	2	1	3 less	46	43
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	70	45	57	1 below	5	10	1 more	36	33
England, N.-W...	69	42	58	3 below	4	11	4 more	44	40
England, S.-W..	76	44	59	2 below	2	2	5 less	53	54
Ireland, North ..	75	40	57	2 below	4	6	1 less	29	26
Ireland, South ..	68	45	58	2 below	4	5	2 less	33	30

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.



Weather fair in S. and W.; cloudy and squally in N., with cold N.W. winds. Max. temperatures below 70° everywhere. Pressure increasing in S. and W.; yesterday's depression now over Scandinavia.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Bedouin attack on British outpost at Ramleh repulsed.

TURKEY—Russian Chargé d'Affaires having received further instructions attended meeting of Conference at Constantinople. Declaration of Ottoman Representatives in answer to demands of British Ambassador.

GERMANY—M. de Freycinet's return to office in Paris desired and hopes held out of German support to French proposals for future control of Suez Canal.

RUSSIA—Military reforms. Alleged confession of a Nihilist prisoner.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill read a third time. Entails (Scotland) Bill talked out. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Expedition to Egypt; The Committee's Report on Railway Rates and Fares; The Law of Felo de Se.

SIR G. WOLSELEY, still suffering from fever, embarked for Egypt on board steamer Calabria.

DISTRIBUTION of Hospital Sunday collections among Metropolitan Medical Charities.

PROSECUTIONS for breaking down enclosure of West-end-green, Hampstead, dismissed by Magistrates.

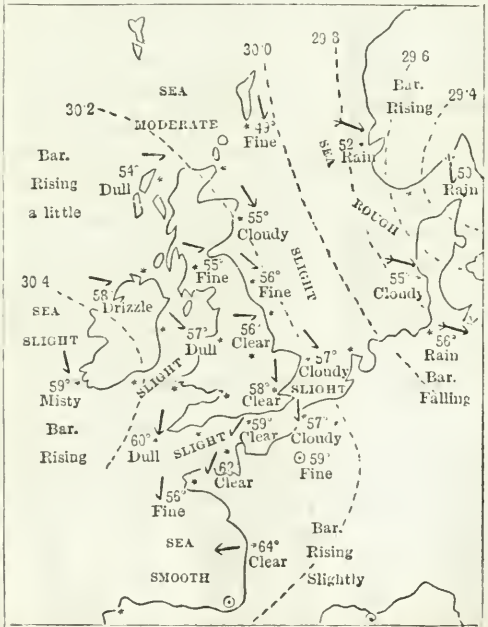
W. MERTENS, convicted of libel in "Freiheit," sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

POLLOK Castle, Renfrewshire, destroyed by fire.

MR. JENKINSON, Private Secretary to Lord-Lieutenant, appointed Assistant Under Secretary in Ireland.

CRICKET—Yorkshire defeated Gloucestershire by 29 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.



Weather fine over our islands, but cloudy in places; rainy to the E. of the North Sea. Temperature rising to 71 in several places during the day and wind backing to W. temporarily in N. Anticyclone now off our S.W. coasts. Barometer rather unsteady in N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Occupation of Suez by British sailors and marines. M. de Lesseps protests. Arabi's manifesto against Khedive and the English.

TURKEY—Italian Ambassador proposed to Conference collective protectorate of Suez Canal.

FRANCE—Chamber adjourned until Saturday. M. de Freycinet persisted in refusal to resume office. No progress towards new Cabinet.

AUSTRIA—Bomb thrown into procession at Trieste at opening of Industrial Exhibition. One man killed and several wounded.

UNITED STATES—Congress passed Rivers and Harbours Appropriation Bill over President's veto.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Unfounded and injurious reports respecting troops at Ramleh. Electric Lighting Bill read second time. House adjourned at 6.35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone fixed Tuesday for consideration of Lords' amendments to Arrears Bill. Civil Service estimates. Irish votes canvassed at length. House adjourned at 3.15 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Turkish Military Co-operation in Egypt; Irish Members in Parliament; Cetywayo.

SIR E. HAMLEY, Sir E. Wood, and other superior officers embarked for Egypt.

REV. E. R. WILBERFORCE enthroned as Bishop of Newcastle.

IRISH police threaten to resign unless pay be increased.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

Weather in N. dull and rather showery, fine elsewhere. Temperature, though low, still inclined to rise slowly, maxima being 74° over N. of England. Wind N.W., but backing. Anticyclone in W. and S.W. Shallow depressions in N., moving E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Bedouin attack on 43rd Regiment at Zizinias, near Ramleh, repulsed. Sir A. Colvin warned the banks in Alexandria against cashing drafts of the Turkish Government. News from Cairo brought by M. Adda.

TURKEY—Meeting of the Conference postponed at request of Ottoman Delegates. Three transports, with artillery and stores, left Constantinople for Egypt.

THE QUEEN inspected troops on board Catalonia off Cowes, and took leave of Genls. Sir E. Hamley, Sir E. Wood, and other officers.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Egyptian difficulty referred to by Lord Lamington, who recommended co-operation with Turkey. Lord Kimberley gave explanations concerning Cetywayo's visit. House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Trevelyan said reported discontent of Irish police had been exaggerated. Subjects of Passenger Acts, Crofters in Western Islands, Irish Land decisions, and South Africa discussed. House went into Committee of Supply. House rose at 3.20 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Porte and the Egyptian Question; The Voyage of the Royal Princes; Hospital Sunday Collections; Official Return of Railway Accidents.

MR. CLEMENT HIGGINS appointed Recorder of Birkenhead.

BRONZE statue of Daniel O'Connell placed in Sackville-street, Dublin.

CRICKET—Nottinghamshire beat Sussex by six wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, AUGUST 7.

Weather (after a dry Sunday) remaining fair generally, and temperature rising to 76° in London and 73° to 75° in other parts of England during day. Wind N.W., light. Anticyclone still extending over our W. and S.W. districts, and subsequently spreading E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Reconnoissance in force and engagement near Mallaha Junction of Cairo Railway. British loss four killed and 23 wounded. Enemy's loss much greater.

TURKEY—At meeting of Conference Lord Dufferin intimated that delay of Porte might be taken to imply refusal to accept terms of Identic Note. Turkish delegates repudiated such interpretation, but asked time for further instructions.

INDIA—General eagerness among native troops to join Egyptian expedition. Syed Mahmood, distinguished Mussulman, spoke warmly of mutual interests of Great Britain and India.

SOUTH AFRICA—Mass meeting at Durban protested against return of Cetywayo to Zululand.

PRINCES ALBERT VICTOR and GEORGE of WALES returned to Cowes from voyage round the World in corvette Bacchante.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Several Bills passed through various stages. Discussion on Bill for suspending issue of writs for boroughs reported tainted with corruption. House adjourned at 6.25 p.m.

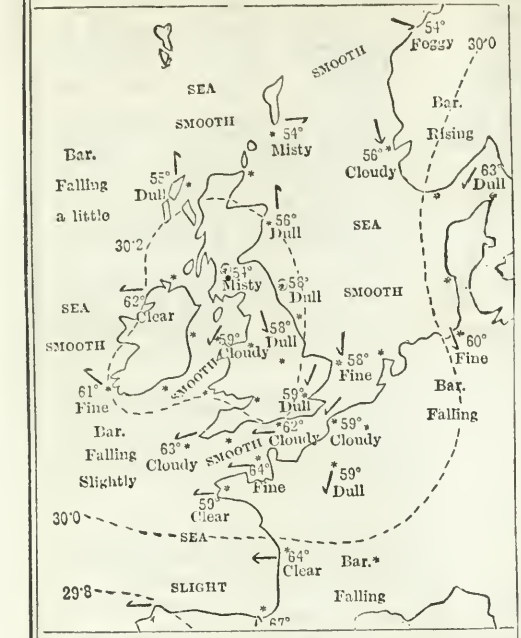
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Porte and Egypt; The Arrears Bill Amendments; Native Judges in India; Bills of Sale.

SPEECHES of Lord Cranbrook and Sir H. Giffard, M.P., at Wandsworth.

DISCONTENT of Irish constabulary. Men at Limerick addressed by Col. Bruce.

CRICKET—Australians defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 159 runs. Lancashire beat Yorkshire by 16 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.



Weather fine generally, but becoming colder in S. than on 7th. Max. in London 70, but at Loughborough 75°. E. breeze setting in in S., but S holding in N. and calms at central stations. Anticyclone lying completely over our islands.

EVENTS.

TURKEY—At meeting of the Conference Turkish Delegates formally assented to Identic Note. Italian proposal for collective protection of Suez Canal deferred at Lord Dufferin's request.

FRANCE—Formation of a new Ministry under M. Duclerc.

AUSTRIA—Great irritation at Trieste against Italians on account of recent bomb throwing.

TRIPOLI—Panic among Europeans subsiding.

SOUTH AFRICA—Reported defeat of a Boer force by the Zulu Chief Montsiva.

HOUSE OF LORDS——Proceedings unimportant. House rose at 5.5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS——Sir C. Dilke answered questions relating to Egypt and Suez Canal. Mr. Trevelyan said discontent of Irish constabulary had been exaggerated. Col. Alexander commented on military appointments for Egyptian expedition; warm discussion. Committee of Supply; Army and Civil Service estimates. Irish Constabulary Bill criticised at length by Home Rule members. House adjourned at 4.10 a.m.

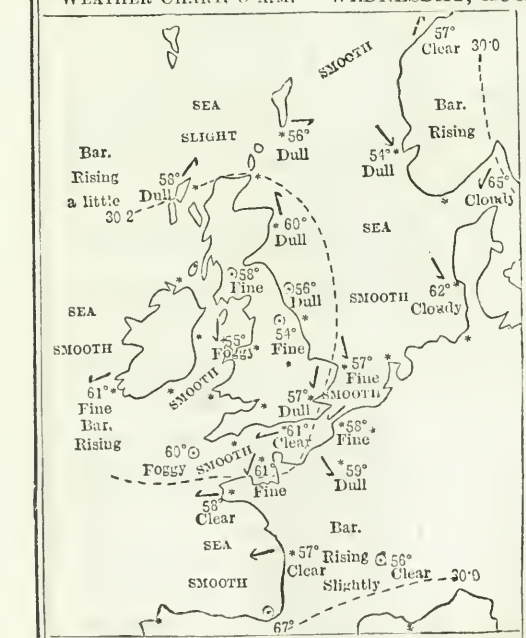
"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egyptian Questions in Parliament; The Government and the House of Lords; The Discontent of the Irish Constabulary; Education in Scotland.

CETYWAYO had interview with Earl Kimberley at the Colonial Office.

CONSERVATIVE gatherings at Hatfield, Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., speakers; Ormskirk, Lord Sandon, M.P.; Northampton, Mr. Raikes M.P. and Hereford, Mr. Gibson, M.P.

BOAT upset on Thames near Southwarkbridge. A man and two girls drowned.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.



Weather fair generally, and temperature rising to 79° at some inland stations during day, but to only 70° in London. Wind little changed. Anticyclone still over our islands, and barometer rising slowly.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Khedive issued proclamation warning people against obeying Arabi's commands. Official account at Cairo describes Saturday's engagement as a complete defeat of the British.

FRANCE—Declaration of policy of new Cabinet read in both Houses. M. Clemenceau stated want of confidence in non-political Ministry.

SWITZERLAND—Mr. Penhall and guide killed while ascending the Wetterhorn.

UNITED STATES—Congress adjourned.

CONFIRMATION by Archbishop of Canterbury of Princes Albert Victor and George in Whippingham Church, Queen and many members of the Royal Family present.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Electric Lighting Bill passed through committee. Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill read a second time. House suspended sitting until 11.30, when Commons' amendments to Lords' amendments on Arrears Bill were brought up.

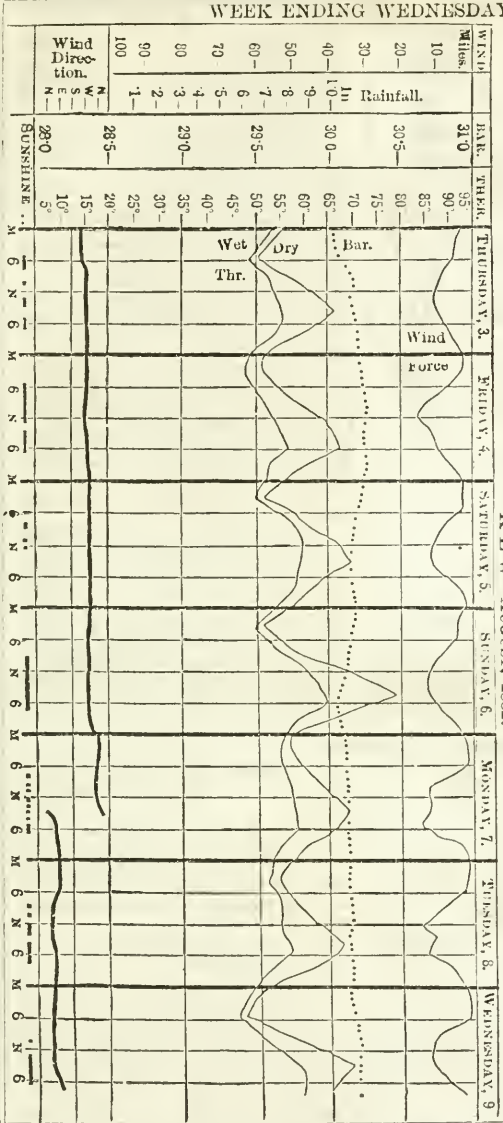
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Childers said 35,000 Militia had volunteered for foreign service. Mr. Gladstone stated Government propositions as to Lords' amendments to Arrears Bill; amendments discussed. Committee of Supply. House adjourned at 3.50 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——The Lords' Amendments to the Arrears Bill; The New French Ministry; The Control of the Suez Canal.

MEN of Irish constabulary at many stations signified their adherence to demands of Limerick police.

STEAMERS Reginald and Silkstone in collision in Waterford Harbour. Silkstone sank and two boys drowned.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99⅞, the lowest 99⅝, closing price to-day 99⅞.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £89,933,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £334,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 36¼ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 51s. 3d.

HOME Railways have been in better demand and closed firm. Foreign bonds have also improved, Egyptian leading with a considerable advance. Bar silver is rather lower at 51⅞d. per ounce. 25 lakhs of India Bills were sold to-day at an average of 1s. 8d. per rupee.

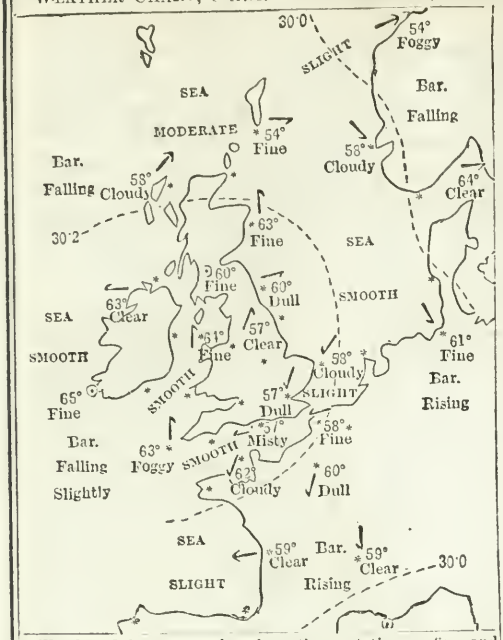
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. Antonio Ralli, foreign banker, late of Gracechurch-street, whose personal estate was sworn at £437,000; Rev. C. T. Glyn, late of Wimborne, £196,000; Mr. W. B. Hughes, late M.P., £17,000; and Rev. Joseph Barclay, late Bishop of Jerusalem, £9,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,546 births and 1,370 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by eight, whereas the deaths were no fewer than 353 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,370 deaths included one from smallpox, 33 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, and 118 from diarrhœa and dysentery. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Derby 10, Brighton 13, Bristol 14, Plymouth 17, Birmingham 18, London 18, Wolverhampton 18, Salford 19, Portsmouth 19, Birkenhead 21, Sheffield 22, Leeds 22, Nottingham 23, Hull 24, Blackburn 24, Preston 24, Huddersfield 25, Liverpool 25, Leicester 26, and Manchester 30.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 7.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	74	45	59	2 above	1	1	6 less	34	31
England, N.-E. ..	76	45	60	1 above	1	1	5 less	59	55
England, East ..	80	47	62	0 (aver.)	1	†	5 less	45	43
Midland Counties	79	42	62	0 (aver.)	1	†	5 less	51	48
England, South..	84	46	63	1 above	0	†	5 less	53	50
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	72	47	58	0 (aver.)	2	3	6 less	41	38
England, N.-W..	68	48	59	1 below	1	2	5 less	40	37
England, S.-W. ..	78	45	61	0 (aver.)	1	†	6 less	59	56
Ireland, North ..	70	50	59	0 (aver.)	3	1	7 less	19	17
Ireland, South ..	73	51	61	2 above	1	1	7 less	38	36

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.



Weather dull at central and southern stations; fine and bright elsewhere except in S. Temperature rising to 82° in S. of Scotland, and 80° at Nairn, but only to 63° in London. E. wind in S. freshening. Anticyclone still over British Islands, but barometer falling slowly.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Another reconnoissance to Mallaha. No fighting.

TURKEY—Proclamation from Sultan to Egyptian people prepared and believed to be satisfactory to British Ambassador.

FRANCE—Prorogation of the Chambers.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA—Meeting of the two Emperors at Ischl.

UNITED STATES—Irish Land League at Philadelphia resolve to send expression of sympathy and 250 dollars to Arabi Pasha.

THE Queen in Royal Yacht proceeded up Southampton Water to witness departure of five steamers with troops for Egypt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Cowen moved to expunge record of suspension of four Irish members on July 1. Debate lasted until the hour of adjournment.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Ministers at the Mansion-house; The Suspension Debate in the Commons; Conviction of Thomas Walsh; Report of Richmond Commission.

LORD MAYOR'S banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers. Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Childers, &c.

CETYWAYO had an interview with Mr. Gladstone.

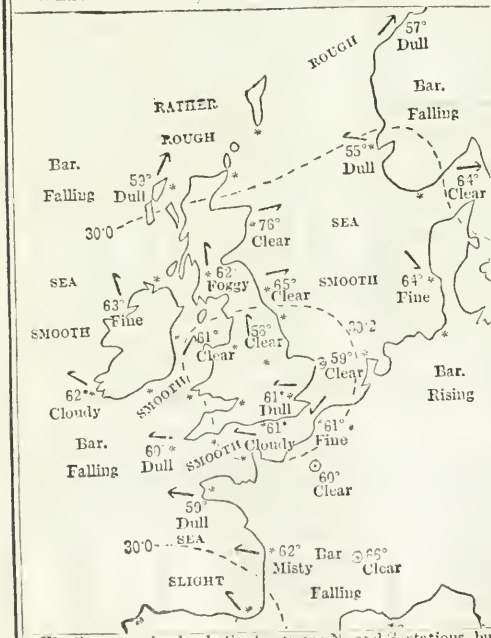
STATUE of Mr. Gladstone unveiled at Bow. Speeches of Lords Carlingford and Granville.

GERMAN mail steamer Mosel, with 680 passengers, ran on rocks near Lizard. All lives saved.

THOMAS WALSH convicted at Central Criminal Court of treason-felony and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

CRICKET—Australians beat Kent by seven wickets. Notts beat Surrey by an innings and 189 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.



Weather very cloudy, both at extreme N. and S. stations, but subsequently clearing in S. Temperature again rising to 82° in Scotland, but not exceeding 71 in S. England, where E. wind blew freshly. Anticyclone breaking up; low pressure area advancing from S.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Return of Sir E. Malet to Alexandria. Arrival of Duke of Connaught and Guards.

TURKEY—Meeting of Conference. Lord Dufferin assented to collective protectorate of Suez Canal with reservation of force majeure.

INDIA—Home Government orders additional European regiment of infantry and four batteries of artillery for Suez.

FRANCE—Official census returns show total population of 37,672,000.

ROUMANIA—Resignation of M. Bratiano.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Arrears Bill accepted as returned from the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury retained his objections, but declined further opposition, as majority of his political friends desired concession. House adjourned at 6.55 p.m.

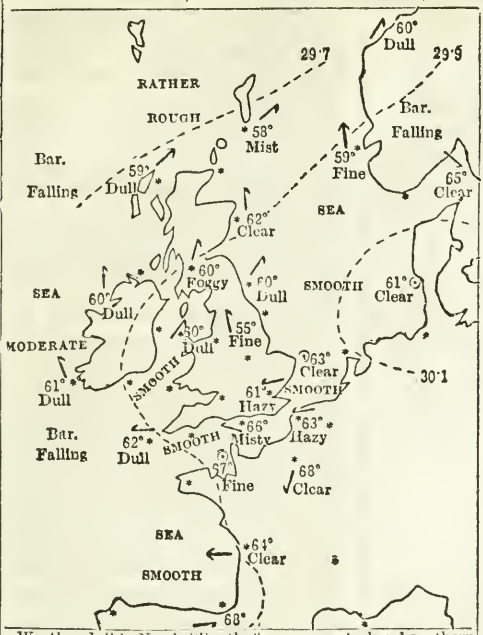
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir C. Dilke stated that Sultan would proclaim Arabi a rebel and would enter into military convention. Lord Elcho doubted whether Government were not combating national aspirations in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone replied that it was against military tyranny that the Government was fighting. Mr. O'Donnell assailed Government policy. Various questions mooted and House went into Committee of Supply. House rose at 2.40 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Lords and the Arrears Bill; Report on the Health of the Army; Keble and Selwyn Colleges.

IRISH constabulary having suspended agitation, Government undertakes investigation into alleged grievances.

MR. HENRY GEORGE, American lecturer, arrested at Athenry.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.



Weather dull in N. ; brilliantly fine over central and southern England, and hotter than on any other day this year. Max. in London 82°. Thunder and lightning subsequently setting in and wind veering. Barometer now highest in E. ; falling generally ; subsidiary disturbances forming in S.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Duke of Connaught with other chief officers inspected Ramleh lines.

TURKEY—Protocol signed at the Conference for protection of Suez Canal.

GERMANY—Semi-official paper states that German Government has no reason to interfere with English action in Egypt.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Bills of Exchange Bill and Labourers' Cottages and Allotments Bill disposed of. Duke of Buccleuch complained of re-insertion of clauses in Entails (Scotland) Bill which had been twice rejected by the House. The Commons' amendments agreed to. House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Irish members objected to immediate consideration of Lords' amendments to Arrears Bill. Conversation respecting Autumn Session. Committee of Supply finished its work. Lords' amendments to Arrears Bill agreed to. House adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Affairs of Egypt ; Lord Salisbury and the Arrears Bill ; The Parliamentary Recess ; Gaols in Bengal ; National Portrait Gallery.

MR. HUTCHINSON, M.P., resigned his seat for Halifax.

DEAN of ST. PAUL'S explained to deputation of working men difficulties in way of opening the Cathedral free once a week.

LETTER from Dr. Schweinfurth describing outrages in Alexandria.

LORD ALBERT PELHAM CLINTON surrendered at Middlesex Sessions to answer charge, but prosecution was withdrawn.

CRICKET—Middlesex defeated Kent by 10 wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

Weather cloudy and showery, and colder than of late, but temperature distributed very irregularly. Wind variable from S.W. and fresh in force. Pressure now highest in S.E. ; depression in N.W. moving N.E., with unsettled weather.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—At request of Duke of Connaught Marines joined to Guards' brigade. Scots and Grenadier Guards moved up to Ramleh.

TURKEY—Meeting of Conference postponed at request of Porte. Native press denounces England for interference in Egypt.

FRANCE—Irritation at British action in Egypt. The Fenayrou murder trial.

INDIA—The education movement. Mr. Colquhoun's journey from Canton to British Burmah.

ARCHDUKE and ARCHDUCHESS RAINER of Austria visited the Queen.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Fisheries (Scotland) Bill in Committee. Sunday Closing in Cornwall Bill read a second time. House counted out at 5 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Legislation for Ireland ; Probable Military Operations in Egypt ; The Fenayrou Murder Trial in Paris.

GROUSE shooting. Sport generally fair and weather fine.

GRECIAN THEATRE, City-road, taken possession of by Salvation Army.

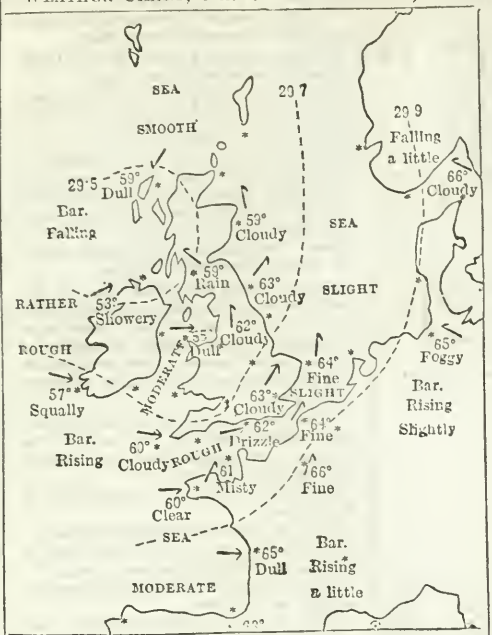
FRANCIS HYNES convicted in Dublin of murder in Clare. Sentence of death.

POLICE-CONSTABLE shot dead at Parsonstown. Assassin escaped through a crowded public-house.

IRISH Land League convention at Manchester.

CRICKET—Players defeated Australians by an innings and 72 runs. Marylebone beat Herts by 176 runs. Lancashire defeated Gloucestershire by 13 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.



Weather still cloudy, with some rain at times, and temperature rising to only 71° in London and 72° at Nairn. Not so high elsewhere. Wind variable from S. and W. Pressure lowest in N.W.; subsidiary depressions passing over England.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi still strengthening earthworks in front of Ramleh. Ironclad train fired on by Bedouins, 20 of whom were killed by return fire. Household Cavalry landed well at Alexandria.

TURKEY—Meeting of Conference. French Ambassador instructed to assent to proposal for collective protection of Canal.

FRANCE—M. Gambetta's organ attributes failure of France in respect of Egypt to overthrow of M. Gambetta.

GERMANY—Empress slightly injured by fall.

SOUTH AFRICA—British Resident instructed to inform Transvaal Government that annexation of Zulu territory cannot be permitted.

CETYWAYO had an interview with the Queen at Osborne.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES opened pavilion on Southsea Pier.

HOUSE OF LORDS—The Allotments Bill objected to by Lords Redesdale and Colchester, but second reading carried by 13 to seven.

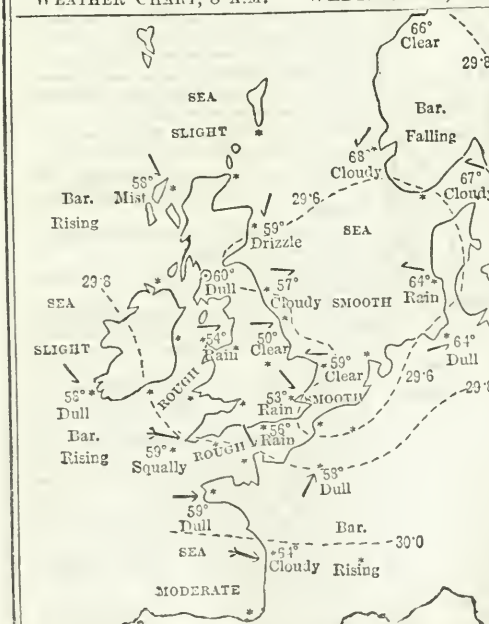
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone explained views of Government as to Procedure Resolutions at Autumn meeting, and Sir S. Northcote replied. Lord Hartington made statement as to Indian Finances. Desultory discussion. House adjourned at 2.35 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Prince of Wales; Indian Finances; The Rules of Procedure; The O'Connell Statue in Dublin.

DISSATISFACTION of Irish constabulary assuaged. Distribution of Parliamentary grant of £180,000 for extra services.

Two pupil teachers of St. Lawrence's School, York, drowned while bathing in the Ouse.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.



Weather rainy at first, both over our N.E. and S.W. districts, but subsequently becoming fine generally. Temperature rising to between 66° and 71° over England during the day, and wind generally N.W. Barometer rising except in S.E. Yesterday's depressions now over North Sea.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Excursion of ironclad train to Meks. Decrees of Khedive notifying that British forces in Egypt are acting with his sanction.

TURKEY—Original text of Sultan's proposed proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel. Turkish troops for Egypt counter ordered. Conference assented in principle to international protection of Suez Canal.

SWITZERLAND—Dr. Gobat, an Englishmau, and two guides killed ascending the Dent Blanc Mountain.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville announced intended adjournment until Oct. 24. Lord Kimberley said it was true that Cetywayo was to be restored on certain conditions. Lord Salisbury disapproved of the intention.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Channel Tunnels Bills discharged. Discussion respecting juries on criminal trials in Dublin. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett criticised Government foreign policy. Mr. O'Donnell reviewed history of Egyptian loans. House counted out at 12.35 a.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Restoration of Cetywayo; Anticipation of Early Military Action in Egypt; Science and Art Education.

PROFESSOR STANLEY JEVONS drowned while bathing at Bexhill.

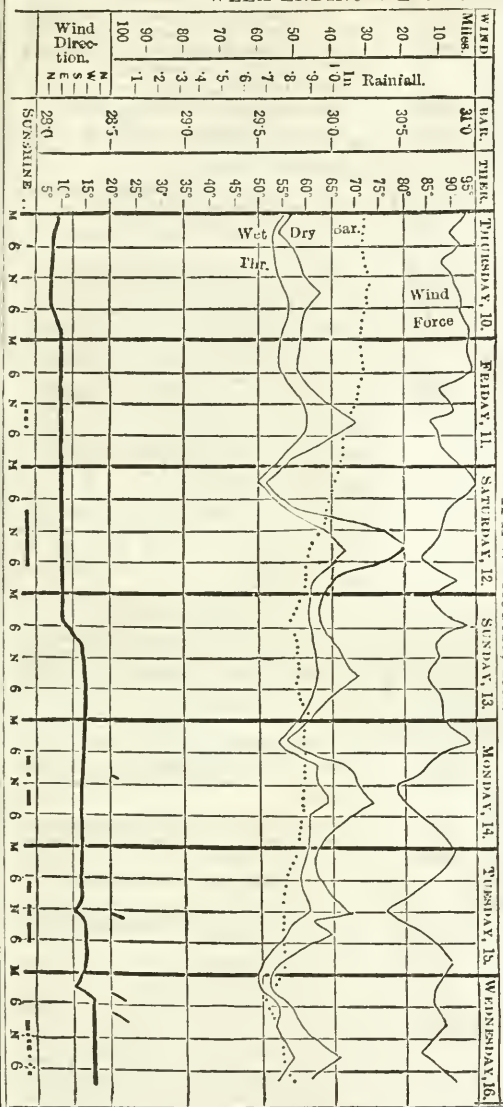
MR. E. M. ARCHIBALD, Consul-General at New York, created a K.C.M.G.

STATUE of O'Connell unveiled in Dublin with great ceremony.

OPENING of Exhibition of Irish Manufactures in Dublin.

CRICKET—Lancashire defeated Somersetshire by nine wickets. Marylebone Club beat Rutlandshire by 189 runs.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99⅞, the lowest 99¾, closing price to-day 99¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £129,018,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £336,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 37⅞ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 50s. 6d.

HOME Railway stocks are higher. In the Foreign market Egyptian, Italian, Spanish, and Turkish show a substantial advance. Some bar silver has been sold at 51 15-16d. per ounce, and 25 lakhs of India Drafts were again sold this afternoon, at an average of 1s. 8d. per rupee.

AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of the late Duke of Grafton, whose personal estate was sworn at £156,000; Mr. W. McKerrell, late J.P. for Ayr, £41,000; Miss Mary Millington, late of Emperor's-gate, at £23,000; Mr. J. G. Sheppard, J.P., of Suffolk, £23,000; Rev. F. Bacon, late of Much Hadham, £19,000; and Mr. H. Boys, J.P., late of Deal, £5,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,304 births and 1,417 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 232 and the deaths 239 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,417 deaths included four from smallpox, 25 from measles, 39 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, and 147 from diarrhœa and dysentery. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Halifax 11, Plymouth 15, Bristol 18, London 19, Portsmouth 20, Brighton 21, Leeds 21, Sheffield 21, Oldham 22, Birmingham 22, Liverpool 23, Manchester 23, Leicester 24, Salford 24, Nottingham 25, Bradford 25, Hull 26, Huddersfield 27, Newcastle-on-Tyne 28, and Sunderland 31.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 14.

Districts.	Temperature. Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	Rainfall. No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	Bright Sunshine. No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Wheat producing:—									
Scotland, East ..	82	44	62	5 above	2	1	5 less	62	58
England, N.-E. ..	78	45	61	2 above	2	2	4 less	51	49
England, East ..	80	41	61	1 below	1	†	4 less	42	40
Midland Counties	81	42	62	1 above	2	1	4 less	44	43
England, South..	82	45	63	1 above	2	1	4 less	37	35
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	75	43	60	2 above	2	5	3 less	52	50
England, N.-W..	75	48	62	2 above	3	5	1 less	53	51
England, S.-W. ..	77	45	62	1 above	3	7	0 (aver.)	47	46
Ireland, North ..	84	44	62	3 above	3	6	2 less	41	39
Ireland, South ..	80	47	62	3 above	2	5	2 less	49	47

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

Weather cloudy, and subsequently becoming rather showery again. Temperature warmer at first than on 16th, but not rising so high in day. Wind returning to S and S.E., the change beginning first in the W. Barometer high both over N. and S. Europe. New shallow depression appearing in W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT-Sir G. Wolseley held conference with General officers and afterwards visited the Khedive. Admiral Hewett at Suez arranged with M. de Lesseps for water supply.

TURKEY—Original draft of Turkish proposition for military convention published.

FRANCE—Bonapartist meeting in Paris. M. de Cassagnac advocated Prince Victor as Imperialist candidate.

CETYWAYO had interview with Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough-house.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Formal meeting to advance Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir W. Lawson proposed resolution relating to Egypt and condemned Government policy. Mr. Gladstone replied and resolution negatived. Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill opposed by Attorney-General and discussion not concluded when House counted out at 4.25 p.m.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Sentence on Mr. Gray, M.P.; The Expedition to Egypt; The Married Women's Property Bill; American Finance; The New French Ministry.

MINISTERIAL whitebait dinner at Greenwich.

MR. JUSTICE LAWSON sentenced Mr. Gray, M.P. and High Sherliff, to three months' imprisonment and £500 fine for articles in "Freeman's Journal" impugning conduct of judge and jurors.

FORMAL presentation of freedom of city of Dublin to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon.

CRICKET—Match at Derby between Australians and England drawn unfinished. Gloucestershire defeated by Middlesex by eight wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

Weather cloudy and dull, with some local showers; changeable in the N. Wind S.W. to W., light to moderate, and temperature rising to 71° at some inland stations. Barometer rising. Depression of yesterday now off N.W. Scotland, moving N.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Decision of Sir G. Wolseley to attack Arabi's position from Abonkir. Khedive had interview with British Commander-in-Chief.

GERMANY—Semi-official papers coutinue to express sympathy with British efforts to restore tranquillity in Egypt.

FRANCE—Death of General Ducrot.

HOLLAND—Committee of Chamber report that charges of cruelty against generals in Atchin are unjustified.

QUEEN presented new colours to 60th (2d battalion Berkshire regiment).

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES with their children left London for Wiesbaden.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Fishery Board (Scotland) Bill passed through committee after protest from Lord Redesdale. Other bills advanced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Speaker announced Mr. Gray's imprisonment. Mr. Gladstone saw no opportunity for consideration at present. Mr. Sexton and other Home Rule members attacked Mr. Justice Lawson and Attorney-General. Discussion unfinished at suspension. On renewal of business House counted out.

"THE TIMES" LEADER—Review of the Parliamentary Session of 1882.

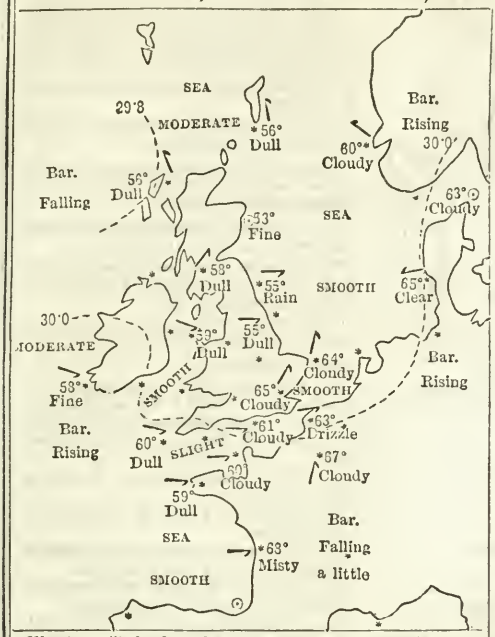
BANK rate of discount raised to 4 per cent.

MEETING in Dublin to establish fund for relief of evicted tenants. Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., and others inveighed against the Land Corporation scheme.

DEATH of Rev. Dr. Merriman, Bishop of Grahamstown.

YOUNG man at Fareham committed for trial on charge of murder of an old woman.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.



Weather still cloudy and appearing very unsettled, with varying westerly airs and calms. Temperature again rising to 71° in London, and wind varying from W. over our S. districts to S.E. in N. Pressure highest over Bay of Biscay and the Baltic lowest to N.W. of Scotland Subsidiary depression over North Sea.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Movement of troops at Alexandria in preparation for offensive operations.

FRANCE——Altered tone of Paris press towards England. Action of Great Britain in defence of interests in Egypt regarded as quite justifiable.

TURKEY——Lord Dufferin informed the Porte that while willing to make slight modifications in terms of military convention the principles adopted must be adhered to.

RUSSIA—Publication of terms of convention with Turkey for payment of war expenses, amounting to 32 millions sterling.

SOUTH AMERICA—Renewal of hostilities between Peru and Chili.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Royal assent given by commission to many bills. House adjourned until Oct. 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Business formal. House adjourned until Oct. 24.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Work of the Session; Impending Operations in Egypt; The Joyce Murders in Galway; The Social Science Congress.

MR. GLADSTONE visited the Queen.

SHAM fight at Aldershot. Militia and Volunteer regiments engaged with Regulars.

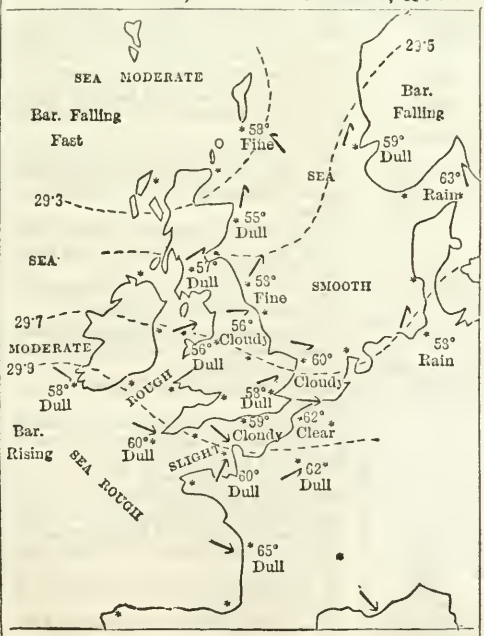
PARTY of men disguised visited house of farmer at Maamtrasna, Galway, shot himself, his wife, mother, and daughter, and wounded his two sons.

MAN living in Tristan-street, Old Kent-road, murdered his wife and attempted suicide.

DR. H. SLADE, retired Fleet surgeon, committed suicide at Bodmin.

CRICKET—Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire by an innings and 45 runs. Leicestershire won against Norfolk by 10 wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, AUGUST 21.



Weather rough and gusty, with showers at W. and N. stations. Wind W., except in far N., and blowing strongly. Temperature low. Barometer highest over the Peninsula, lowest to N.W. of Scotland.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Transports and fleet from Alexandria landed troops at Port Said, which, with Ismailia, was occupied without resistance. Reconnoissance from Ramleh without loss. Canal temporarily closed except to British war vessels and transports. M. de Lesseps protests against British violence.

TURKEY—Lord Dufferin refused to accept Turkish modifications to the military convention. Said Pasha promised to urge Sultan to accede to British terms. German and Austrian Governments withdrew from proposition to submit Anglo-Turkish Convention to Conference.

AUSTRIA—Seizure of explosive bombs at Trieste and many arrests made.

QUEEN met Malabar transport with troops for Egypt and in her yacht accompanied them to Warner Light.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Commencement of Active Operations in Egypt; The Eira Arctic Expedition; The Progress of Education; Immigrants and Railways in the United States.

MR. THOMAS SHAW, Liberal, elected without opposition as M.P. for Halifax, in place of Mr. Hutchinson, resigned.

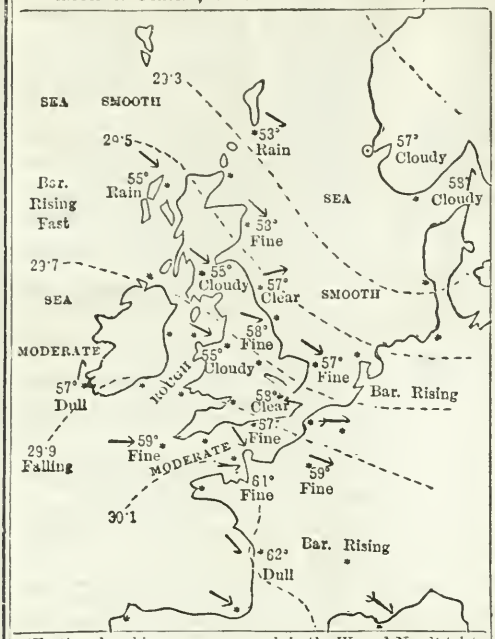
CETYWAYO visited Windsor Castle.

MR. LEIGH SMITH and crew of Eira exploring ship safely landed at Aberdeen from rescuing vessel Hope.

GRIMSBY fishing smack run down off Flamborough Head by Woodstock steamer. Six men drowned.

CRICKET—Australians beaten by Cambridge Past and Present by 20 runs. Kent defeated by Lancashire by 204 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.



Weather breaking up very much in the W. and N. districts, with heavy local rains and some thunderstorms. Wind strong, W. at first, then lulling and backing to S.W. Barometer still highest in far S. A depression over Scandinavia, and another advancing towards our N.W. coasts from W

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The fleet of transports arrived at Port Said. Gen. Macpherson and some of the Indian troops reached Suez. Nefiche occupied without opposition. The Canal closed. Sherif Pasha charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

TURKEY—Considerable advance made in the Convention negotiations.

GERMANY—Herr von Schlözer, the Prussian Minister at the Vatican, had a private audience with the Emperor.

RUSSIA—Death of Count Leutke, formerly President of the Academy of Sciences.

VICTORIA—Dr. Gould, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, shot at by O'Farrell. The assassin was arrested.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Government and the Country; Irish Crime; Simony; Charitable Appeals.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, speaking at Bournemouth, declared it the duty of the Opposition to avoid embarrassing the Government. Mr. G. C. Bentinck spoke at Whitehaven.

SLAVE Trade Convention with the Shah of Persia published.

MURDER of J. Leahy at Scarteen by "Moonlighters.'

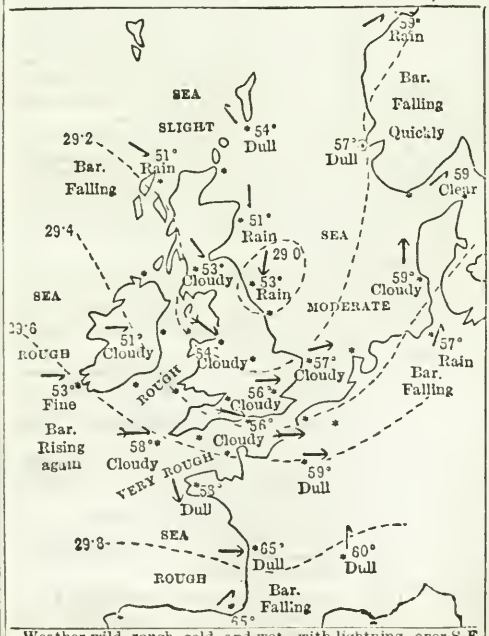
MR. PARNELL spoke at the first meeting of the Irish Labour and Industrial Union.

EXECUTION of W. Turner at Liverpool for the murder of his wife at Skelmersdale.

ENGINE and five carriages left rails at Wolverhampton; driver killed and five passengers injured.

THE race for the Wingfield Sculls won by Mr. A. Payne, Moulsey Boat Club.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.



Weather wild, rough, cold, and wet, with lightning over S.E. and Central England at night. Wind W. to N.W., moderate in Scotland, but blowing a strong gale in England and N. of France. Pressure still highest S. Deep subsidiary depression off N.E. coast, moving E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—More transports passed through to Ismailia, where troops are being rapidly landed. Ordinary traffic of the Canal resumed. Said Pasha forming a Ministry.

THE VATICAN—Letter of the Pope to the Irish Bishops approving of their conduct during the crisis.

SOUTH AFRICA—Alarming spread of small-pox in Cape Town. Natives in Natal said to express indignation at the restoration of Cetywayo.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——Egypt; The Settled Land Act; St. Paul's and the Working Men; Petroleum.

MR. GLADSTONE'S sea trip brought to a close on account of the bad weather.

BRITISH Pharmaceutical Conference opened at Southampton. Professor Attfield delivered the inaugural address.

THE Welsh National Eisteddfod opened at Denbigh.

DEATH of Mr. Guildford Onslow, formerly M.P. for Guildford and the firm supporter of Orton in the Tichborne case.

UNTIRING efforts made by Mr. Gray's friends to get up a demonstration in Dublin. Archbishop Croke writes a letter to "Freeman's Journal" expressing his sympathy.

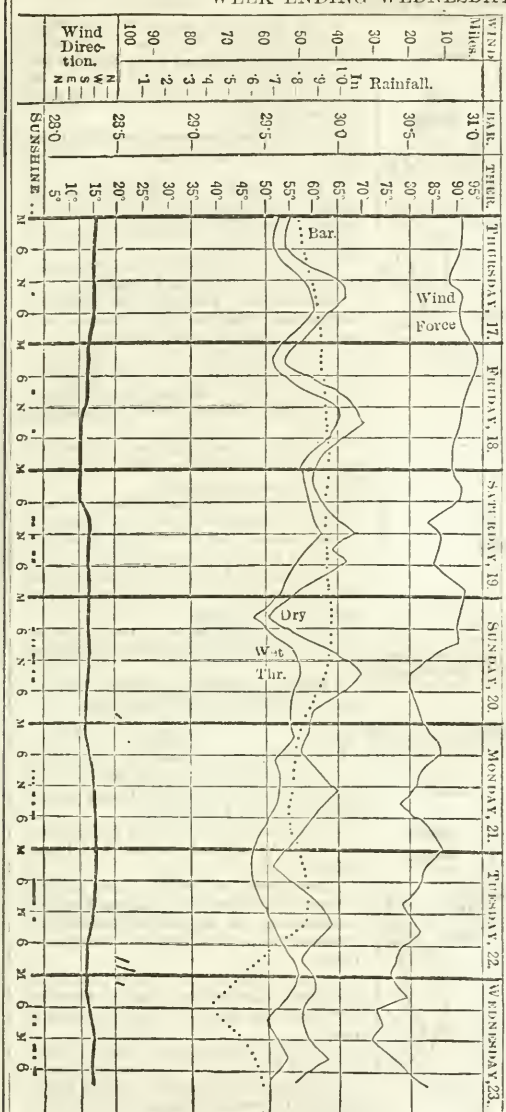
EXECUTION of T. Haynes at Cork for wife-murder.

T. WALSH found guilty of the murder of P. Lyden at Letterfrack.

MR. H. CARR drowned at Stonehaven while bathing.

CRICKET—Australians beat Somerset at Taunton by an innings and 19 runs. Lancashire beat Surrey by an innings and 21 runs.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99¾, the lowest 99⅝, closing price to-day 99⅝.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £104,447,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £22,000 in imports.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 38⅝ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 50s. 5d.

THE feature in the Foreign section has been a further substantial rise in Egyptian. Bar silver has been dealt in at 52 1-16d. 25 lakhs of Council Bills were again sold to-day at an average of 1s. 3d. per rupee.

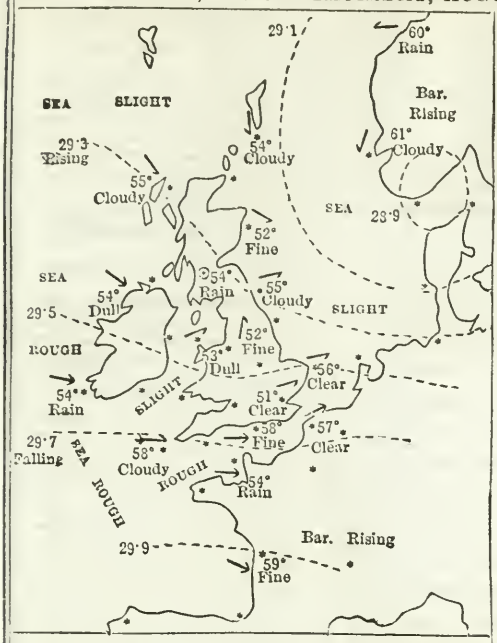
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the Marquis Conyngham, late of Belgrave-square, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £113,000; of Mr. T. Higginbotham, late of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, over £144,000; of Mr. H. Knowles, late of Quarry-hill, Reigate, over £50,000; of Capt. T. Bulkeley, late of Clewer-lodge, Windsor, over £26,000; and of Mr. J. Wyley, late of Sandown, Isle of Wight, over £21,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,670 births and 1,528 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 21, while the deaths were 48 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Birkenhead 16, Wolverhampton 17, Brighton 17, Derby 17, Bristol 19, Plymouth 20, London 20, Bradford 20, Oldham 21, Blackburn 23, Preston 23, Portsmouth 23, Norwich 24, Halifax 25, Birmingham 25, Bolton 25, Cardiff 25, Manchester 26, Huddersfield 26, Liverpool 27, Sheffield 27, Leicester 28, Newcastle-on-Tyne 30, Hull 30, Leeds 30, Salford 30, Sunderland 30, and Nottingham 33.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 21.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	72	44	60	3 above	6	5	1 less	28	27
England, N.E. ..	72	43	59	2 above	6	8	2 more	33	33
England, East ..	79	40	60	1 below	5	7	2 more	43	42
Midland Counties	73	42	59	2 below	5	7	2 more	39	39
England, South..	73	45	60	1 below	4	4	1 less	39	39
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	70	46	58	0 (aver.)	5	11	0 (aver.)	34	34
England, N.W...	68	43	58	1 below	5	10	3 more	40	40
England, S.W...	71	47	59	1 below	5	7	1 more	39	39
Ireland, North ..	69	41	57	2 below	5	4	4 less	38	38
Ireland, South ..	69	43	53	2 below	4	3	5 less	33	38

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.



Weather still cold, squally, and showery, but more moderate than on 23d. Max. temperatures only 60° to 64°. Very unseasonable. Barometer still highest over Peninsula. Yesterday's depression now near the Scaw. Barometer rising.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Governor of the Soudan expresses his loyalty to the Khedive. An officer and boat's crew belonging to the Austrian service taken prisoners by Arabi's Guards at Abonkir. Arabi's troops in full retreat from Suez and Ismailia.

TURKEY—The Government prohibited the shipment of mules to Egypt in a British vessel.

FRANCE—Sittings of the Departmental Councils. The Government refuse to sanction alteration of the name of Rue Bonaparte to that of Rue Garibaldi.

THE Duke of Cambridge made an official inspection of the troops at Aldershot.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Trevelyan and Ireland; The Navy; Dr. Siemens' Address; The Pharmaceutical Conference.

HADDINGTON Burghs Election. Mr. A. C. Sellar, Liberal, returned by a majority of 289.

CETYWAYO and suite paid a visit to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and inspected the factories.

THE British Association opened its 52d meeting at Southampton. Dr. Siemens delivered the inaugural address.

MR. TREVELYAN visited Belfast and spoke in reply to address from the Corporation.

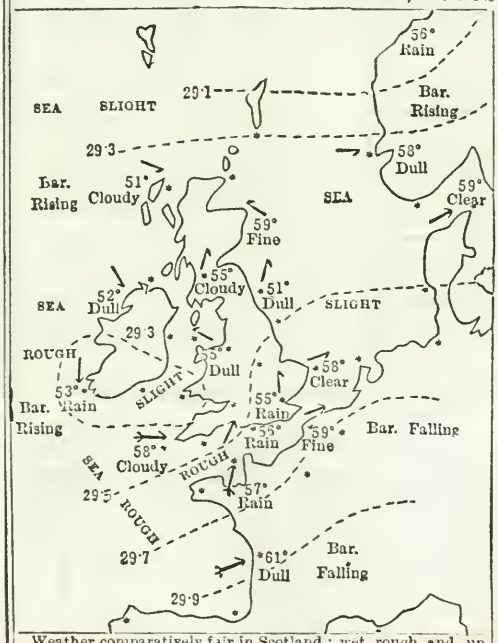
THE Coroner's jury returned an open verdict in the Maamtrasna murder cases.

FOUR women drowned off Wapping by the upsetting of a skiff in which they were proceeding down the river.

ALLEGED deaths through vaccination at Norwich. Inquiry of the Local Government Board.

A WOMAN murdered her infant child and then committed suicide at Tottenham.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.



Weather comparatively fair in Scotland; wet, rough, and unsettled elsewhere. Temperature low very generally. Winds light and variable in N.; strong to gale from S.W. to N.W. in S. Barometer still highest S.; lowest N. Elongated depression passing E. over S. parts of Ireland and England.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Further movements of troops at Ismailia with the view to early advance. The military convention with Turkey alleged to be on the eve of signature.

SWITZERLAND—Body of Mr. F. Morhardt, who had been missing for a year found near St. Croix.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt and the Turkish Convention; The Judicial Returns; Anthropology at the British Association; Cetywayo and the National Temperance League.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, in a speech at Weymouth, alleged that the Government were following Lord Beaconsfield's policy in Egypt.

CETYWAYO received visits from Sir Bartle Frere and the National Temperance League.

AT the British Association meeting Professor Boyd Dawkins addressed a section on the range of the river-drift man; Prof. Leone Levi on criminal statistics.

THE Lords of the Admiralty began their annual inspection at Portsmouth.

THE Berthon expedition returned to the Needles after a voyage of 400 miles.

THREE men, belonging to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, lost off Portsmouth.

COLLIERY explosion, Hollywood Pit, Newcastle. Two men killed; through their own carelessness it is supposed.

FIRES at Waterlow and Sons, Curtain-road, three houses destroyed; and at Sittingbourne, Mr. Lloyd's mills.

CRICKET—M.C.C. v. Northumberland ended in a draw. M.C.C. beat Windmill-hill in an innings and 224 runs to spare. Australians v. Gloucestershire stopped by rain.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.

Weather continuing cold, squally, showery, and very ungenial, with heavy rains in N.E. and E. Wind N.W.; strong, except at the Scotch stations. Pressure still highest S. Yesterday's depression passing E. towards N. Germany.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Action at Mahuta between an advance guard and large number of Egyptians. The Household troops engaged. The enemy fled and British captured five guns.

TURKEY—Military convention negotiations. Said Pasha urges Alexandria as the landing-place for Turkish troops and modification of the proclamation to be issued by the Sultan.

FRANCE—The Bishop of Autun issued a pastoral on the riots at Montceau casting reflections on M. Bert.

UNITED STATES—Explosion at Buffalo, entirely destroying the Erie Railway Elevator and killing four men.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——Egypt; Mr. Sclater-Booth on Local Government; Mr. Fowler's Address; Municipal Iconoclasm.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury's illness. Medical report—feverish, with slight concestion of lungs.

CONSERVATIVE meeting at Frome. Speeches by Col. King-Harman and others.

AT the British Association meeting addresses were given by Sir Richard Temple, on India; Mr. Thomson and Com. Cameron, on Gold Coast; and Mr. Sclater-Booth, on Local Government.

THE Lords of the Admiralty at Portsmouth.

DARING robbery of bonds of the value of £15,000 from a Russian gentleman in London.

THE Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland received a deputation from the Dublin Corporation in reference to the case of Mr. Gray. Lord Spencer could not comply with the request.

CRICKET—At Clifton the Australians made 167 for six wickets against Gloucestershire. In the match Lancashire v. Middlesex the former made 344 for seven wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, AUGUST 28.

Weather quieter at first than for some time past, but remaining cold and dull. Again becoming rough and unsettled later. Barometer still highest over the Peninsula. New depression approaching us from W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Kassassin Lock occupied by the Cavalry. 150 Turkish troops arrived at Port Said in the Calypso, but were not allowed to land. Artillery duel at Ramleh. The Minotaur shelled the enemy's outposts.

TURKEY—The Porte accepted the military convention. Arrest of labourers engaged by England for work in Egypt.

INDIA—Renewal of religious riots at Salem. The Burmese negotiations came to an abrupt termination. Embarcation of the Manchester Regiment for Egypt.

GERMANY—Attacks in the "North German Gazette" on M. Bert's speech at the Trocadéro on Aug. 6.

RUSSIA—Arrival of Mr. W. E. Forster at St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES—Waterspout burst at Benficklin, Texas. 40 persons perished.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——Egypt; The Civil Service Commission; The Eisteddfod; Tides.

AT the British Association meeting Dr. J. Evans delivered a lecture on Unwritten History and how to read it.

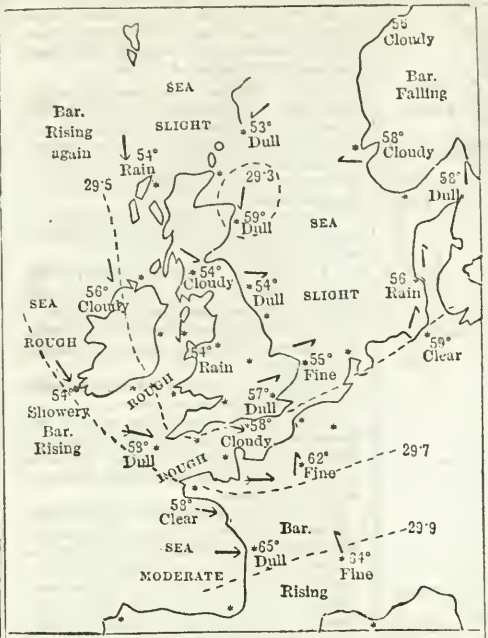
DEATH of Dr. Charles Morehead, late of Bombay Medical Service, and of Mr J. D. Llewelyn, F.R.S.

SIX constables of the Cork police refused to be transferred to other stations. Col. Bruce declined to accept their resignations.

THE Emsborn foundered at sea. The captain only saved.

CRICKET—The match between Australians and Gloucestershire ended in a draw, former first innings 190, latter 131. Kent beat Yorkshire at Gravesend by 101 runs. Lancashire beat Middlesex by an innings and 271 ruus.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.



Weather again rainy, rough, and wild; very cold for the season (maxima temperatures only 60° to 65°) and wind blowing a gale from W. to N.W. Barometer rising in W. Depression off our N.E. coasts moving E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The advance guard at Kassassin Lock. Indian Cavalry and an engine landed at Suez. Many of our men disabled by sunstroke. Capt. Baynes died at Alexandria of dysentery. Dead bodies thrown into the Freshwater Canal by Arabi. A new Ministry formed by Sherif Pasha.

ITALY—Disturbance in Rome. An Englishman arrested.

UNITED STATES—Floods in Texas. 40 lives lost and serious damage done to crops.

SOUTH AFRICA—Petitions to Lord Kimberley against Cetywayo's return being signed.

WEST AFRICA—News received of the end of the Bonny war on the West Coast of Africa.

THE Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops at Portsmouth on Southsea-common.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; The British Association; The Liberty and Property Defence League; The Stolen Goods Bill.

AT the British Association meeting it was decided to visit Canada in 1884. Mr. W. H. Preece's paper on recent progress in telephoning. Mr. P. de Tchihatchef read a paper on the deserts of Africa and Asia.

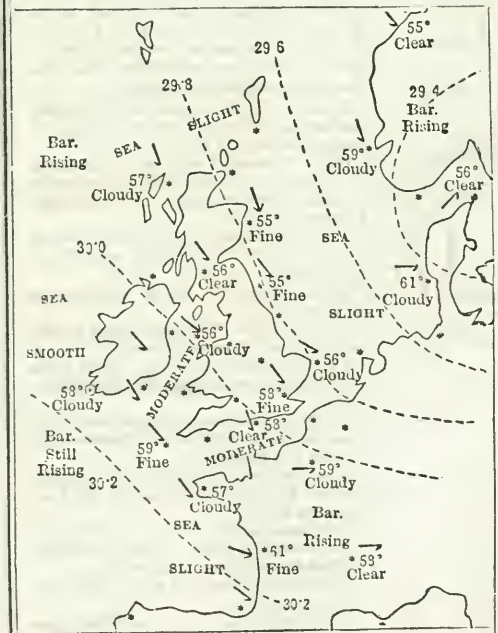
MAJOR-GENERAL DEAN-PITT appointed Keeper of the Crown Jewels.

DEATH of the Hon. T. M. Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley; Bishop Steere, Zanzibar; Lady Havelock, widow of Sir Henry Havelock; and Mr. C. R. Scott-Murray, formerly M.P. for Bucks.

THE Welsh Sunday Closing Act came into operation on Sunday last.

INSUBORDINATION amongst the constabulary at Limerick. Five of them dismissed.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.



Weather inclined to improve, but still unsettled. Temperature rising a little, and wind veering to N.W. and lulling. Barometer highest over Peninsula and Bay of Biscay. Yesterday's depression passing away to eastwards of North Sea.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—On the evening of the 28th inst. the Egyptians attacked Gen. Graham's position in force at Kassassin Lock. The enemy repulsed after severe fighting.

FRANCE—Meeting of journalists decided to give a banquet to M. de Lesseps.

TURKEY AND GREECE—A serious engagement fought on the frontier at Karalik Derwend between Greek and Turkish troops. (Aug. 27.)

SOUTH AFRICA—News received of the death of Secocoeni, killed by a rival chief, Mampoa.

THE COREA—Insurrection. The Queen and several notables massacred.

SERIOUS illness of the Duke of Albany. His visit to Preston consequently postponed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Constabulary; Necessaries and Luxuries; The Fighting on the Greek Frontier; The Death of Secocoeni; The Historical Manuscripts Commission.

AN Embassy from Madagascar arrived in England.

CETYWAYO visited Kew-gardens.

AT the British Association Capt. Colomb read a paper on Shipwrecks, and the Eastern Palestine Survey Committee presented their report.

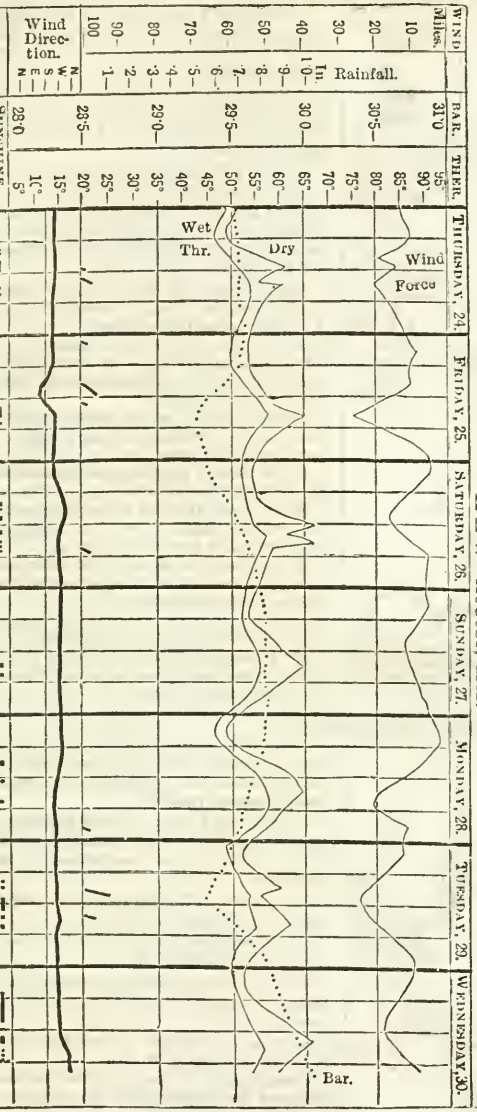
THE Birmingham Musical Festival opened with a performance of Mendelssohn's Elijah.

NATIONAL Conference of Miners opened.

THE agitation amongst the Irish constabulary gradually subsiding. The Constables of Limerick addressed a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant on their supposed wrongs.

CRICKET—The Australians beat an eleven of All England at the Oval by seven runs.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.
KEW—AUGUST, 1882.

THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99⅞, the lowest 99⅝, closing price to-day 99¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £110,873,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £124,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liaoilities was 39¼ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 47s. 10d.

HOME Railway stocks are generally higher, and so are the most prominent Foreign bonds. Bar silver has been dealt in at 52 1-16d. per ounce, and 25 lakhs of Council Bills were again sold to-day at an average of 1s. 8d. per rupee.

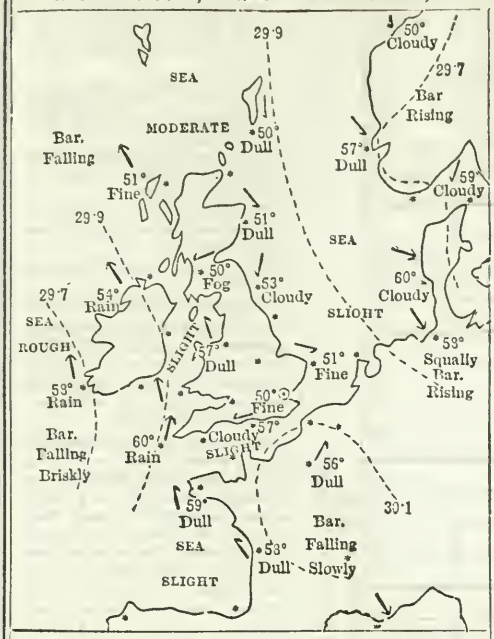
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. M. Buckworth Wilks, late of Grosvenor-street, value of personal estate amounting to more than £42,000; Mr. James Turle, late of the Cloisters, Westminster, over £24,000; Sir Philip Protheroe Smith, late of Truro, over £14,000; Mr. D. Hughes, late of Brecon, over £162,000; and of the Rev. T. Moseley, late of Brighton, over £52,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,554 births and 1,401 deaths. Allowing for increase of population; the births were three and the deaths 94 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Derby 13, Bristol 16, Halifax 18, London 18, Birkenhead 19, Brighton 19, Cardiff 21, Norwich 21, Leicester 21, Portsmouth 21, Sheffield 22, Bradford 22, Blackburn 23, Bolton 23, Huddersfield 25, Oldham 27, Plymouth 27, Sunderland 27, Preston 27, Liverpool 28, Nottingham 28, Newcastle-on-Tyne 28, Leeds 28, Manchester 29, Birmingham 29, Wolverhampton 31, Salford 32, and Hull 34.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 28.

Districts	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	70	45	57	1 above	6	8	1 more	24	24
England, N.-E. ..	65	43	55	2 below	5	15	9 more	26	27
England, East ..	66	42	57	3 below	5	10	5 more	24	25
Midland Counties	66	40	55	4 below	5	9	4 more	24	25
England, South..	68	43	58	3 below	5	8	3 more	32	33
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	66	43	55	1 below	6	12	6 more	30	30
England, N.-W...	62	45	55	4 below	6	15	8 more	19	19
England, S.-W...	67	46	57	3 below	6	14	7 more	30	31
Ireland, North ..	66	45	54	3 below	6	16	8 more	16	16
Ireland, South ..	66	46	55	3 below	6	13	4 more	20	21

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.



Weather once more becoming rainy and wild, especially in the W. Wind returning to the S. and increasing in force, but temperature inclined to rise at first. New depressions appearing in the W., moving N., but spreading over England during day.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Gen. Lowe's report of the Cavalry action of the 28th published. He states that seven guns were captured and lost again during the night.

TURKEY—A Grand Council held on the military convention. Hobart Pasha pronounced against Aboukir as a landing-place for Turkish troops.

GERMANY—The Emperor reviewed the Army Corps of Guards, numbering about 20,000 men.

CHILI AND PERU—The "Panama Star and Herald" of Aug. 3 publishes an account of recent severe encounters between the Chilians and Peruvians.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Illness of the Duke of Albany; French Politics; The Claims of an Indian Prince.

MR. GLADSTONE arrived at Hawarden.

LORD COLERIDGE spoke at Exeter on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Albert Museum extension.

CLOSING meeting of the British Association. Mr. E. J. Watherston read a paper on railway administration.

AT the Miners' Conference at Manchester Mr. Burt, M.P., delivered the opening address.

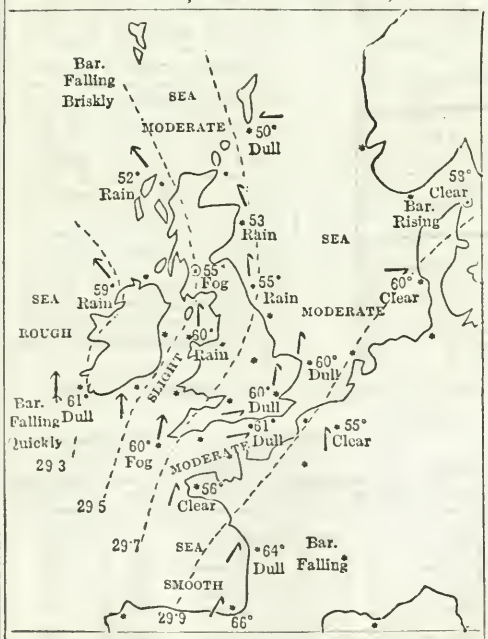
MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH addressed a letter to "The Times," in which he appeals to the Government to redress his wrongs.

M. GOUNOD's new oratorio, "The Redemption," performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival with great success.

THE Dublin Society's Horse Show opened. The Lord Lieutenant visited it in state.

AT a meeting of the North Dublin Union the Vice-Chairman refused to put a motion of sympathy with Mr. Gray.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.



Weather very dull and wet generally, but particularly so in W. and N.W. Temperature low, and southerly winds general, blowing a gale in the W. Barometer lowest in W. and falling. Depression approaching Scotland from W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Highland Brigade left Alexandria for Ismailia, their place being taken by sailors. Block on the railway between Kassassin and Ismailia removed.

TURKEY—Said Pasha requested modification of stipulation about landing-place for troops. Lord Dufferin telegraphed for instructions.

FRANCE—M. de Lesseps refused to accept the proposed Paris banquet.

UNITED STATES—Serious floods in Western Texas. Great destitution.

SYRIA—Notables of Damascus issued protest against reports of want of security in the country.

MANILA—Over 500 persons died from cholera in two days in Manila.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA—War between Ashantee and Gamau ended by mediation of Gold Coast authorities.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Duchess of Connaught, left Osborne for Scotland.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Campaign in Egypt; The Troops in Egypt; The Birmingham Festival: The Miners' Conference.

LORDS of the Admiralty inspected the Naval establishments at Devonport.

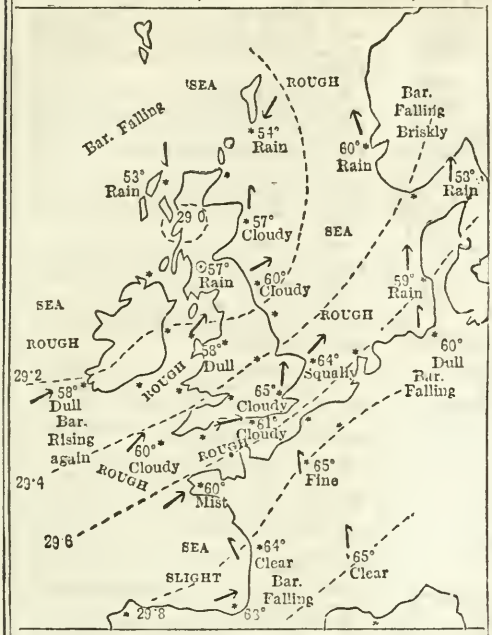
CETYWAYO and chiefs called upon Lady Holland.

ORDERS issued for a balloon equipment for Egypt.

GROWING discontent among the Dublin police.

AT a meeting of the Property Defence Association (Ireland) it was stated that success had attended their first operations.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.



Weather again rough and wild till night, with much rain in the W.; thunder in N. Temperature low generally; southerly winds now veering towards W. and still blowing hard. Large depression in N.W. and N., moving N.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Gen. Graham's report of the Cavalry action of Aug. 28 published. Large force of Egyptians moved from Kafrdawar to Tel-el-Kebir. Mahmoud Fehmy Pasha brought to Alexandria a prisoner of war.

TURKEY—The Turks propose a compromise in regard to the landing-place of the Turkish troops. Lord Dufferin telegraphs for instructions. In the frontier dispute with Greece the Porte proposed a neutral zone. The Greeks continue to forward men and war material to the front.

CANADA—Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise sailed from Quebec en route for British Columbia.

THE QUEEN, Princess Beatrice, and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Balmoral.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Mutiny; Mr. Baxter on Public Affairs; The Opium Traffic; Railway Whistles.

MR. BAXTER, M.P., addressed his constituents at Brechin. He supports the policy of the Government in Egypt.

CONSERVATIVE demonstration at Wharncliffe Crags, near Sheffield.

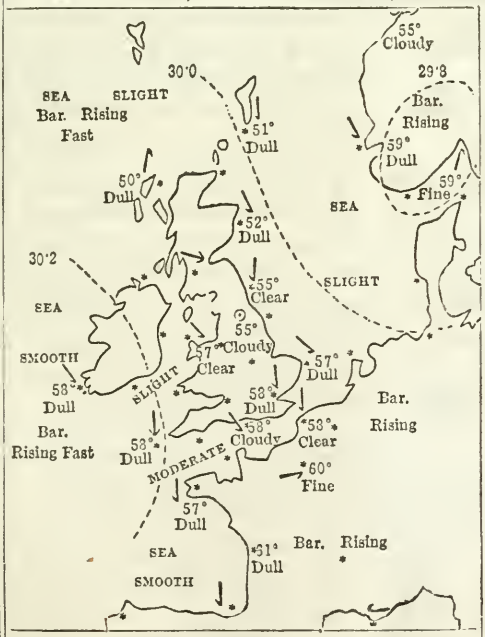
CETYWAYO sailed for South Africa.

THE police throughout the whole of the Dublin district struck, some 800 men leaving the service. Proclamation issued for special constables. Special meeting of Dublin Corporation.

COLLISION in Thames off Greenwich. Three workmen on board the tug Enterprise drowned.

THE Lake Nepigon stranded on Arklow coast. The passengers and crew landed in the boats without loss of life.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.



Weather much finer than for a long while past, but dry cold northerly winds prevailing everywhere. Southerly airs again felt at Valentia towards night. Barometer rising; anticyclone in the W.; advancing E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Highland Brigade landed at Ismailia. The Calypso, with Turkish troops on board, left the Canal and proceeded to the Red Sea.

TURKEY—The inspired press shows marked sympathy with Arabi.

FRANCE—M. de Lesseps arrived in Paris. Harvest estimated to be a little over the average.

GERMANY—Anniversary of Sedan celebrated with even more than usual enthusiasm.

SPAIN—Infernal machine sent by post to Señor Camacho. No injury done.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Fourth of September; Ireland; The Vaccination Inquiry at Norwich; Farmers' Appeals.

NEW water supply for the town of Hawick opened by the Duke of Buccleuch.

ATTEMPT to launch the Eden at Barrow. The vessel refused to move from the ways.

RIOTS in Dublin. Mob charged by the military.

FIFTY-FOUR of the dismissed Irish constables petitioned to be reinstated. About 500 special constables sworn in.

EXPLOSION of engine boiler of goods train near Dunbar. The driver, the fireman, and a passenger killed.

Two platelayers knocked down and killed near West Auckland.

CRICKET—In a match at Tunbridge between the Australians and the United Eleven the former, in the second innings, were dismissed for 49 runs. M.C.C. against Yorkshire, won by the latter by an innings and 70 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Weather very wet in the S. E.; showery to fair elsewhere, with low temperatures (very low at night) and varying westerly winds. Barometer highest over Spain and the Bay of Biscay, lowest in N. Several subsidiary depressions about.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Minotaur shelled the Aboukir forts. M. Antonopoulo arrested as a spy at Alexandria. The camp at Kassassin strongly fortified.

TURKEY—Apparent agreement between England and the Sultan on the question of the troops to be allowed to land at Port Said. Baker Pasha to be second in command.

GERMANY—Terrible railway accident near Freiburg, Baden, to an excursion train. The train left the rails and over 70 persons were killed.

AUSTRIA—The Government addressed a strong remonstrance to Greece on the recent action on the Thessalian frontier.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Chili and Peru; The Preston Guild; London School Board Education.

THE ancient festival of the Preston Guild commenced. Procession of freemen, &c. Arrival of the Duke of Cambridge.

SIR ALLEN YOUNG'S report of his proceedings in the Hope published.

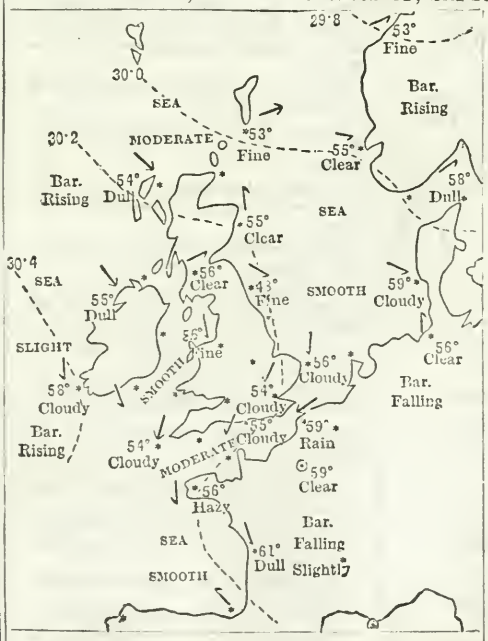
DEATH of Mr. Mountague Bernard.

INQUIRY into loss of the Mayfly. The mate of the Valhalla suspended for 12 months.

THE dismissed Irish constables addressed a memorial to Capt. Talbot, apologizing for the breach of discipline in attending the prohibited meeting. The Lord Mayor of Dublin made overtures to the Lord-Lieutenant on the special constable question.

CRICKET—Match between Australians and Notts club commenced at Trent-bridge ground, Australians 131 first innings. Yorkshire against I Zingari, the former made 299 for five wickets in first day's play.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.



Weather fine generally, with varying northerly (N.W. to N.E.) breezes and slowly rising temperature. Anticyclone off our W. coasts and advancing E. later on.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Transport of supplies actively carried on previous to an advance on Tel-el-Kebir. Mahmoud Fehmy made some disclosure about Arabi's position. Arabi proclaimed a rebel by the Sultan. M. Victor de Lesseps made his official report of the British occupation of the Canal.

FRANCE—25th anniversary of the death of Comte celebrated in Paris.

RUSSIA—Some surprise caused by a speech of Gen. Dreuteln in reply to a Jewish deputation.

UNITED STATES—Processions of trades unions in New York—20,000 men.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Party Politics; Egypt; The Nationalization of the Land; The Library Association.

THE Earl of Jersey spoke at the Bicester Agricultural Association dinner.

MR. J. LOWTHER addressed a Conservative demonstration at Nostell.

PRESTON Guild Festival. The Duke of Cambridge received an address from the Corporation. Foundation stone of a new library laid, speech by Lord Derby.

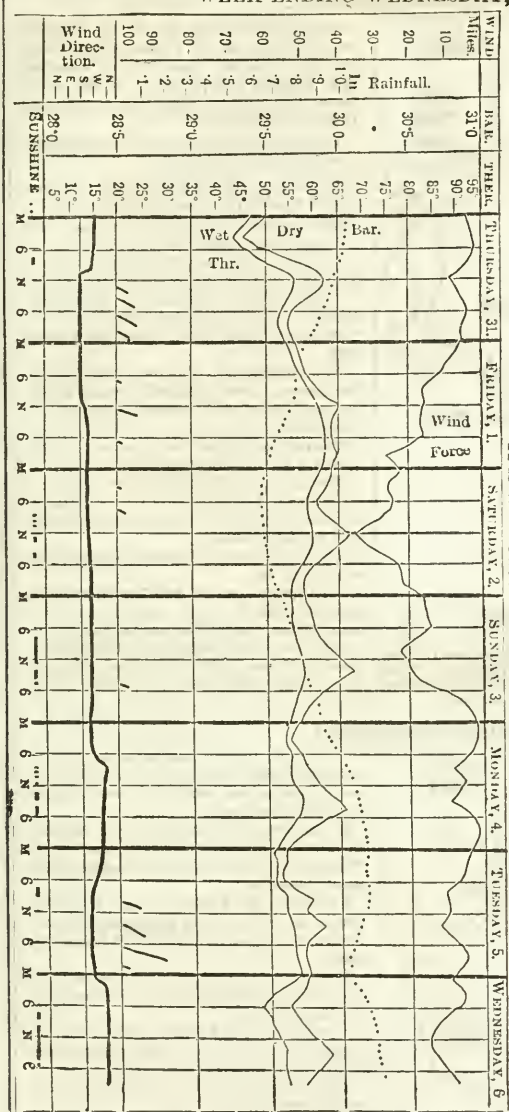
ANNUAL Meeting at Cambridge of the Library Association. Mr. H. Bradshaw, President.

THE National Temperance League celebrated the "jubilee" year at the Crystal Palace. Two slight railway accidents delayed the excursionists.

EARL SPENCER replied to the Irish police memorial, promising careful inquiry into their wrongs.

Two men killed at Limerick by the fall of a cornice.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.



The highest price of Consols during the past week was 99¾, the lowest 99⅝, closing price this day 99¾.

The total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £105,024,000.

The movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £44,000 in imports.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 39¼ per cent.

The average price of Wheat was 47s. 3d.

Home Railway stocks have for the greater part of the week been inactive and rather dull. In the Foreign department Spanish and Turkish have improved. Bar silver is quoted at 52 1-16d. per ounce, and 25 lakhs of India Council drafts have again been placed at an average of 1s. 3d. per rupee.

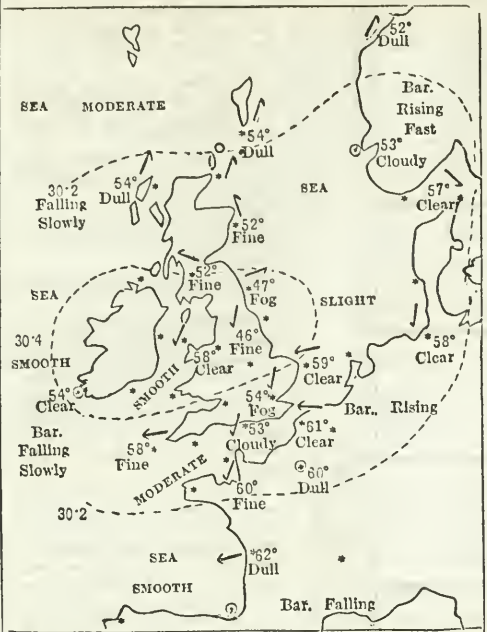
Among the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mrs. Barton, late of Clarendon-crescent, Edinburgh, the personal estate being of the value of over £208,000; of Capt. Conway-Gordon, late of Southsea, over £24,000; of Sir M. Laffan, K.C.M.G., late of Bermuda, over £12,000; of Rev. W. H. Drew, late of King's College, over £32,000; and of Rev. N. Charrington, late of Sutton, over £27,000.

Vital Statistics—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,496 births and 1,473 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 44 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 25, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bristol 15, Cardiff 16, Plymouth 18, London 19, Portsmouth 20, Birkenhead 21, Nottingham 21, Bradford 22, Oldham 23, Leeds 23, Brighton 24, Leicester 24, Liverpool 25, Salford 26, Blackburn 27, Birmingham 28, Sheffield 29, Sunderland 30, Manchester 30, and Hull 34.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 4.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	70	44	55	0 (aver.)	6	14	7 more	23	24
England, N.-E. ..	70	44	57	0 (aver.)	6	5	1 less	24	25
England, East ..	71	42	58	1 below	5	4	1 less	30	32
Midland Counties	71	41	58	1 below	5	9	3 more	26	27
England, South..	71	44	59	0 (aver.)	5	10	4 more	32	34
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	67	38	56	1 below	5	14	5 more	29	31
England, N.-W..	67	43	57	2 below	5	9	2 more	16	17
England, S.-W..	68	46	58	1 below	6	3	10 more	29	31
Ireland, North ..	72	43	56	1 below	5	11	3 more	21	22
Ireland, South ..	70	46	57	1 below	6	14	6 more	23	30

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.



Weather slightly showery in N. parts of Scotland and Ireland, very fine and dry elsewhere, but not warm over England. Wind W. and S.W. in N., E. and N.E. in S. Anticyclone lying completely over our islands. Depression in far N., moving E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Some 40 of the enemy attacked our Cavalry posts at Kassassin, but were quickly driven off. Capt. Holland wounded. Gen. Graham held a parade of his whole force. The army healthy. Desultory attacks by Bedouins continue.

TURKEY—A translation of the proclamation against Arabi published.

TURKEY AND GREECE—An Armistice concluded with regard to the frontier question.

GERMANY—The Emperor opened the Autumn Army manœuvres at Breslau.

AUSTRIA—The Emperor invested with a Turkish Order. Arrest of Radicals in Vienna.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Mr. Marriott and the Clôture; Assessment of Tithe-Rent Charge; The Ancient Monuments Bill.

AT a meeting in Glasgow, where Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke against the war in Egypt, an amendment was carried supporting the Government policy.

TRADES' procession at Preston, all the trades of the district being represented.

THOMAS QUINN shot dead near Athlone.

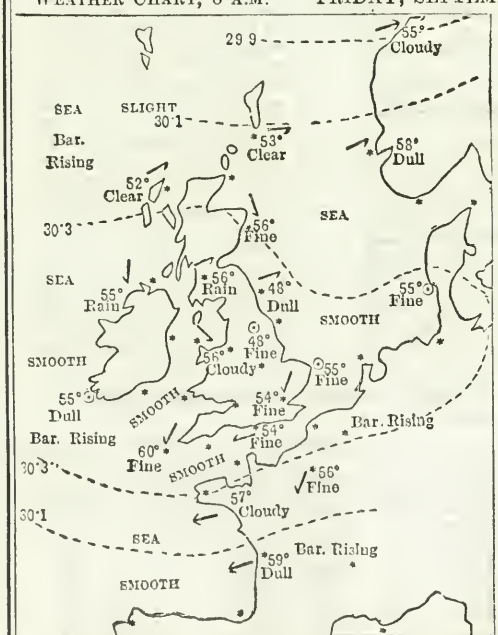
VERDICT of wilful murder returned against a private in the Rifle brigade for the murder of a woman in Dublin.

THE Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, destroyed by fire.

MURDEROUS assault by a burglar at Stamford-hill. He shot and severely wounded a man (Howe) who tried to capture him.

CRICKET—The Australians beat Nottingham by 184 runs, and at Scarborough, Yorkshire, beat I Zingari by an innings and 91 runs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.



Weather foggy and cold inland early in morning; otherwise fine, and becoming warm at inland stations in afternoon. Winds still westerly in N., easterly in S., with variable airs and calms at central stations. Anticyclone still over us, but less regular in form than on 7th.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—A reconnoissance made by Col. Buller to within a mile of Arabi's position. A native hanged for murder of several Europeans in Alexandria.

RUSSIA—Several Russian papers continue to accuse England of violating treaties, &c. The Prince of Montenegro received an enthusiastic reception.

FRANCE—M. Duclerc, at an interview, stated his belief in the permanent composition of the Ministry and declared himself for peace.

UNITED STATES—Lord Lorne started on his journey to British Columbia. Fears of an Indian outbreak.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The German Manœuvres; The Cutler's Feast; Competitive Examinations; The Maori Chiefs.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury passed a satisfactory day.

AT the Cutler's Feast, Sheffield, Sir T. Brassey referred to the improvement of the Navy since the siege of Sebastopol. The Rt. Hon. J. Lowther also spoke.

DESTRUCTIVE fire at Eavestaff's piano factory, Euston-road.

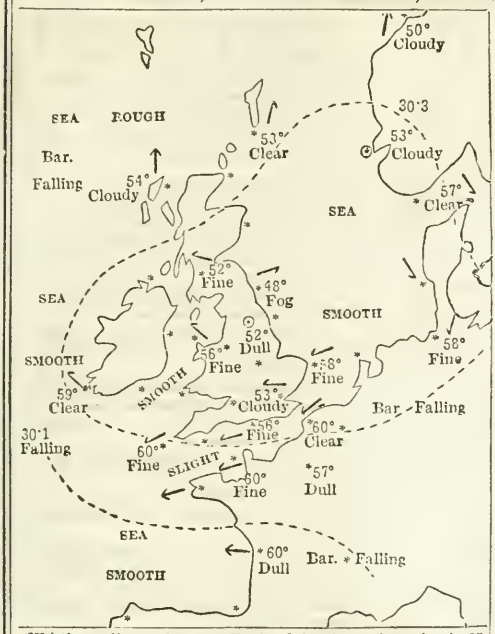
CARLISLE Diocesan Conference. Annual meeting.

DEATH of Mr. B. T. Balfour, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Bahama Islands; and of Capt. J. Harvey, R.N., part inventor of the Harvey torpedo.

TWO hundred and eight of the dismissed Irish constables restored.

MR. SEXTON, M.P., spoke at a meeting in Dublin, convened by the Lord Mayor, to express sympathy with F. Hynes, under sentence of death.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.



Weather still very fine over England, but becoming rainy in N. of Scotland; thundery in S. of France. The easterly breeze in S. freshening and the westerly breeze in N. backing S. Anticyclone shifting to E. Depressions appearing both off our N.W. coasts and over Spain.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Several reconnoissances made towards Tel-el-Kebir. Alleged case of torturing a prisoner at Alexandria.

ITALY—The "Popolo Romano," the Prime Minister's organ, charges certain English correspondents with endeavouring to arouse hostile feeling against Italy and hints at expulsion.

FRANCE—The verdict in the Fenayrou murder case quashed by the Court of Cassation.

UNITED STATES—In the Star Route postal frauds case the presiding judge stated that attempts had been made to bribe the jury.

CENTRAL AMERICA—Severe shock of earthquake at Panama. Great damage to buildings.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Egyptian Despatches; Ireland; The Anniversary of the Fall of Sebastopol; Coffee; The Fenayrou Case.

DESPATCHES published in the "Gazette" on the occupation of the Suez Canal and the fighting near Mahuta.

EMBARCATION of a siege train for Egypt. Three officers sent out with the balloon equipment.

CARDINAL MANNING addressed the Guilds at Preston.

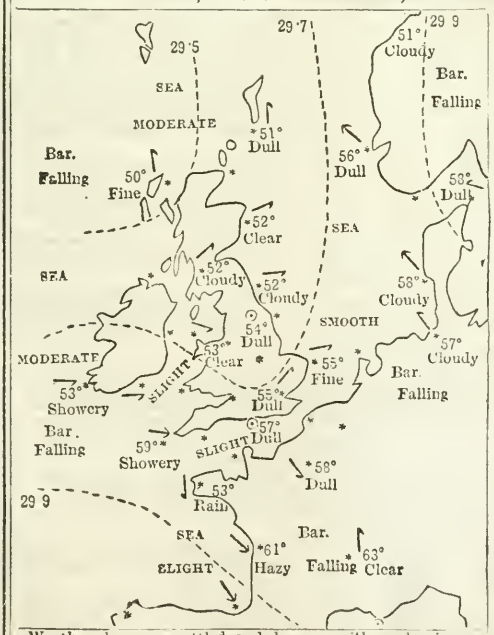
THE Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland refused to interfere with the sentence on Francis Hynes.

APPEAL, being the first under the Crimes Act (Ireland), made by man sentenced to two months' imprisonment for intimidation.

EXPLOSION of molten metal at Messrs. Finlay's foundry, Glasgow. Three men killed.

FOREMAN of flour mills at Newton Abbott crushed to death by the machinery.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.



Weather gloomy, unsettled, and showery, with much rain over our S. counties, and low temperature generally. Wind W. in S., S. and S.E. in N. Pressure high, both over N. Europe and the Peninsula; lowest off our N.W. coasts. Subsidiary depressions over England and one forming over France.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The enemy attacked our position at Kassassin Lock in front and both flanks at the same time. The movement on all sides was repulsed and the Egyptians lost four Krupp guns. Four of Arabi's officers surrendered at Ramleh.

FRANCE—The report in "The Times" of an interview with M. Duclerc gave rise to various comments in the papers.

CUBA—A waterspout occurred, causing great damage to ships and buildings.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; The Late Sir George Grey; Anglo-Phobia; Port Victoria.

DEATH of Sir George Grey.

THE Preston Guild Festival came to a conclusion with a grotesque torchlight procession.

ANTI-VICAR'S rate agitation at Coventry.

DEATH of Mrs. Mary Ashley, Oxford, at the age of 100.

TOTAL loss of the Ethiopia at Loango. The crew saved.

NEW railway line to Port Victoria on the Medway opened.

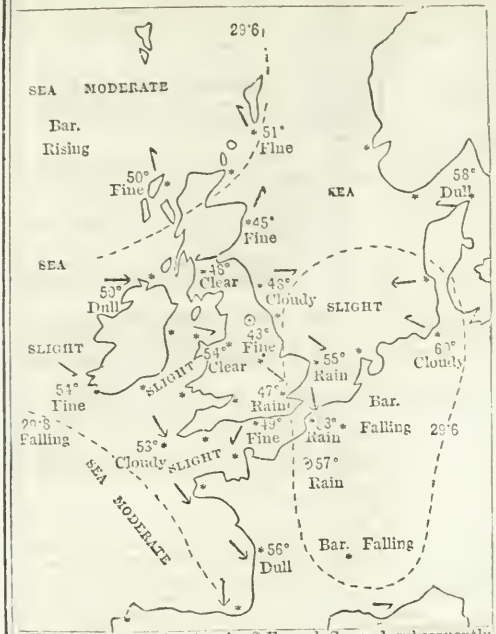
SEVERAL influential persons had interviews with Lord Spencer with a view to induce him to alter his decision in the Hynes case.

BURGLAR captured at Belgrave, near Leicester, by a Mr. and Mrs. Dowell, after a sanguinary struggle.

GANG of poachers committed for trial at Bicester.

CRICKET—The Australians v. I Zingari at Scarborough, the former scored 423 for six wickets, and match left drawn. Gloucestershire beat Surrey by six wickets. Notts beat Sussex by 10 wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.



Weather dull and rainy in S.E. and S., and subsequently becoming wet and thundery over Great Britain generally; fine in Ireland. Wind N.W. and N., except in Scotland. Temperature low. Pressure highest in S.W. Depression moving N. from the Netherlands.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Cartridge explosion at a Paris railway station. Four railway servants injured and baggage van blown to pieces.

GERMANY—Two more German officers entered the diplomatic service of Turkey.

RUSSIA—The fête of the Patron Saint of the Emperor celebrated throughout the country. The Czar attended divine service in St. Petersburg.

BELGIUM—The Beriot Theatre at Louvain destroyed by fire. No lives lost.

UNITED STATES—In the Star Route Postal case two of the prisoners were found guilty, but the jury were unable to agree about the other defendants.

THE Duke of Cambridge held a review and field day of the Dover garrison.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Ireland; The Labour Question; The Swiss Cantons and Centralization.

THE Buffs and the 1st battalion of the 39th embarked at Portsmouth for the East.

DEATH of Lieut. Gribble, 3d Dragoon Guards, killed at Kassassin.

SAILING boat off Ventnor upset and three men drowned.

RIOTOUS proceedings at Coventry by the anti-vicar's rate agitators. The Vicarage garden wrecked.

PORTER killed near Stoke Newington Station.

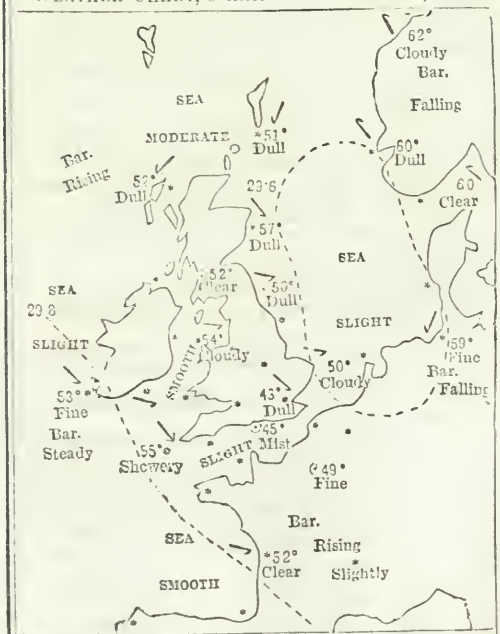
AT Swansea attack made on the police while enforcing the Sunday Closing Act.

OVER £2,000 collected for the Iceland Famine Relief Fund.

LETTER published from Mr. Wahab giving an account of his expedition across Yunnan.

FRANCIS HYNES executed in Limerick Gaol for the murder of Doloughty, the herd.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.



Weather improving in S.E., but becoming unsettled and showery in the W. and N. Temperature recovering somewhat in daytime, but night very cold. Wind N.W. Depression over North Sea still moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Our forces commenced their march on the lines of Tel-el-Kebir last night. The West Kent Regiment and 19th Hussars, with two companies of the Engineers, were left to guard the camp at Kassassin.

FRANCE—The "Liberté" protests against the feeling of hostility to England expressed by foreign papers.

TURKEY—Greek ultimatum to the Porte on the frontier question.

RUSSIA——General Tchernaieff's departure for Tashkend as Governor of that province.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Proposal to submit the boundary dispute with Brazil to arbitration.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt and the Convention; Russia; Railway Statistics; Theological Liberality and Christian Missions.

MR. LEATHAM, M.P., in speaking at Huddersfield, said there was no serious cause for reproach of the Government, while Sir W. Lawson, at Aspatria, characterized the bombardment of Alexandria as barbarous, disreputable, and odious.

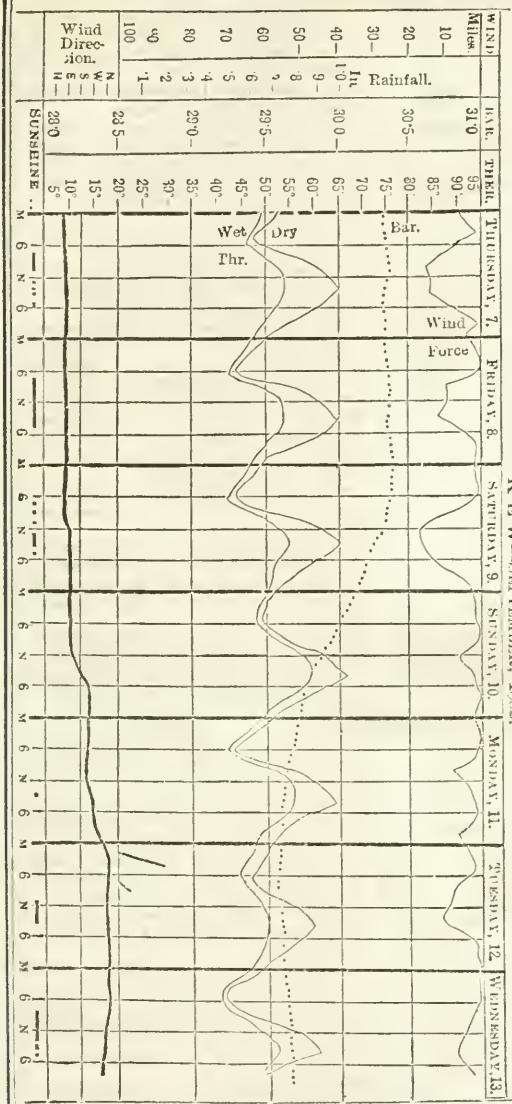
DEATH of Mr. W. Morris, J.P., chairman of the Halifax Commercial Banking Company; of Lady Baxter; and of Lady Louisa Ramsay.

EARL SPENCER started on a week's tour in Mayo and the West to visit the scenes of recent Land League outrages.

RAILWAY collision at Earlstown on the North-Western line between passenger and luggage trains. Several carriages upset and much damage.

CRICKET——The Australians beat Shaw's Eleven at Leeds by 89 runs.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99¾, the lowest 99⅝, closing price to-day 99¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £119,154,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £20,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 39¼ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 45s. 9d.

HOME Railway stocks have generally been firm. The changes in the Foreign market were almost solely confined to Egyptian, which rose about 1¼. Bar silver is weak at 51⅞d. per ounce, while of 25 lakhs of India Council drafts offered to-day only two lakhs and 10,000 rupees were sold at the fixed minimum price of 1s. 8d.

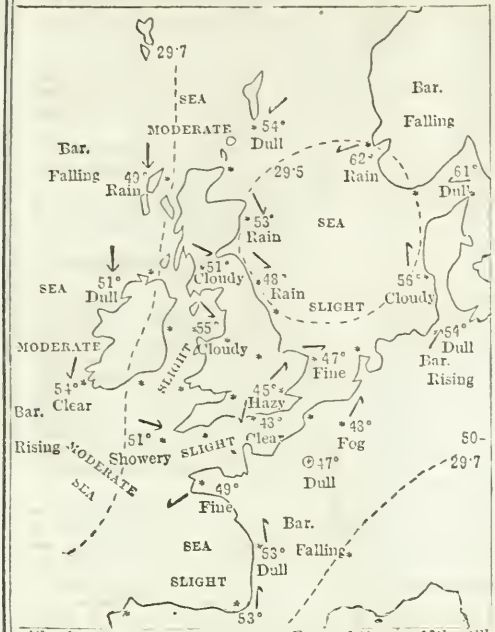
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the Hon. S. C. Roper-Curzon, late of Kingston, the value of whose estate amounts to nearly £16,000; of the Marquis de la Gândara, late of Paris, under £5,000; of Mr. G Gouldsmith, late of Streatham, over £75,000; of Mr. M. H. Chaytor, late of Kensington, over £69,000; and of Mr. J. T. Overton, late of Sutton, Surrey, over £27,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,566 births and 1,322 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 19, and the deaths 85, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Leicester 13, Bolton 15, Huddersfield 16, Oldham 17, London 17, Bristol 18, Brighton 19, Plymouth 19, Nottingham 20, Cardiff 20, Leeds 20, Norwich 21, Blackburn 21, Portsmouth 22, Salford 23, Birmingham 23, Manchester 23, Liverpool 26, Hull 28, and Sunderland 30.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 11.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	71	39	54	1 below	2	1	6 less	52	56
England, N.-E. ..	68	35	54	1 below	2	1	6 less	38	42
England, East ..	69	37	55	3 below	2	4	2 less	40	44
Midland Counties	70	35	54	4 below	2	2	5 less	40	43
England, South..	70	37	57	2 below	3	5	2 less	38	42
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	67	37	53	2 below	2	3	8 less	47	51
England, N.-W..	65	39	54	3 below	2	2	7 less	36	39
England, S.-W..	68	38	55	3 below	2	2	6 less	54	59
Ireland, North ..	68	35	54	2 below	3	5	3 less	45	50
Ireland, South ..	65	39	54	3 below	2	2	7 less	47	52

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.



Weather much finer at first over England than on 13th, still overcast and rainy in Scotland. Thunderstorms over S.E. England, later on air cold and raw; night very cold. Depression over North Sea still moving very slowly to N. Subsidiaries in S. later.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Capture of Arabi's position at Tel-el-Kebir. Complete rout of his army. Occupation of Zagazig by Indian contingent. Tel-el-Kebir carried in 20 minutes. Many prisoners, over 40 guns, and great quantities of stores taken, including five engines.

SYRIA—Despatch from Damascus Notables published. They affirm the relations between Christians and Mussulmans to be friendly.

UNITED STATES—Fire on board the Alaska, New York. 10 sacks of newspapers and two of letters destroyed.

CANADA—Lord Lorne and Princess Louise arrived at San Francisco.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales returned to England from Germany, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes.

THE Duke and Duchess of Albany arrived at Balmoral.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Victory; The Attack on Tel-el-Kebir; Reformatories and Industrial Schools.

MR. MACLIVER, at Plymouth, defended policy of Government in Egypt.

THE St. Leger Stakes won by Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven, Geheimniss and Shotover being second and third.

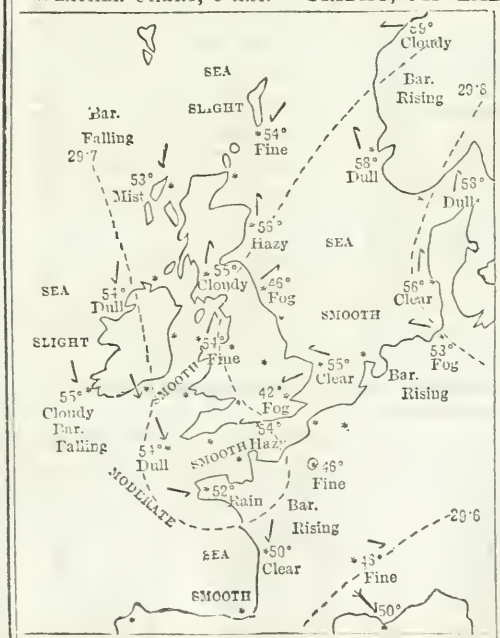
ATTEMPTED murder at Cabra, near Armagh. Two men shot at and a horse killed.

FISHING lugger stranded on the Norfolk coast and the master and nine of the crew drowned.

TWO men found guilty at the Central Criminal Court for stealing securities value £800.

A CHEMIST at Hull fined £10 for selling paregoric prepared with methylated spirits.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.



Weather much finer than on 14th, only a few local showers reported. Much rain falling in France. Temperature rising to 65 in some places during day, but succeeding night again very cold. Depressions recently noticed dispersing over Scotland.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—General collapse of the rebellion. Advance on Cairo. Offer to surrender Kafr-dawar. Belbeis occupied.

GERMANY—The papers expressed highest admiration of the victory at Tel-el-Kebir. Anti-Semitic Congress at Dresden.

AUSTRIA—Hurricane at Trieste. Exhibition building destroyed. Tax-gatherer burned to death by villagers in Borsod county.

TURKEY—Russia proposed to refer the Greek frontier question to a conference of ambassadors.

THE Duke and Duchess of Albany arrived at Balmoral on a visit to the Queen.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The War; The Settlement of Egypt; Infectious Diseases and Hospitals; Indian Railways.

OPENING of new Town-hall at Preston by Lord Derby.

H.M.S. PHŒNIX got ashore at Prince Edward's Island and filled with water. Crew saved.

THE Directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

DEATH of Sir James Alderson, M.D., physician extraordinary to the Queen, and of Mr. G. W. Norman, a former director of the Bank of England.

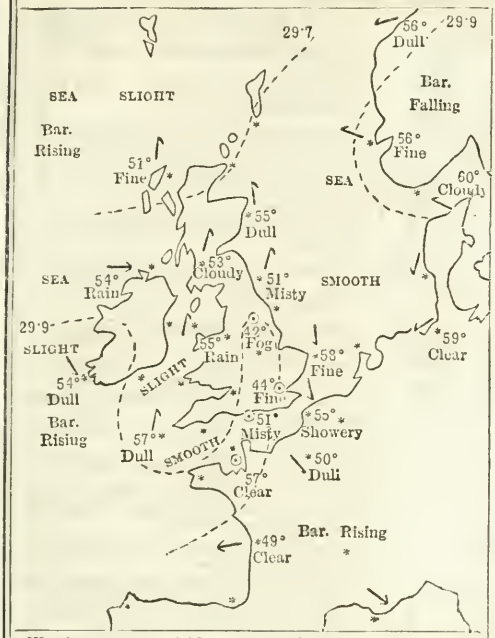
THE North Wales Colliers demanded an increase of 15 per cent. in wages and decided to strike in case of refusal.

AT St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, four persons were killed by the fall of a buttress which was being repaired.

THE Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland received loyal demonstrations at Lenane, where an address was presented by the inhabitants.

MAN shot at near Feakle. Two arrests.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.



Weather very variable; much cold fog over England in early morning. Temperature subsequently rising to 69° at some few inland places. Wind very variable. Temperature somewhat irregularly distributed, but differences only slight.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Capture of Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha. Cairo surrendered with 10,000 prisoners. Midshipman De Chair found to be safe.

UNITED STATES—Daring rescue of prisoners at Knoxville, Tennessee, sheriff and deputy-sheriff being shot by rescuers. The British team won the international rifle contest at Creedmoor by 170 points.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of the Hellenes departed for Abergeldie Castle.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The End of the War; The Trades Union Congress; International Sports; The Luxury of Travel.

MR. O'DONNELL, M.P., spoke at the Drogheda Independent Club and denounced the war in Egypt as piratical.

FUNERAL of Sir George Grey at Embleton.

COMET discovered by M. Cruls, Rio Janeiro.

LEATHER Trades Exhibition at the Agricultural-hall opened by the Lord Mayor in state.

HEREFORD Musical Festival. Dr. Garrett's The Shunamite performed.

DONCASTER Cup won by Lord Bradford's Retreat.

NEW line of railway opened between Southport and Preston, a distance of 15 miles.

MEN on strike at Siemens' works, Landore, decided to resume at an advance of 2½ per cent.

MAN sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for stabbing his wife.

FOUR-OARED boat race between Thames Rowing Club and American Hillsdale Club crew won by former, though fouled.

CRICKET—The North of England v. Australians at Manchester. The former made 245 to the latter's 110 in the first innings.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Weather fine generally at first, then showery in the W. and N. Brilliant aurora seen at night over Scotland. Temperature low, and wind N. Pressure highest in W., lowest over France, Germany, and North Sea.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Aboukir submitted, with the force at Meks, Sir E. Wood having now 6,000 prisoners, 15,000 Remington rifles, and 50 field guns. Decree issued by the Khedive dissolving the army.

GERMANY—Statue to Prince Adalbert unveiled at Wilhelmshaven. Electric exhibition opened in Munich.

AUSTRIA—The Emperor arrived at Trieste. Enthusiastic reception. A man arrested with bombs in his possession.

ITALY—The Budget estimates revenue at 1,539,128,670 lire.

INDIA—News of the victory in Egypt caused a feeling of intense satisfaction.

UNITED STATES—The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise sailed from San Francisco for British Columbia.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of Greece arrived at Abergeldie Castle.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; The Ministry and its Egyptian Policy; The Death of Dr. Pusey; Villa Nomenclature.

THE Right Hon. E. Gibson, M.P., opened a new Conservative club at Accrington. He moved a resolution condemning the home and foreign policy of the Government.

DEATH of Dr. Pusey, in his 83d year.

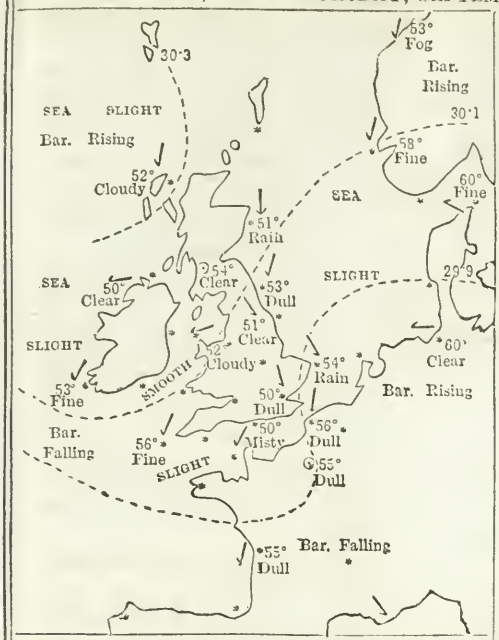
EARL SPENCER returned to Dublin from his tour in the West.

FOUNDERING of the schooner Commodore near the Eddystone. All crew saved by a pilot cutter.

WOMAN fatally stabbed at Nottingham.

CRICKET—In the Australians v. North of England match at Manchester the home team gained a victory by 10 wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.



Weather dull and wet in E. and S., fine in W. and N., and cold at the English stations. Wind N.E. and freshening. Pressure highest in N.W. A depression appearing off the S.W. of France and moving N.N.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Lord Dufferin intimated to the Porte the impending withdrawal of British troops, and asked the Porte to forego landing a contingent.

TURKEY—Rumours of a secret treaty with England explained.

INDIA—The Education Commission at Poona received a loyal address from the Municipality. The scheme of local government accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

HOLLAND—Session of States-General opened by the King.

UNITED STATES—Terrific gale on Lake Ontario. The steamer Asia foundered and 93 lives were lost.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Two Vice-Regal Progresses; Dr. Pusey at Oxford; Labour at Manchester and in America.

THE Trades' Union Congress opened at Manchester. Mr. Austin, chairman. Several lady delegates present.

DEATH of the Hon. and Very Rev. G. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor.

DEATH of Sir David Wedderburn, formerly M.P. for Haddington Burghs.

MR. BRADLAUGH spoke against perpetual pensions at Newport, Mon.

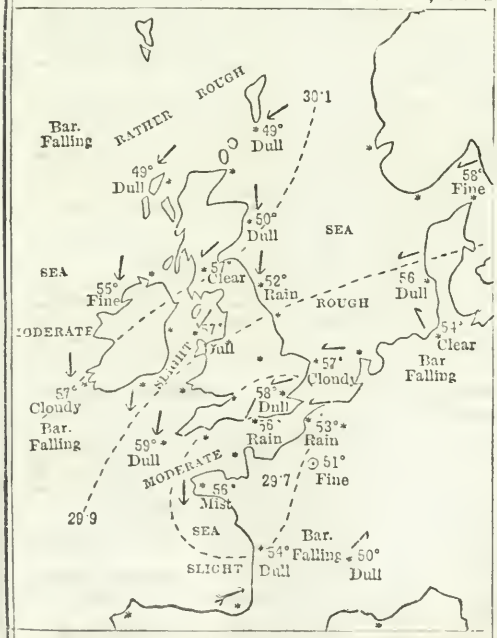
NEW code of instructions issued to the Irish Land Sub-Commissioners.

AGITATION for higher wages among the miners of Yorkshire and North Staffordshire.

EXTENSIVE smuggling operations discovered at Swansea.

CRICKET—Australians v. Shaw's Eleven at the Oval. The latter made 129 first innings and the former 38 for seven wickets.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.



Weather still fine in N.W. and N., dull and wet in S.E., but clearing even there later on. Temperature remaining low, and winds N.E., strong. Pressure still highest in N.W. and the depression in the S. still advancing. Barometer falling generally.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sir E. Malet instructed to inform the Khedive that no capital sentence must be carried out without consent of English Government.

ITALY—The Italian papers demand European interference in Egyptian affairs by a congress.

AUSTRIA—Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in Vienna.

SPAIN—Commercial treaty negotiations with Norway and Sweden.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Pacification of Egypt; The Trieste Jubilee; The Benefice of St. John's, Miles Platting; The Early Closing Movement.

VISCOUNT BURY, speaking at Christchurch, claimed for Lord Beaconsfield the credit of success in Egypt.

FULL details of the battle of Kassassin published in the despatches of Gen. Graham and Gen. Drury-Lowe.

THE Lord Mayor and Sheriffs started for the Hague to present the King of the Netherlands with the freedom of the City.

DEATH of Mr. Alderman Walker, of the Ward of Queenhithe.

MR. A. AUSTIN delivered address at the Trades' Union Congress.

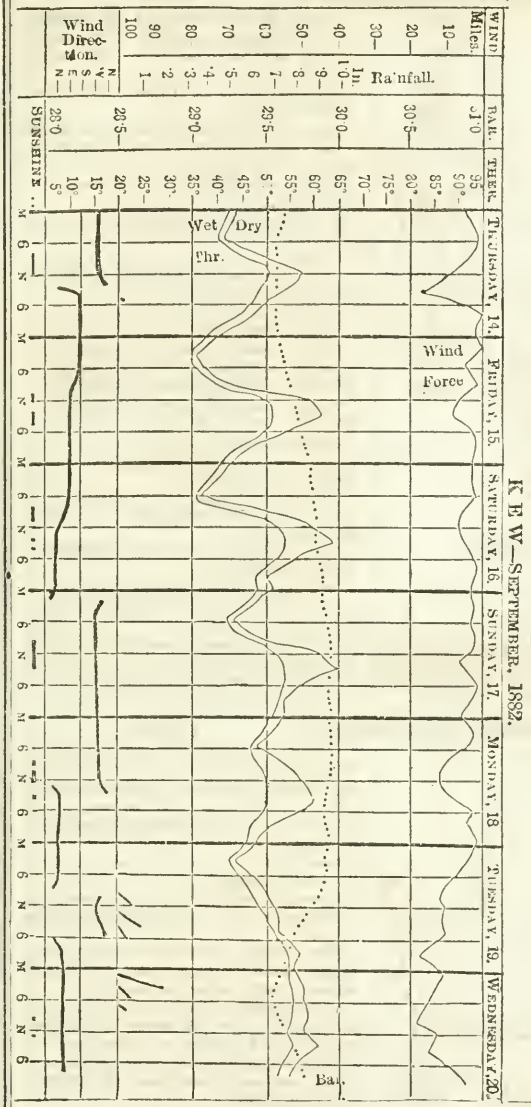
MEETING of Clergymen of the Church of England to hear Mr. Henry George on Land Nationalization.

MR. W. J. SMITH appointed a puisne judge of Island of Cyprus.

MEMORIAL address to Earl Spencer to obtain a remission of sentence of death passed on P. Walsh for murder of the two Lydens.

NORTH Wales miners demand an advance of 15 per cent. in wages.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 99⅞, the lowest 99¾, closing price to-day 99⅞.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £100,969,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £124,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 39¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 44s. 5d.

HOME Railway stocks have been dull, and close at about the lowest prices. The Foreign market has been active, Egyptian and Mexican being firm. Bar silver has been dealt in at 51⅛d., the latest price. A small amount of Indian Bills were allotted at 1s. 8d.

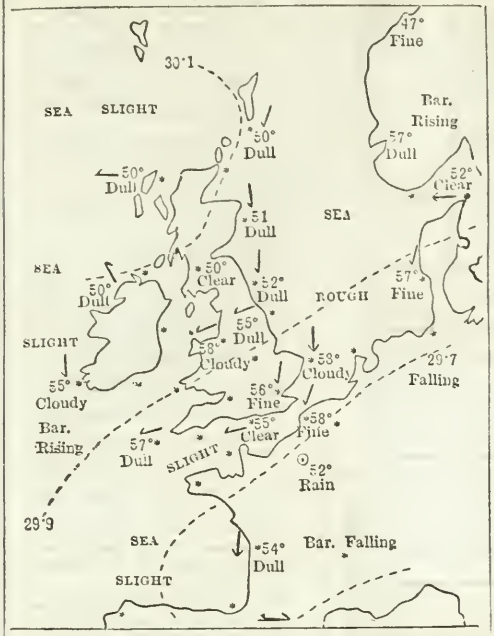
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. A. Swanston, formerly M.P. for Bandon Bridge, Ireland, whose personalty was sworn at over £129,000; of Mr. W. Andrews, late of Carlton Colvile, Suffolk, over £62,000; of Miss M. A. Holbourne, late of Bath, over £44,000; of the Rev. W. Brodie, late of Southampton, over £11,000; of Lt.-Col. M. Monckton, late of Sheffield, over £13,000; of Mr. G. Rose-Innes, late of Porchester-terrace, over £240,000; and of Mr. C. Butler, late of Surbiton, over £49,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,430 births and 1,269 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 114 and the deaths 104 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Birkenhead 12, Cardiff 15, Portsmouth 15, Brighton 16, Bristol 16, London 17, Plymouth 19, Birmingham 18, Bolton 19, Bradford 19, Wolverhampton 19, Sheffield 20, Nottingham 23, Leeds 24, Manchester 25, Salford 25, Liverpool 2[illegible], Blackburn 28, and Sunderland 38.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 18.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	65	34	51	2 below	5	11	4 more	21	24
England, N.-E. ..	64	31	51	4 below	3	5	·2 less	31	34
England, East ..	67	32	53	5 below	3	6	0 (aver.)	32	37
Midland Counties	70	32	50	6 below	3	2	5 less	42	43
England, South..	70	33	53	5 below	3	1	5 less	37	45
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	64	36	51	3 below	5	7	3 less	34	33
England, N.-W..	64	35	51	5 below	4	7	3 less	33	43
England, S.-W. ..	66	31	51	6 below	3	7	2 less	44	51
Ireland, North ..	62	32	52	4 below	5	8	0 (aver.)	31	37
Ireland, South ..	62	34	51	5 below	5	5	4 less	33	43

Weather Chart, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.



Weather very variable; fine in some places, dull in others, and showery locally, becoming bright in N.W. later. Temperature still rather low and wind remaining N.E. Pressure still highest in N.W. and N., lowest over France; gradients decreasing.

Events.

Egypt—Aboukir occupied by Admiral Dowell. Riots at Damanhour. The Khedive supplied with an escort of the 13th Bengal Lancers.

France—Statue of Louis XIV. pulled down at Caen.

Germany—The manœuvres of the Saxon Army Corps came to a close. the Emperor leaving for Potsdam.

Russia—The Emperor with his family left for Moscow.

Holland—The Lord Mayor of London presented an address to the King of the Netherlands.

United States—The Pittsburg iron strikers decided to resume work.

Canada—Lord Lorne arrived at Victoria Harbour, British Columbia.

"The Times" Leaders—Egypt; The Social Science Congress; The Iron and Steel Institute; The Lord Mayor in Holland.

Social Science Congress opened at Nottingham. Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P., delivered the inaugural address.

International Potato Exhibition opened at the Crystal Palace.

Death of Dowager Lady Bateman and of Mr. E. P. Shirley, formerly M.P. for South Warwickshire.

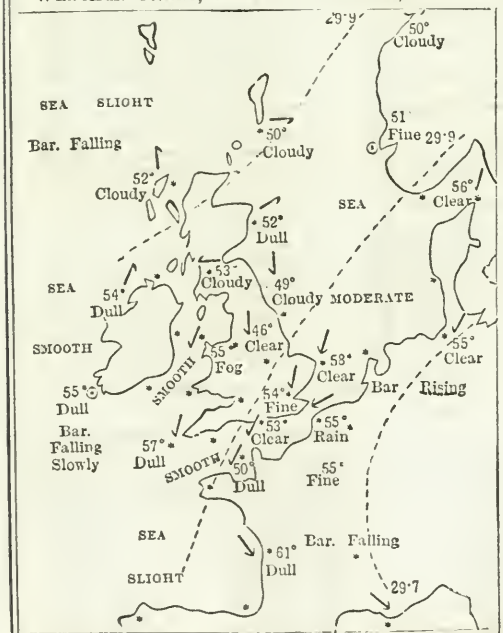
Letter from Sir Edmund Beckett on Employers and Employed.

The Democratic Federation held a meeting to protest against the proposed introduction of Chinese labour.

Collier, at Burslem, sent to prison for 21 days for smoking in a pit.

Cricket—Match drawn between Australians and Shaw's eleven.

Weather Chart, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.



Weather fine generally, and bright over England, but temperature still rather low (maxima only 63° to 65°); air dry. Wind more N. than of late. Two high pressure areas now visible, one over N. Europe, the other off the S.W. of Ireland. Band of high pressure (29·9 +) uniting them.

Events.

Egypt—Over £200,000 found to have been abstracted from Treasury at Cairo. The railway lines throughout the country re-opened.

France—The See of Tarbes being vacant the revenues of the Lourdes Grotto go to the state.

Austria—Closing meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute

Russia—The Emperor held a reception at the Kremlin. and a review on the Chodin ground.

"The Times" Leaders—Ireland; The French Ministry; Law, Crime, and Social Science; The Weather and the Crops.

At the Social Science Congress Mr. Fox Bristowe, Q.C., gave an address on Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law. Sir J. Pope Henuessy read a paper on Crime in China, and papers were read on Railway Rates and Fares.

Death announced of Sir E. S. Harrison, Deputy-Clerk of the Council, and of Commander W. Rawson, R.N., wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

Funeral of Dr. Pusey in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford.

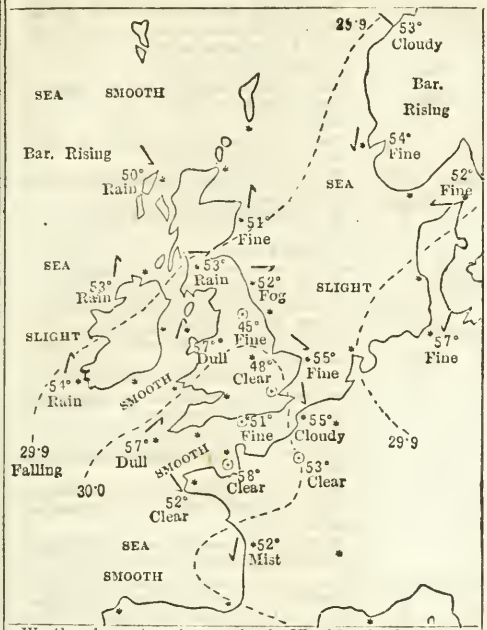
The Salvation Army re-opened the Eagle Tavern and the Grecian Theatre as their headquarters.

Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., spoke in support of the Evicted Tenants' Relief Fund in Cork and urged increased energy and vigour in the operations of the fund.

Three persons knocked down by an engine and killed at the Holyhead landing place.

Cricket—Australians v. Eleven of Scotland at Glasgow, latter made 32 and former 155 first innings.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.



Weather becoming showery in the W. of Scotland, fair generally on our other coasts. Temperature unchanged, but S.W. breezes gradually encroaching over the N.W. of our islands, while the N. breezes elsewhere become calm. Pressure decreasing . and W., recovering elsewhere.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—A force despatched to Tantah to proceed to Damietta if required.

FRANCE—Clerical journals counsel resistance to certain provisions of the Compulsory Education Act, which comes into operation on Oct. 2. Over 500 Jewish refugees settled in Paris.

RUSSIA—General Tchernaieff spoke at banquet in his honour at Samara, deprecating the cry of "Russia for the Russians."

HOLLAND—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs terminated their visit by a dinner to the Burgomaster of Amsterdam.

UNITED STATES—Railway collision in tunnel in New York. Four persons killed and 15 injured.

NEW SOUTH WALES—The Sydney Exhibition totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £500,000.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——Egypt; The Lord Chancellor; The Hebrew Chair at Oxford; Weather Forecasts.

DEATH of Lord Tenterden, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Col. Beasley, in command of the 87th Regiment, died at Ismailia (Sept. 20).

OSWESTRY Triennial Musical Festival commenced.

A SECTION of the Dublin Corporation held a meeting on the right of Judges to imprison for contempt of Court. A petition to the House of Commons adopted.

EXECUTION of Patrick Walsh, in Galway Gaol, for the murder of Martin Lyden.

FATAL fight at Chorley. Man stabbed in the temple with a fork.

TWO women died in the east of London from starvation.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Weather at first cloudy, but fair, in most places, but becoming very rainy in the S.W. of England later. Temperature risen a little over England—maxima 66° to 68°, and wind generally S., but shifting N.E. on our S.W. coast. Depression in N.W. moving N.; another approaching Cornwall.

EVENTS.

EGYPT——Abdelal surrendered to Gen. Wood. Damietta occupied by English troops. Sir Garnet Wolseley issued a despatch thanking the Indian contingent for their services.

GERMANY—The "Kreuz Zeitung" advocates an Anglo-German alliance.

AUSTRIA—A train fell into the river Drave through the breaking of a bridge, and 27 soldiers returning on leave were drowned.

TURKEY—The frontier question settled by the Sultan ordering the four disputed points to be surrendered to Greece.

SOUTH AFRICA——Deputation of native chiefs to Sir T. Shepstone to demand re-annexation of the Transvaal.

UNITED STATES—Heavy rainfall at Philadelphia—11ins. in 72 hours.

THE Grand Duke of Hesse arrived in England on a visit to the Queen.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——Egypt; Imprisonment for Debt; The Elections in the United States; Social Science.

ANNOUNCEMENT made that Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour are to be raised to the peerage.

DAY of Thanksgiving observed yesterday throughout the country for success of our arms in Egypt.

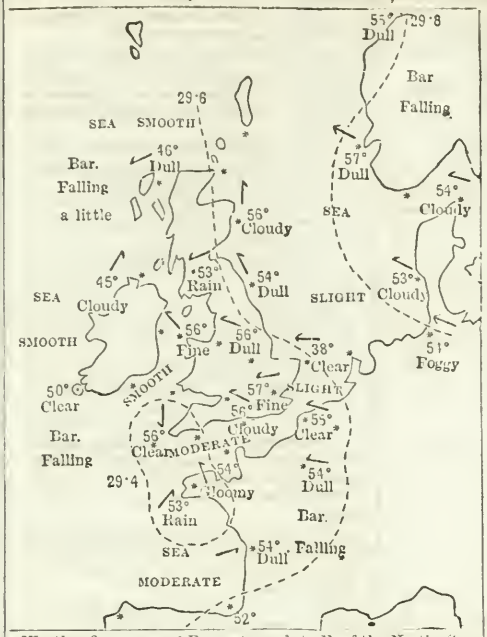
FUNERAL of the Dean of Windsor at Strathfieldsaye, attended by the Prince of Wales.

NEW block of buildings added to the British Museum, under Mr. W. White's will.

CLOSING meeting of the Trades' Union Congress.

MR. H. CHRISTOPHERSON, tutor in Viscount Sudeley's family, thrown from his horse and killed.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.



Weather fine on our S.E. coasts, and to E. of the North Sea; changeable and unsettled elsewhere. Wind very variable; S.E. in N. and E., N. in W., and temperature low. Pressure highest to E. of North Sea. Shallow depression at mouth of Channel, moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Khedive, with Sir E. Malet, arrived at Cairo, receiving a friendly welcome. Abdelal taken to Cairo.

FRANCE.—Monseigneur Czacki, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, raised to the Cardinalate, Monseigneur Rende being appointed his successor.

THE VATICAN—Secret Consistory held. Two new Cardinals created.

TURKEY—The Sultan offered Baker Pasha the task of reorganizing the Egyptian Army.

THE NETHERLANDS—The Budget showed a deficit.

UNITED STATES—Train wrecked near Lancaster. Three men killed and 11 injured.

INDIA—Most of the members of the Salvation Army arrested, a riot being imminent.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; The Peace of India; Irish Agitation; The Publishing Season.

MR. DILLON publicly announced his intention of withdrawing from the representation of the County Tipperary.

DEATH of Sir E. Manningham-Fuller and of General H. D. Townshend, late Colonel of 25th Foot.

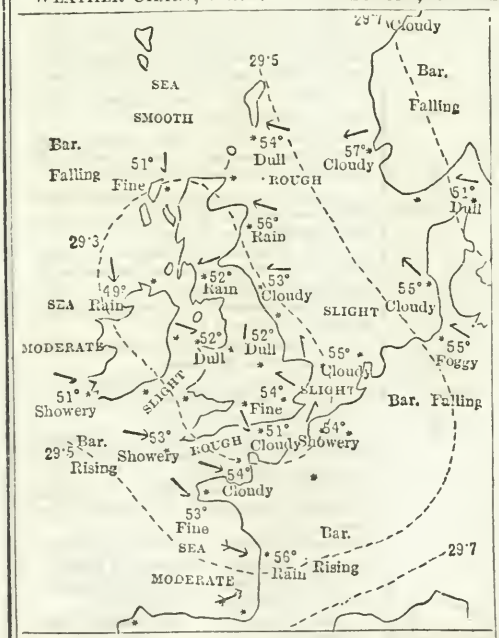
THE Metropolitan Railway Extension opened for traffic as far as Trinity-square, near the Tower.

MEETINGS of coal-miners at Rotherham and Wrexham demand an advance of 15 per cent.

ROBBERY at the Oxford Post-Office. Money and letters, to the value of £100 stolen from a safe.

CRICKET—Match between the Australians and an Eleven of England at Harrogate under Dr. E. M. Grace.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.



Weather very wet in N.W. districts, cloudy elsewhere till evening, when sky cleared in S.E. Temperature still rather low, and both the S.E. and N.W. winds freshening. Yesterday's depression now completely over us and still moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Khedive held a State reception at his palace in Cairo. Many natives and officials were received. Some Beys and Pashas were refused admission.

FRANCE—The "National" alleges that Arabi sold himself to Sir G. Wolseley. Riotous meeting of Bonapartists in Paris.

UNITED STATES—Premature explosion of two guns on board the Minerve, in New York Harbour. Two men killed, and four badly wounded.

SOUTH AFRICA—Cetywayo arrived at Cape Town, being received by the people in silence. Small-pox ravages continue.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Hesse arrived at Balmoral on a visit to the Queen.

THE King and Queen of Greece left London for the Continent.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Fawcett at Hackney; The Suez Canal; The Vatican; The Public Health; Indirect Effects of the Egyptian Campaign.

MR. FAWCETT and Mr. Holms addressed their constituents at Shoreditch Town-hall.

AT the Social Science Congress, Mr. G. Aitchison delivered an address on Art, and Mr. G. Smith, of Coalville, spoke on the Canal Population and Gipsies.

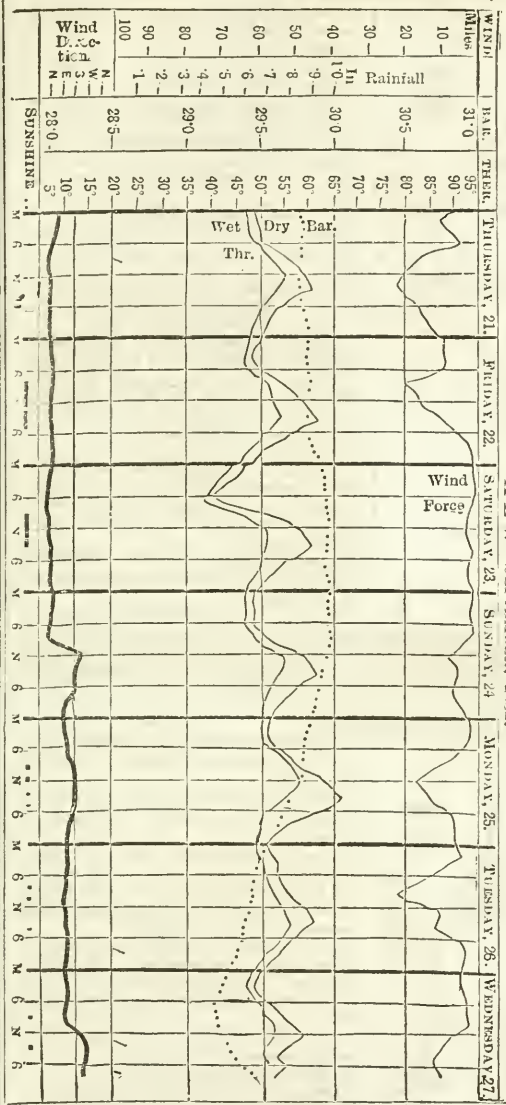
THE Sanitary Congress opened its Session at Newcastle. Captain Douglas Galton delivered the inaugural address.

THE Anti-Slavery Society addressed Mr. Gladstone on the Slave Trade in Egypt.

BODY of man found decapitated on the line, near Mitcham Junction.

CRICKET——The Australians concluded their last match with a victory over Dr. Grace's team at Harrogate.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅜, the lowest 100, closing price to-day 100¼.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £129,401,000

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £305,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 39½ per cent.

The average price of Wheat was 42s. 1d.

HOME Railway stocks and Foreign Government securities have been firm all the week. The bar silver market has been dull. The last price shows a fall of 1-16d. to 51 13-16d. Out of a total of £250,000 in Bills the Council of India sold only £14,000 at 1s. 8d., including £10,000 on Bombay, and £4,000 on Calcutta.

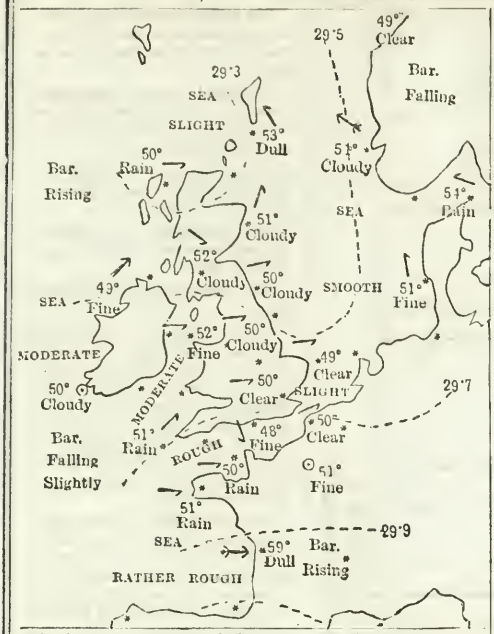
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. C. P. Stewart, late of Sunninghill, whose personal estate was valued at upwards of £135.000; of Mr. James Eason, late of Nottinghill, over £131,000; of Sir R. W. Brownrigg, late of Eaton-place west, over £68,000; of Mr. W. Bence Jones, late of Lisselan, Cork, over £30,000; and of Mr. L. Emanuel, late of Southampton, over £11,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,544 births and 1,450 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 16 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 77, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Brighton 11, Norwich 14, Bristol 14, Blackburn 16, Birkenhead 17, Derby 18, Portsmouth 19. London 19, Plymouth 19, Leeds 20, Salford 21, Birmingham 22, Sheffield 22, Hull 24, Liverpool 25, Wolverhampton 25, Manchester 25, Nottingham 27, and Sunderland 28.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 25.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	63	43	53	1 above	4	5	3 less	2	2
England, N.E. ..	65	41	54	1 above	3	2	5 less	19	12
England, East ..	66	38	55	1 below	2	5	2 less	26	31
Midland Counties	68	39	54	1 below	3	6	2 less	16	19
England, South..	68	41	56	1 below	3	8	1 more	24	28
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	62	38	53	0 (aver.)	3	11	2 less	12	14
England, N.W...	65	37	55	0 (aver.)	2	2	9 less	11	13
England, S.W...	66	38	55	1 below	4	12	2 more	18	22
Ireland, North ..	65	38	53	1 below	4	7	2 less	20	24
Ireland, South ..	64	40	54	1 below	2	5	5 less	23	28

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.



Weather again becoming dull and wet in S.W., much finer than of late elsewhere, but continuing rather cold. Wind veering to W. and S.W. generally, but subsequently backing S.E. on our S.W. coasts. Pressure now highest in Spain. Depression of yesterday passing away N., but new one approaching Cornwall.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Queen sent her congratulations to the Khedive on his return to his capital.

FRANCE—Socialist congress at St. Etienne attended by only 40 delegates.

RUSSIA—Gen. Todleben, in a speech at Wilna, expressed his belief in the impartiality of the Jewish members of the municipality.

SPAIN—Marshal Serrano announced his intention of declaring for the Constitution of 1869.

TUNIS—A company of French cavalry attacked by Arab horsemen near Kairwan. The Arabs retreated after losing about 100 men.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The End of the Holidays; The Corporation of London; The Primate on the Oxford Movement

SANITARY Congress opened at Newcastle, under the presidency of Capt. Douglas Galton.

DEATH of Lieut.-Col. Lardner, late of the 47th Regiment (Sept. 25); of Mr. C. J. Palmer, F.S.A., of Great Yarmouth (Sept. 24); of Rev. Canon Reeve, and of Mr. G. Fitzgibbon, Q.C.

SALVATION Army riots at Dunfermline. Police protection refused by the magistrates.

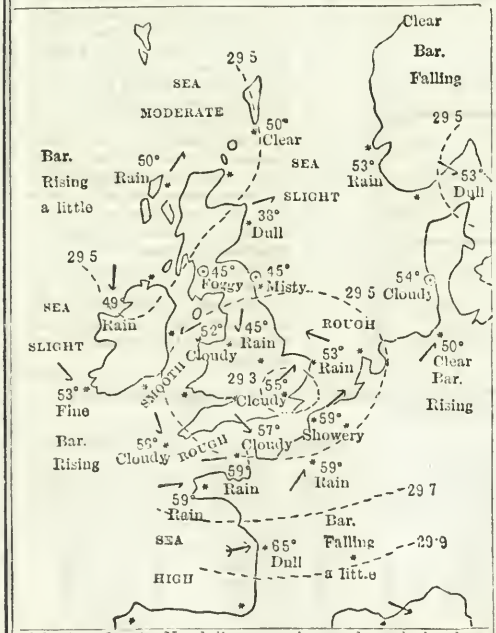
DESTRUCTIVE thunderstorm at Nuneaton. Several houses struck by lightning. Miss Minard injured.

TRIAL of Michael Walsh before Mr. Justice Lawson for the murder of Constable Kavanagh at Letterfrack.

FATAL fight at Markfield, Leicester. J. Brooks killed by H. Pickard.

MR. BLACKBURNE played blindfold a game of chess against a team of eight; six of his opponents beaten.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.



Weather fine in N., dull, very rainy, and rough elsewhere. Temperature very low and wind varying from S.W. and S.E. on our S.E. coasts to N.E. and N.W. in the W. Strong gale in Channel. The new depression of 28th now passing E. rapidly over our S. counties.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—A train with ammunition exploded near the Cairo Railway Station. Several soldiers killed.

FRANCE—The French papers criticize adversely the overtures of the German press to England.

TURKEY—Baker Pasha sent in his resignation of post of Aide-de-Camp before starting for Egypt. The Porte sent a note to the British Government thanking them for the restoration of order in Egypt.

UNITED STATES—Great damage by recent heavy rains. Total reaching several millions of dollars. Fight between whites and blacks at Lancaster, South Carolina. Several blacks killed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre; The Working Classes; Dress and Health.

LORD CARNARVON spoke at the Working Men's Conservative Club at Newbury. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre addressed his constituents at Reading.

MR. DE KEYSER and Mr. Savory sworn in as Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

DEATH of Rear-Admiral S. H. Henderson (Sept. 23), and of Col. B. H. Baugh, of Bengal Staff Corps.

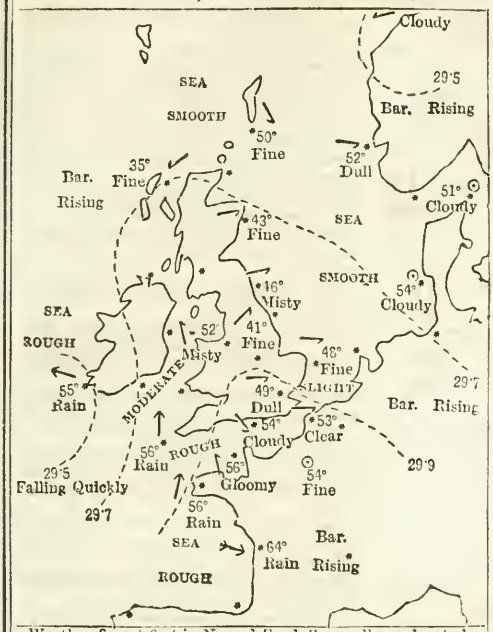
COLLISION in Dartmouth Harbour between the Winshore and Warwick Castle. A waterman drowned.

MURDER of J. Hickey, near Templemore. Two men arrested.

DARING escape of a convict from Millbank Penitentiary.

NEWS received of the drowning of eight men engaged in fishing off the coast of Iceland.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.



Weather fine at first in N. and E., dull, squally, and wet elsewhere; the unsettled weather subsequently becoming general. Temperature low and very unsteady, the maxima occurring in evening over England. Yesterday's depression gone E., new and large one appearing in W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Five men found to have been killed in the fire at Cairo Railway Station and damage done to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds.

GERMANY—The "Post" and other papers contain suggestive articles on the attitude of the French press

FRANCE—The Comte de Chambord's birthday celebrated by the Legitimists. Ratification of M. de Brazza's treaties called for by the papers.

RUSSIA—Difficulties raised in the Danube Commission by Russia on the question of sounding the Kilia mouth.

AUSTRIA—Anti-Jewish riots at Pressburg.

THE VATICAN—The Pope protests against the action of the Civil Tribunal of Rome in claiming jurisdiction over the Vatican.

DEATH of the Duchess of Parma.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Ireland; Public Lighting; The Registrations.

LORD LORNE opened an agricultural exhibition at Victoria (Vancouver's Island).

LETTER from Sir William Gregory pleading for Arabi's cause.

MR. J. COWEN, M.P., spoke at the Sanitary Congress dinner at Newcastle.

MR. ALDERMAN KNIGHT elected Lord Mayor, in succession to Sir J. W. Ellis.

DOUBLE murder near Frome. Man, S. Phippen, deliberately shot two men dead.

TRIAL of Michael Walsh for the murder of Constable Kavanagh at Letterfrack resulted in a conviction.

RAILWAY accident near Chester. The Holyhead mail train in collision with goods train. Several passengers cut and bruised.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, OCTOBER 2.

Weather changeable and showery over our S.W. districts, fine generally elsewhere and mild, the thermometer rising to between 65° and 67° over the inland counties of England. Wind S. and S.W. and strong in the W. and N. Pressure highest over the Continent, lowest over Atlantic; depression in N.W., moving N.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Review of 18,000 British troops before the Khedive at Cairo. Mr. A. M. Broadley retained for the defence of Arabi Pasha.

TURKEY—The British Ambassador protested to the Porte against the detention of some Armenian porters, who had been engaged for service in Egypt.

TUNIS—Telegram published announcing that the English and German Cabinets had consented to the abrogation of the Capitulations.

BELGIUM—Mr. H. M. Stanley arrived in Brussels, and had an interview with the King.

UNITED STATES—The steamer Robert Lee caught fire near Vicksburg, on the Mississippi. Twenty lives lost. A car fell through a bridge over the Niagara, near Buffalo. Two persons were killed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Ireland; The Revenue Returns; The Church Congress.

THE Revenue returns for the quarter show a net increase of £226,000.

MR. E. D. Gray, M.P., liberated from gaol after an imprisonment of 44 days.

LORD SPENCER left Dublin for London.

COLLISION between two passenger trains at Crewe. Fourteen persons seriously injured.

MURDER in Drury-lane. J. Crowe, a one-legged man, brutally stabbed G. Greene to death.

LOVETT, the escaped convict, captured by detectives in Gower-street.

FOOTBALL—North of England v. Sheffield played at Sheffield and won by the Yorkshiremen by three goals to two.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

Weather fair at first, then cloudy, and in some places showery. Wind W. to S.W., and subsequently veering N.W., and temperature rising to between 64° and 66° over our S.E. counties. Pressure increasing especially in S.W., and gradients becoming very slight.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Riot at Assiout. Copts attacked by Mussulmans.

FRANCE—The Secular and Compulsory Education Act came into force to-day (Oct. 2). New Lycée for girls opened at Rouen. Speech of the Minister of Public Instruction.

AUSTRIA—Strong patrols of soldiers prevent any further excesses at Pressburg. The Government threaten to declare martial law throughout the district.

DENMARK—The Rigsdag opened. There was no speech from the throne.

CANADA—The Marquis of Lorne received an enthusiastic welcome at New Westminster.

THE Duchess of Cumberland safely delivered of a daughter.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Spain; The Medical Session; Meeting of the Chambers of Commerce; The Prevention and Detection of Crime.

THE Church of England Funeral Reform Association held its annual meeting at Derby.

REPLY post-cards introduced.

THE Coal Trade. Advance in prices made in South Yorkshire district. Agitation in South Staffordshire resulted in several strikes.

THE "Freeman's Journal" charges Mr. Justice Lawson with personal motives for releasing Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P.

DISCLOSURES at Armagh of the working of the Irish Patriotic Brotherhood.

FATAL fire in Lever-street, St. Luke's. A woman was terribly injured and afterwards died in great suffering.

MAN struck by a boy with a poker at Liverpool, and killed.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

Weather fair in S.E. England, dull elsewhere, and rather showery in the N. Wind falling light and veering N.W., and temperature falling in most places. Anticyclone advancing over us from the S.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sir Garnet Wolseley held a review of the Indian troops at Abassiyeh.

TURKEY—The Armenian labourers released on strong representations of the British Ambassador.

SOUTH AFRICA—Affairs in Basutoland critical. Masupha refusing to pay hut tax. Smallpox subsiding at Cape Town.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Porte and Egypt; Political Projectors in Ireland; The Dairy Show; The Irish Language.

MR. GLADSTONE, replying to an address at Penmaenmawr, spoke of the war in Egypt as being carried out on the principles of peace.

THE Church Congress opened at Derby with an address from the President, the Bishop of Lichfield.

ASSOCIATED Chambers of Commerce autumnal meeting opened in Gloucester.

CONFERENCE, at Darlington, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Mr. Macliver, M.P., President.

DAIRY Show opened at the Agricultural-hall, Islington.

DEATH of Col. J. Patience, late of the 65th Regiment (Oct. 1); of Lieut.-Col. Dresing, one of Her Majesty's Body Guard (Oct. 2); and of the Hon. Mary Douglas (Sept. 29).

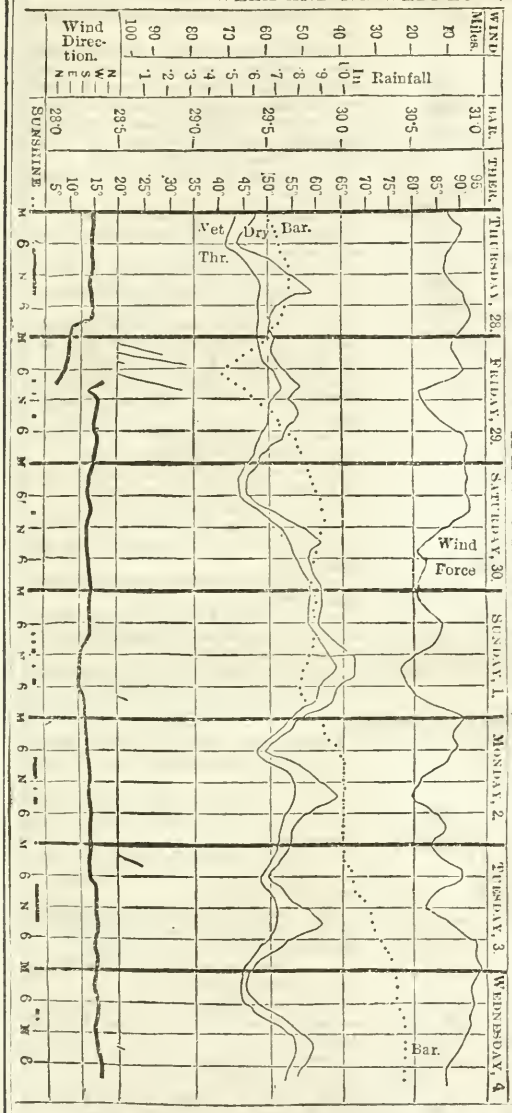
THE new steel-cased corvette Constance commissioned at Chatham.

THE Magistrates and tenant farmers of Ulster presented a memorial to the Chief Secretary on grievances in the Land Act administration.

MURDER of man at Carrick-on-Shannon.

COLLISION at Malta between the Mobile and the Airy. The steward of the latter killed.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅜, the lowest 100⅛, closing price to-day 100⅜.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £117,876,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £213,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 35¼ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 40s. 4d.

DURING the week Home Railway stocks have generally improved. The foreign market has been quiet. Bar silver has been dealt in at 51 13-16d. and 51¾d. per ounce. Of the 25 lakhs offered only 6½ lakhs were placed, although the rate was ⅛ lower at 1s. 7⅞d.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Sir George Beaumont, late of Cole Orton-hall, Leicester, whose personal estate was sworn at upwards of £49,000; of Mr. F. M. Balfour, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, over £30,000; of Mr. R. Alexander, late of Keston, over £135,000; and of Lady Channell, late of Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, over £19,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,538 births and 1,449 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 22 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 75, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Derby 13, Bristol 14, Nottingham 14, Sheffield 17, Portsmouth 18, Birmingham 18, Cardiff 18, London 19, Leeds 20, Hull 21, Brighton 21, Huddersfield 21, Plymouth 22, Birkenhead 22, Liverpool 25, Oldham 25, Salford 26, Manchester 27, and Preston 32.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 2.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	69	34	52	1 above	5	5	2 less	28	35
England, N.-E. ..	69	37	53	2 above	6	5	2 less	25	32
England, East ..	70	35	54	0 (aver.)	6	8	2 more	36	44
Midland Counties	70	33	53	0 (aver.)	6	10	2 more	25	31
England, South..	69	41	56	1 above	6	12	4 more	23	34
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	70	36	53	2 above	6	8	2 less	21	26
England, N.-W...	68	40	54	1 above	7	11	0 (aver.)	29	36
England, S.-W...	66	39	54	0 (aver.)	6	17	11 more	21	26
Ireland, North ..	65	32	50	2 below	6	14	8 more	18	22
Ireland, South .	65	37	52	2 below	6	9	2 less	24	29

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Weather still fair, but foggy at times. Aurora seen very generally at night. Temperature low, air dry, and wind N.E. Barometer rising; readings highest (30·6+) in N.W. and N., lowest over S. Europe.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi demands trial by Englishmen.

FRANCE—The "France" and the "Française" deprecate re-establishment of the Control in Egypt. The Papal Nuncio invested with the Cardinal's Hat by President Grévy.

AUSTRIA—Vigorous circular by M. Tisza denouncing the Jewish persecutions.

ITALY—Dissolution of Parliament.

TUNIS—Raids by Arabs on the southern frontier.

UNITED STATES—Railway accident at Hutchinson, Kansas. Two trains collided and eight persons were killed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Sir S. Northcote at Glasgow; Italy; The Church Congress; The Railway Servants.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE addressed a meeting of Conservatives in Glasgow, and Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., spoke at Hull.

AT the Church Congress papers read on the Church and Modern Thought and other subjects.

THE Associated Chambers of Commerce continued their sittings at Gloucester.

DEATH of Mr. C. Wahab, from privation on his march from China into Burmah.

DESTRUCTIVE storm in the Hebrides.

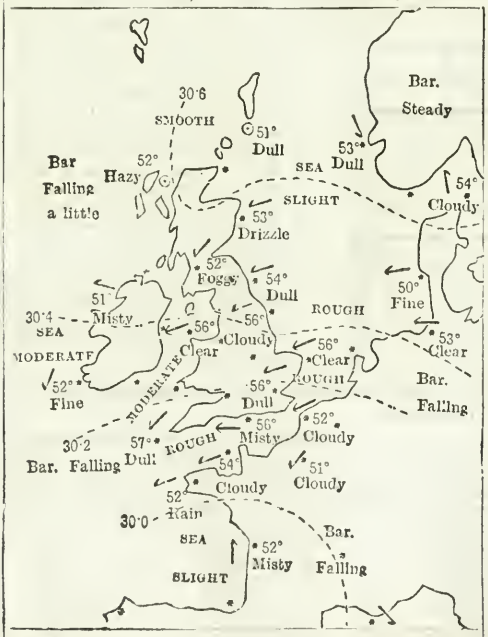
SUICIDE of Mr. M'Gillicuddy in Tralee, owing to difficulties in connexion with the Arrears Bill.

ARREST of man for complicity in the Lough Mask murders.

CHARGE against F. Stumm of fraud in connexion with the affairs of Stanger, who mysteriously disappeared last year.

PLOT discovered among the convicts at Dartmoor to make a general escape.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6.



Weather continuing fair at first, but subsequently becoming wet over our S.E. counties. Temperature rising slightly and wind becoming more E. than on 5th. Barometer inclined to fall, and the high pressure advancing N.E. to Scandinavia.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The annual procession of the Sacred Carpet took place at Cairo attended by British troops.

GERMANY—Trial of man in Berlin for the murder of his wife and four children. Sentence of death.

GREECE—All the Powers agree to the claim of Greece to be represented at the Egyptian Indemnity Commission.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Glasgow and Sir S. Northcote; The Church Congress; The British North Borneo Company.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow.

MR. J. LOWTHER, speaking at Beverley, warned his hearers against the Farmers' Alliance.

LORD LYTTON opened the session at the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds.

THE Court of Common Council voted an address of thanks to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour

AT the Church Congress several papers were read on Church discipline, lay organization, and Church boards.

DEATH of Dr. W. Davies, R.N., the last survivor of the battle of Copenhagen, age 96; of Dr. Huson-More, a well-known Lancashire physician; and of Col. T. W. Roberts.

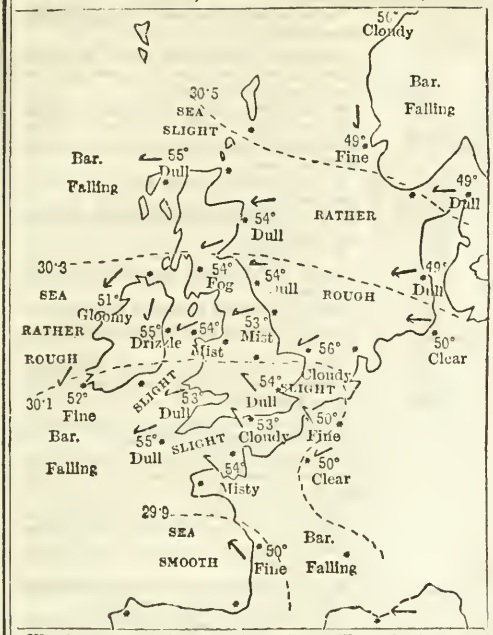
THE Bendigo foundered at sea. The cook and 2 passenger drowned.

ARRESTS made in connexion with the murder of Lord Mountmorres.

COACH overturned near Braemar. Two of the passengers injured.

JEWELLERY to the value of £600, which had been stolen in November last, recovered by police at Kidderminster.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.



Weather dull and cloudy, with fog in the W.; lightning seen over our S.E. counties at night. Temperature rising to 65° in London during the day, but not so high elsewhere. Wind moderate from E. Barometer highest in far N., and rising; lowest over S. parts of Bay of Biscay. Pressure decreasing.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sir A. Colvin, on his way to Egypt, instructed not to resume his duties as Controller-General. Baker Pasha preparing a scheme of army reorganization.

GERMANY—The "Cologne Gazette" accuses English soldiers in Egypt of looting and of killing the wounded at Tel-el-Kebir.

TURKEY—Aoun Refik appointed Grand Shereef of Mecca.

SOUTH AFRICA—Masupha declares action of Government contrary to General Gordon's assurances.

CHILI AND PERU—Diplomatic negotiations broken off, Chili refusing to abate demands.

MAJOR FITZGEORGE proceeded to Balmoral with despatches describing the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State, successor to the late Lord Tenterden.

CLOSE of the Church Congress.

MR HIBBERT, M.P., spoke on pauperism at the Poor Law Union Conference at Lancaster.

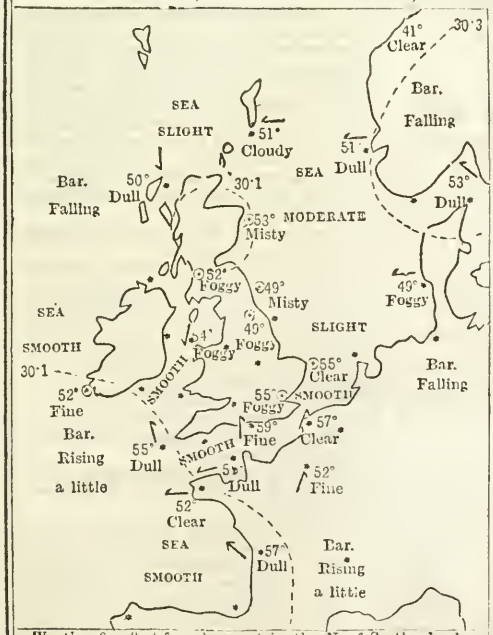
DEATH announced of Mr. P. Melville, formerly in the service of the East India Company, and of Mr. J. C. Cobbold, ex-M.P. for Ipswich.

A NEW Board School publicly opened in Mina-road, Old Kent-road.

BALLINASLOE Fair had better sales and attendance than for the last few years.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Tunis and the Capitulations; The London School Board Elections; Chili and Peru; The Return of the Tourists.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.



Weather fine (but foggy), except in the N. of Scotland, where some rain fell. Temperature low in early morning, but rising subsequently to between 65° and 67° over our S.E. counties. Wind light and variable. Pressure highest in N.E., lowest in S.W., but gradients very slight.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—A murderer executed at Alexandria. Disturbances at Tantah.

TURKEY—Lord Dufferin informed the Porte that a portion of the British troops had left Egypt.

FRANCE—The head of the Paris Fire Brigade, Col. Froidevaux, killed at a fire in the Boulevard de Charonne. Death of Vice-Admiral Pothuau, formerly Minister of Marine.

DENMARK—Exhibition at Copenhagen. The Prince of Wales's Indian collection shown.

INDIA—Meeting held in Calcutta in sympathy with the imprisoned Salvationists.

BURMAH—Collapse of the rebellion near the frontier. Both leaders captured.

SOUTH AFRICA—Gen. Gordon resigns his post, consequent on action of the Government towards Masupha.

THE Hon. E. Gibson, speaking at a Conservative demonstration at Manchester, declared the war in Egypt to be unjustifiable.

SIR H. GIFFARD addressed his constituents at Launceston, criticising the Egyptian policy of the Government.

MR. E. C. BOVILL appointed Chief Justice of the Island of Cyprus.

MICHAEL DAVITT spoke at Wexford.

THE "Irish World" announced the stoppage of subscriptions to the Land League.

MELLISON'S Concert-hall, Brighton, destroyed by fire. Property to the amount of £50,000 destroyed by fire at Baker and Son's flour mills, Bristol.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; Agitation in Ireland; The Transvaal; Coal Miners' Wages.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Weather becoming cloudy, with fog in several places, and subsequently becoming rainy. Temperature rising to about 63° over our S.E. counties, and S.E. to S. winds gradually spreading over the country. Barometer falling; readings highest in the E. and shallow depressions appearing off our W. coasts.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Two natives hanged for the murder of two Europeans at Alexandria.

GERMANY—Letter from Prince Bismarck objecting to substitution of Roman for German type in printed books.

ITALY—Banquet at Stradella to Prime Minister, Signor Depretis. Statement of Ministerial policy. Return of Mr. Errington, M.P., to Rome.

UNITED STATES—Land League meetings protested against closing of Irish League Fund. German mail steamer Herder wrecked near Cape Race.

SOUTH AFRICA—Gen. Gordon resigned on account of differences respecting policy in Basutoland.

CANON CONNOR, of Newport, I.W., appointed Dean of Windsor and Domestic Chaplain to the Queen.

PROFESSOR JOWETT, Master of Balliol, succeeded Dr. Evans as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

SPEECH of Earl Derby at Manchester on assistance of discharged criminals.

CONSERVATIVE Club opened at Aberdeen. Speeches of Lord Kintore and Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

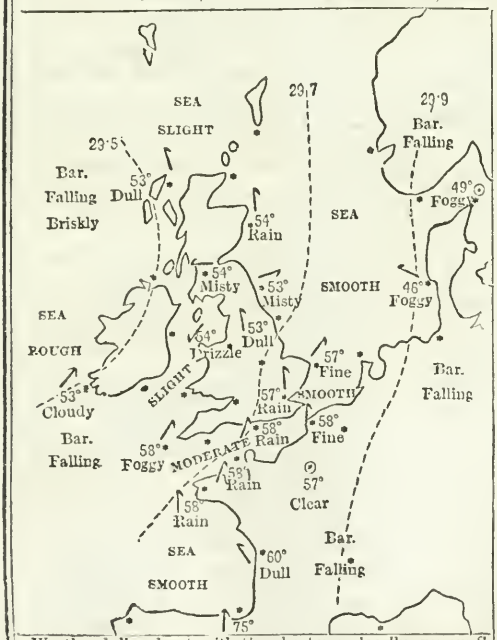
SPEECH of Mr. Clarke, M.P., at Darlington.

BOILER explosion at Stephenson's tube works, Birmingham. Two men killed and one severely scalded.

SOUTH Yorkshire coal miners determined on strike if increased wages refused.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Italian Ministry and the Impending Elections; Prospects of the Coming Clôture Debates; The New Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University; The New Law Courts.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.



Weather dull and wet, with thunderstorms locally over our S. districts. Temp. at 8 a.m. ranging from 58° on our S. coasts to 48° at Nairn, but not rising during the day to so high a point as on the 10th. Winds S. and S.W. Bar. falling except in N. Lowest off our W. coasts. Subsidiary depression forming over England.

EVENTS.

AUSTRIA—Report of coolness between Russian and Austrian Governments contradicted.

SPAIN—Compromise of differences between Democrats and dissident Liberals. Celebration of 52d birthday of ex-Queen Isabella. Levée at Palace numerously attended.

UNITED STATES—Further protests against closing of Irish Land League fund, but no increase in contributions. Skull of Guiteau stolen from Medical Museum, Washington.

SOUTH AFRICA—Dispersal of Lerothodi's force in Basutoland.

DEPARTURE of the Prince of Wales and his two sons for Lausanne.

POLITICAL speeches by Mr. Gibson, M.P., at Galashiels; Mr. Courtney, M.P., at Liskeard; and Messrs. Villiers, M.P., and H. Fowler, M.P., at Wolverhampton.

APPOINTMENT of Mr. J. Pearson, Q.C., a Judge of the High Court of Justice in succession to Vice-Chancellor Hall.

REV. A. ROBINS and Rev. T. Davidson appointed Honorary Chaplains to the Queen.

FORMAL opening of Selwyn College, Cambridge, by Bishop of Ely.

ANNUAL meeting of Congregational Union at Bristol, Rev. Dr. Macfadyen, of Manchester, presiding.

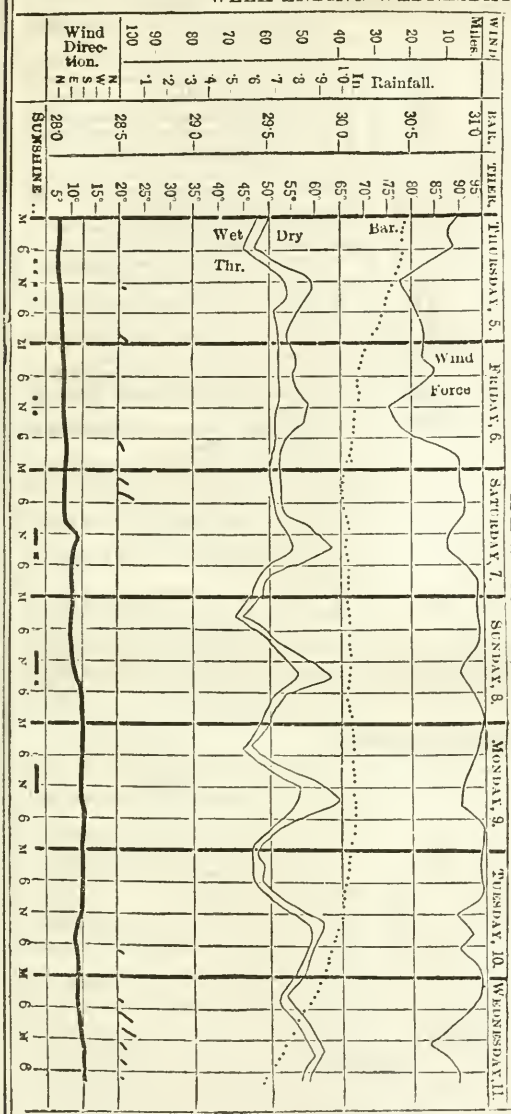
CESAREWITCH stakes won by Mr. Crawfurd's Corrie Roy, beating 13 other horses.

DISTRICTS in Roscommon, Meath, and Mayo proclaimed as being in a disturbed state.

MAN shot dead, near Hinckley, by accidental discharge of his companion's gun.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Prince Bismarck and the Suez Canal; Telegraphs in South America; The Medical Service in Egypt; Prince Bismarck and the German Language.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101, the lowest 100⅞, closing price to-day 101.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £102,673,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £187,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 32½ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 39s. 6d.

HOME Railway stocks have risen considerably. Foreign bonds show some advance on the week. Bar silver has been dealt in at 51 11-16d. per ounce, but the market was steadier at the last. Twenty-five lakhs of India Bills were again offered, but only 16 lakhs were purchased at the minimum of 1s. 7⅞d. per rupee.

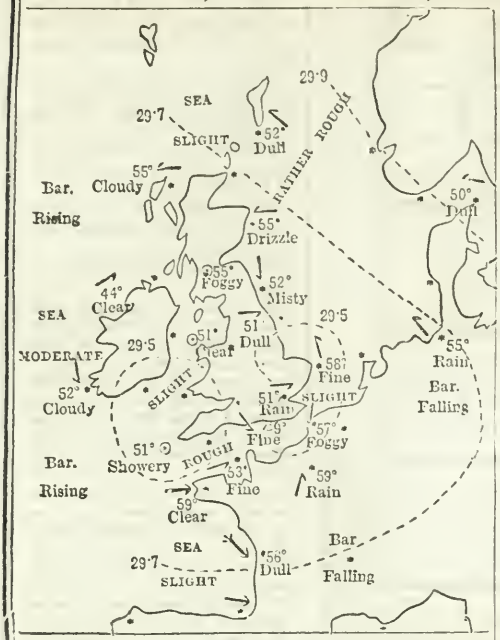
AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of Mr. W. B. Addison, late of Clifton, whose personal estate was sworn at £124,000; Mr. J. Sladen, late of Bushey-heath, £80,000; Sir J. Smale, formerly Chief Justice of Hongkong, £18,000; and Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, late M.P. for Halifax, £7,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,467 births and 1,422 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 108 and the deaths 22 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,422 deaths included three from smallpox, 25 from measles, and 71 from scarlet fever. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Halifax 12, Bristol 14, Huddersfield 14, Bradford 15, Plymouth 15, Cardiff 15, Portsmouth 17, Hull 17, Brighton 18, London 19, Nottingham 19, Newcastle-on-Tyne 20, Birmingham 20, Leeds 22, Liverpool 22, Sheffield 22, Wolverhampton 24, Oldham 25, Manchester 26, and Sunderland 32.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 9.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	64	41	53	4 above	6	5	2 less	9	12
England, N.-E. ..	70	39	54	3 above	4	5	1 less	17	22
England, East ..	66	39	54	1 above	5	2	4 less	25	33
Midland Counties	66	39	53	1 above	4	2	6 less	20	25
England, South..	67	39	55	2 above	4	3	5 less	26	33
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	61	37	53	3 above	3	4	6 less	16	20
England, N.-W..	66	38	54	2 above	3	1	11 less	22	28
England, S.-W..	63	41	54	0 (aver.)	3	2	7 less	36	35
Ireland, North ..	61	42	53	2 above	1	†	9 less	13	17
Ireland, South ..	63	39	53	1 above	2	2	8 less	20	25

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.



Weather changeable over Great Britain, fair in Ireland, cold and cheerless in S.E. of England all day. Wind exceedingly variable. Pressure relatively high both over N. and S.W. Europe. Several shallow depressions over our islands.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Riaz Pasha refused to allow English counsel to have interview with Arabi.

RUSSIA—Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., interviewed at Moscow, declared the Government desired to maintain friendship with France, but joint control in Egypt was gone, and interests of the country could not be subordinated to those of financial speculators.

TURKEY—Appointment of Aoun Refik as Grand Shereef of Mecca approved as evidence of moderate religious views.

UNITED STATES—Balance of success in State elections in favour of the Democrats.

WEST AFRICA—Trial of two Church missionaries for flogging girl to death.

QUEEN gave a ball to tenants and servants at Balmoral.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE left London for country residence, near Farnborough.

POLITICAL speeches delivered by Mr. Dodson, M.P., at Scarborough, and Mr. Courtney, at Torpoint.

ASTRONOMER ROYAL reports discovery of another comet at Athens.

MR. KENNEDY and Mr. Patey appointed British Delegates to International Conference on protection of submarine telegraph cables.

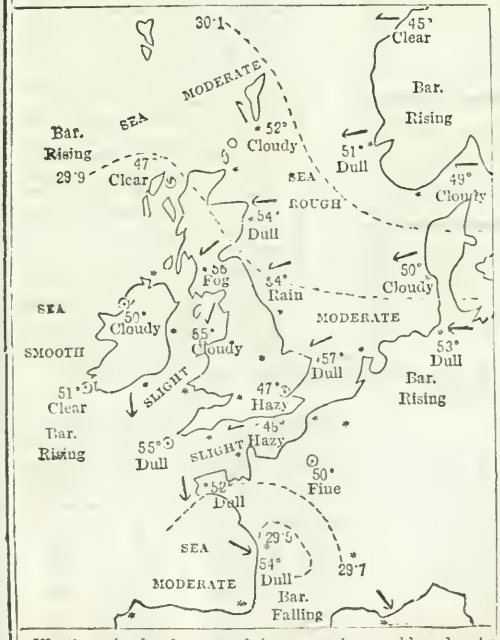
LETTER in "The Times" describing cremation of two bodies in Dorsetshire.

NEW large steamship Balgairn wrecked on South Uist.

MARRIAGE at Sheffield objected to by brother of bride on ground of her insanity, but ceremony completed, proof being wanting.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Commercial Relations with Spain; The National Debt; Communications Across the Thames; The Science of Earthquakes.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.



Weather cloudy, foggy, and in many places cold and wet; cheerless over England especially. Wind exceedingly light, but chiefly E. Pressure now highest in N. Small depression appearing in S.W. of France.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sir A. Alison appointed to command of Army of Occupation.

FRANCE—Commencement of second trial in Fenayrou murder case.

HUNGARY—Financial statement by Minister. Deficit of 21 million florins for 1883.

GERMANY—International Bi-Metallist Congress opened at Cologne.

SPAIN—At Cabinet Council Premier declared friendly feelings towards Great Britain, and regretted that a Treaty had not been concluded.

DUKE and DUCHESS of EDINBURGH and family returned to Eastwell-park from the Continent.

SPEECHES of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett, M.P., at the Liverpool Reform Club.

REPORT of War-Office Committee on the Channel Tunnel published, with memoranda from Duke of Cambridge and Sir G. Wolseley.

DEPUTATION of Church Clergy presented address of welcome to Congregational Union at Bristol.

DISCUSSION in Common Council of London respecting entertainment in honour of Sir G. Wolseley and Sir B. Seymour.

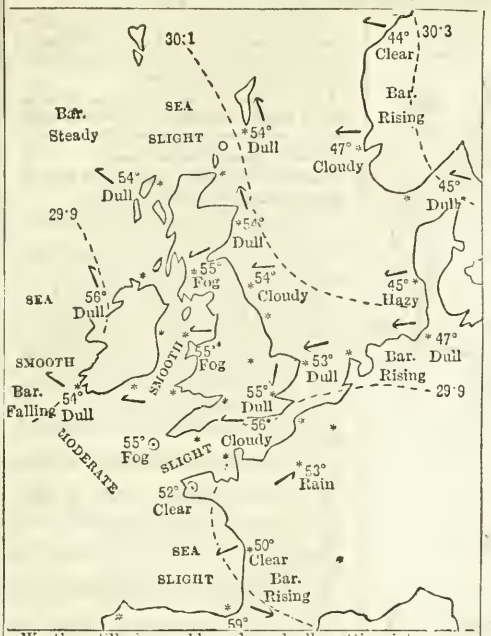
LETTER from Mr. W. Blunt to Mr. Gladstone with reference to trial of Arabi.

DESTRUCTION by fire of Ingestre-hall, Stafford, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

MR. MATCHAM, contractor for Naval Barracks at Devonport, killed by falling from scaffold.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Ministerial Speeches at Liverpool; The Channel Tunnel; The London School Board; The Destruction of Ingestre-hall.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.



Weather still changeable and gradually getting into a more and more unsettled condition generally. Rain in W. and N. Wind light, but becoming S. in W. and then freshening. Pressure highest N. ; depression over France dispersing ; new and larger one approaching our W. coasts.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Baker Pasha presented scheme for reorganization of Army, to consist of 11,000 men, including 1,400 Gendarmerie. Compensation claims referred to the Special Commission.

FRANCE——"République Francaise" inveighs against withdrawal of Joint Control in Egypt as shadowed forth in Ministerial speeches.

GERMANY——Expected appointment of Count Hatzfeldt as Minister for Foreign Affairs under Prince Bismarck.

AUSTRIA—Emperor paid farewell visit to King of Servia, who left for Rustchuk.

SWITZERLAND——Federal Council prohibited enrolment of recruits for the Egyptian Gendarmerie.

TURKEY AND PERSIA—The Porte announced promise of Sheik Obeidullah not to disturb the peace in Armenia.

POLITICAL speeches by Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett at Liverpool, and the Duke of Richmond and Sir S. Northcote, M.P., at Inverness.

LETTER from Lieut.-Genl. Sir H. Havelock-Allan denying the imputations in foreign newspapers of cruelty by British troops towards Egyptian wounded.

LETTER of Mr. W. Hoyle on Remedies for Poverty.

REPORTED destruction of a Dutch village by lightning.

MATE of Grimsby fishing-smack reported murder of master by crew of Dutch vessel at sea.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——Political Speeches ; Poverty : Its Causes and Remedies ; Licences for Music-halls.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Weather still very changeable, overcast generally, and very rainy over S. parts of England. Temperature low (max. in London only 50) and winds E. with us, W. in France. Barometer rising in far N. Depression near mouth of Channel, moving E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Trial of Arabi and other prisoners postponed. The Ministry demur to request of British Government that English counsel should appear at the trial on behalf of Arabi.

TURKEY—The Porte objects to foreign interference in trials at Cairo and desires to obtain revision of proceedings by Imperial Court of Appeal.

FRANCE—Second trial in Fenayrou murder case concluded. The chief accused and his wife convicted with extenuating circumstances. The brother acquitted.

RUSSIA—Emperor, Empress, and family left St. Petersburg for Gatschina.

GERMANY—Appointment of Count Hatzfeldt as Minister for Foreign Affairs confirmed. Herr von Radowitz appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

DUKE and DUCHESS of ALBANY opened local branch at Glasgow of Royal School for Art Needlework.

REV. Dr. LIDDON resigned appointment of Ireland Professor of Scripture at Oxford.

MR. W. D. ANDREWS, Q.C., appointed Judge of Irish Court of Queen's Bench.

DEATH of Sir C. D. Crosley, former Sheriff of London.

LICENSED Victuallers' Conference at Birmingham.

WM. BROOKSHAW committed for trial on charge of threatening, by letter, to murder Prince of Wales.

WIFE of turncock at Kew drowned herself and child.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Future of Egypt ; The Church and Dissenters ; Depopulation of Rural Scotland ; The Fenayrou Trial in Paris.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Weather still unsettled, with mist and rain at times. Temperature low and decreasing, with varying E. (N.E.-S.E.) winds in our islands and W. gales in France. Pressure still highest over N. Europe; depression in S., small and moving E. very slowly.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Ministry refuse to allow English counsel to defend Arabi, but suggest that the British Government should undertake the trial of the prisoners.

FRANCE—M. Victor Hugo appeals on behalf of Arabi. Preparations for constructing railway to connect Senegal with the Niger.

RUSSIA—Heavy frost and snow.

EASTERN ROUMELIA—Activity of Russian efforts to obtain control of the Army.

PERSIA—Russian forces on Persian frontier greatly increased in number.

PRINCESS of WALES paid unexpected visit to Convalescent Hospital at Ascot.

SPEECHES of Mr. Chaplin, M.P., and Mr. Stanhope, M.P., at Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire.

MARQUIS of SALISBURY, presiding at Herts Quarter Sessions, condemned questioning of prisoners by police-constables.

SIR J. CAIRD's letter in "The Times" on harvests at home and abroad.

VULCAN steamer wrecked at Burntisland. Six lives lost.

DEATH of Mr. Chabot, expert in handwriting.

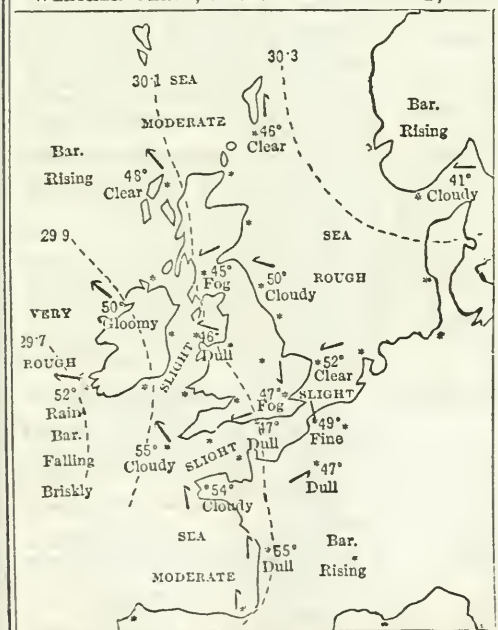
MR. DAVITT addressed meeting at Edgeworthstown, and urged resumption of land by the proper owners—the people.

THREATENING letter from Ireland sent to Marwood, the public executioner.

MAN, in custody at Crewe for felony, hung himself in his cell.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Davitt and Land Agitation; Metropolitan Asylums Board; Marine Transport and the Medical Department in Egypt; The Liquor Laws Agitation.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.



Weather fine at first in Scotland, but subsequently becoming rainy in W. and N., though improving in S.E. Temperature rising during day (to 50° in London) and S. winds increasing. A gale in W. and N. New deep depression in W.; small one in S.E. dispersing.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Ministry object to English counsel for Arabi as being destructive of Khedive's authority. Duke of Connaught returned to Cairo from Nile trip.

TURKEY—The Porte communicated Note to Lord Dufferin expressing confidence in British Government's intentions to evacuate Egypt at earliest moment.

FRANCE—M. Brédif, French Controller-General in Egypt, left Paris for Cairo.

BELGIUM—International Peace Congress assembled at Brussels.

SPAIN—Conference between Señor Sagasta and Marshal Serrano, and expected political arrangement.

MR. COWAN, M.P., announced his intention of resigning his seat in Parliament on account of impaired health.

ANNUAL meeting of General Committee of United Kingdom Alliance at Mancheater.

ACCOUNT of Mr. Stanley's exploration of the Congo River.

BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH, at Leicester, condemned extravagances of Salvation Army.

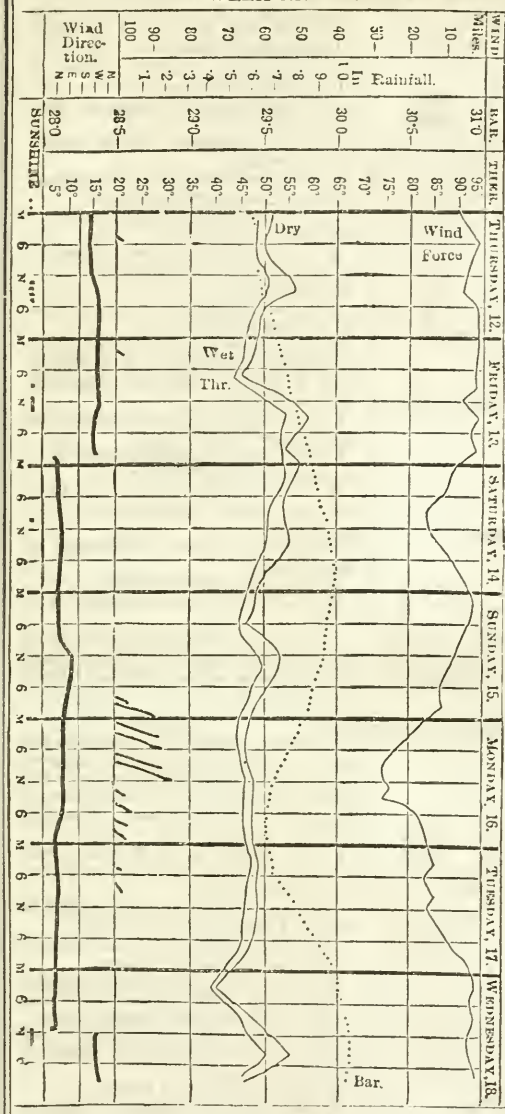
BRITISH steamer City of Antwerp and American ship Constantia in collision near the Eddystone. Both vessels sank, the crews rescued.

MEETING of Irish National Conference in Dublin. Formation of National League. Warm discussions and personal controversy between Mr. Davitt and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

MR. P. EGAN notified resignation of office of Treasurer of Irish Land League.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Trial of Arabi; The National Conference in Dublin; The Incorporated Law Society; The Manchester Sea Canal.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101½, the lowest 101, closing price to-day 101¼.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £148,550,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £83,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 35¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 39s. 2d.

HOME Railway stocks closed at a somewhat lower level. Foreign bonds have also declined a little. Bar silver has been bought for the Spanish Mint, and the price advanced to 51 15-16d. per ounce, being rather easier at the last. Of 25 lakhs of India Bills offered only 14 were purchased at the former rate of 1s. 7⅞d. per rupee.

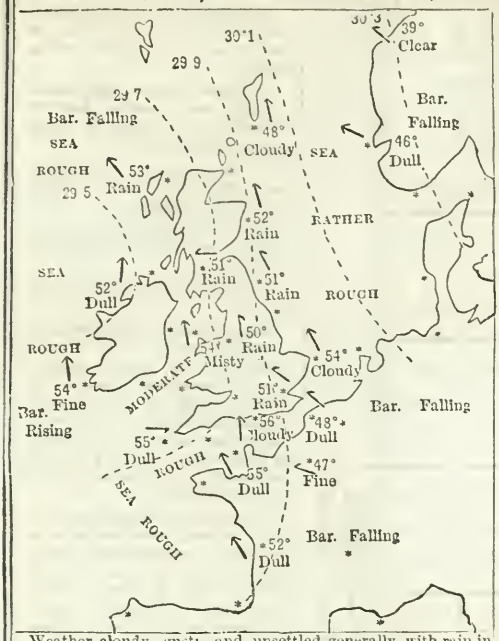
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the Right Hon. Mountagu Bernard, whose personal estate was sworn at £92,000; Lady Havelock, £7,000; Mrs. Mary Ann Kennett, late of Petersfield, £18,000; Sir G. Baker, late of Hyde-park-square, £32,000; and Mr. Vaughan Lee, late of Dillington-park, £39,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,477 births and 1,563 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 132 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 94, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,563 deaths included four from smallpox, 24 from measles, and 78 from scarlet fever. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Plymouth 12, Brighton 14, Bradford 15, Bristol 16, Leicester 16, Birkenhead 18, Birmingham 20, Hull 20, London 20, Salford 21, Sheffield 21, Manchester 25, Cardiff 25, Preston 25, Leeds 27, Liverpool 28, Sunderland 28, and Oldham 34.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 16.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	61	41	52	5 above	5	9	3 more	6	8
England, N.-E. ..	61	36	52	3 above	4	11	4 more	4	6
England, East ..	62	40	52	1 above	5	12	6 more	4	5
Midland Counties	62	35	50	1 above	6	17	10 more	4	5
England, South..	63	38	53	2 above	5	19	12 more	8	11
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	64	40	52	4 above	5	14	5 more	5	7
England, N.-W..	61	37	52	1 above	4	7	5 less	3	4
England, S.-W. ..	62	35	53	1 above	6	22	13 more	12	16
Ireland, North ..	62	33	51	3 above	4	9	1 less	11	15
Ireland, South ..	65	33	52	2 above	4	11	1 more	26	35

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.



Weather cloudy, gusty, and unsettled generally, with rain in many places. Wind strong from S.E. and S. and blowing a gale in E. of Scotland. Temperature risen a little. Pressure highest in N.E.; large depression in W., moving N.; subsidiary disturbances further inland

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sir E. Wood embarked to return to England. Fête in honour of the British Army given by the Sheik-el-Bakri at Cairo.

FRANCE—Trial of Socialist rioters at Montceau-les-Mines begun at Chalons. Dispute between Bishop of Poitiers and Monseigneur Gay.

GERMANY—Celebration of 51st birthday of Crown Prince.

THE VATICAN—Pope replied to the homage of pilgrims from Palestine.

SPAIN—Conferences between Señor Sagasta and Marshal Serrano.

BELGIUM—Speeches at Peace Conference in Brussels of Père Hyacinthe, Gen. Türr, and Herr Dollfus.

DUKE and DUCHESS of ALBANY returned to Claremont from Scotland.

POLITICAL speeches by Lord Fife at Elgin; Lord Morley, at Plymouth; Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., at Wrexham; and Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., at Sheffield.

LETTER from Mr. Childers, Minister for War, on Army organization.

LETTER from Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., on reclamation of land in Ireland.

DINNER at Cutlers'-hall. Lord C. Beresford gave details of bombardment of Alexandria Forts.

EXHIBITION of horn manufactures at Mansion-house.

DEATH of Mr. Alderman Breffit.

MAN killed at Clerkenwell in quarrel with another.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Lessons of the War; Hospital Commission Report; Land Reclamation in Ireland; Marriage at the Universities.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Weather cloudy and showery in W. and N.W., fair over England, with much warmer weather (max. 62° in London) and winds veering towards S.W. S.E. gales in Norway. Pressure increasing over France; yesterday's depression now off our N.W. coasts.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Cols. Methuen and Thurneisen and Baron von Hagenau repudiate knowledge of misconduct on part of British troops. The Khedive, deferring to wish of British Government, assented to appearance of English counsel on behalf of Arabi.

FRANCE—Dinner to Mr. H. Stanley, who gave account of explorations in country adjacent to Congo river.

GERMANY—Election of direct electors to Prussian Parliament.

SPAIN—King Alfonso arrived at Saragossa to open new international railway.

UNITED STATES—Earl Granville expressed regret that Mr. H. George should have been arrested in Ireland under misapprehension.

MR. E. CLARKE, M.P., at Plymouth, denied report that he was disloyal to the leadership of Sir S. Northcote.

AGRICULTURAL returns for 1882.

INTELLIGENCE of stranding of steamer Clan Stuart near Perim.

MR. O'DONNELL, M.P., writes to Dublin paper objecting to nominations to Council of Irish National League.

FREQUENT incendiary fires on farms near Sheffield.

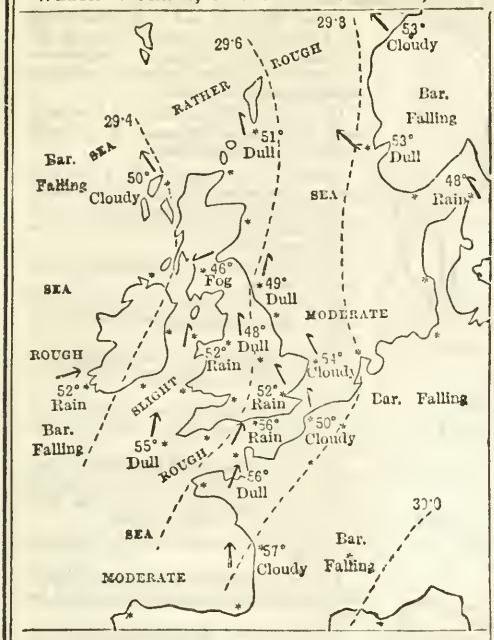
CAPITAL sentence on Michael Walsh for murder commuted to penal servitude for life.

JOHN SAUNDERS convicted of burglary and attempted murder at Stamford-hill. Sentenced to penal servitude for life.

MAJOR E. H. WEBB committed suicide at Brighton.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Church Influence in Ireland; The Coming Clôture Debates; International Arbitration; The Stamford-hill Burglary.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21.



Weather very changeable, showery, and unsettled generally, with S. winds, strong to a gale in force, and temperature rather lower than on 20th. New depression in far W., moving N., and new subsidiary coming over England from S.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Baker Pasha's plan for re-organization of Egyptian army. Correspondent of Swedish "Dagblad" confirms killing of wounded Egyptians by British soldiers.

INDIA—Bombay Government disapprove of Viceroy's plan for local self-government.

SPAIN——Surrender of refugee Cuban insurgents to Spain by Gibraltar authorities.

BELGIUM——Peace congress closed after speech from Herr Lasker.

TUNIS—Illness of the Bey.

PRINCE OF WALES returned to London from Paris.

DUKE and DUCHESS of EDINBURGH at Plymouth. Foundation-stone laid for erection of Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse on Hoe.

CABINET COUNCIL held. Four Ministers absent.

POLITICAL speeches by Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., at Selkirk; Sir D. Currie, M.P., at Perth; Mr. Stansfeld, at Halifax; and Mr. Plunket, M.P., at Brighton.

DETACHMENTS of Life Guards and Horse Guards from Egypt disembarked and proceeded to Windsor and Albany-street Barracks. Popular welcome. Prince and Princess of Wales met the troops at Albany-street.

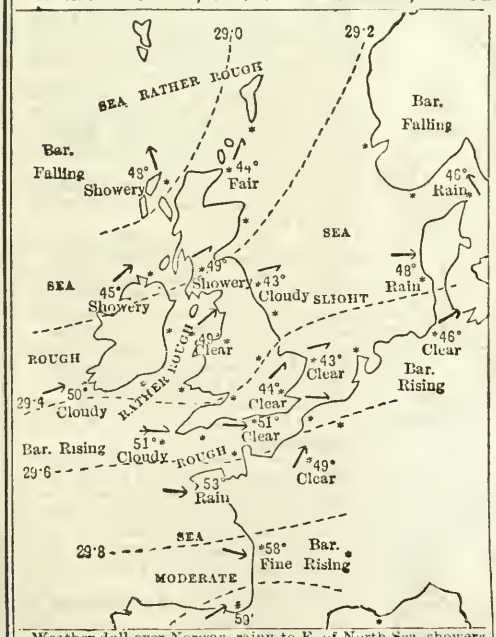
LETTER in "The Times" from John Dunn protesting against Cetywayo's return to Zululand.

LETTER from Duke of Argyll on depopulation in rural Scotland.

DEATH of Dowager-Marchioness of Normanby, aged 83.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Egyptian Question; Mr. Trevelyan and Ireland; Ensilage; Mr. H. M. Stanley and Central Africa.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, OCTOBER 23.



Weather dull over Norway, rainy to E. of North Sea, showery, but improving over England. Parhelion during afternoon, lunar halo at night. Temperature not much changed. Sky clearing. Depressions recently observed passing away N. and barometer rising.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Procedure for Arabi's trial sanctioned by Ministry, and English counsel allowed to visit the prisoner. Sir G. Wolseley left Alexandria to return to England.

FRANCE—Arrests in Paris for supposed complicity with Socialist riots at Montceau-les-Mines. Inflammatory placards in Paris denouncing property owners. Proposed treaty conferring protectorate of Tunis on France.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA——Arrangement of disputes respecting Mussulmans emigrating from Bulgaria.

SOUTH AFRICA——Colonial press blame Ministry for treatment of Gen. Gordon. Basuto chief Masupha refuses to pay taxes.

CABINET COUNCIL held. Lords Spencer and Carlingford and Mr. Chamberlain absent.

SPEECH of Mr. Mundella, M.P., at Sheffield.

ARRIVAL of further detachments of Household Cavalry from Egypt. 1st Life Guards marched (yesterday) to Knightsbridge Barracks, when Prince and Princess of Wales inspected them.

DEATH of Baron de Worms, age 80.

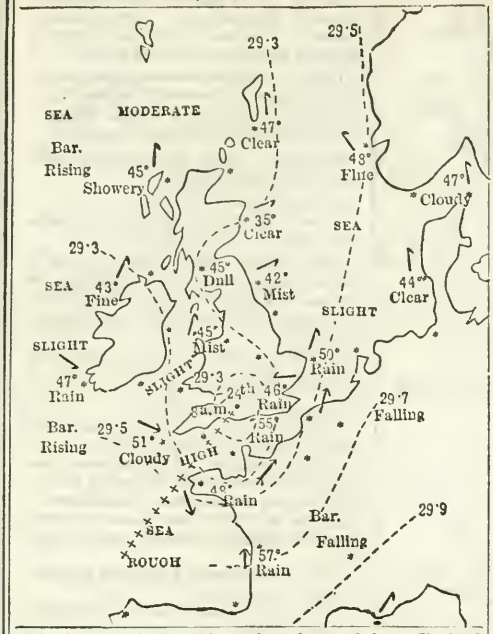
MR. CALLAN, M.P., and Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., addressed meeting (Sunday) at Ardee, both condemning Land Act as useless for benefit of tenant farmers.

FRENCH fishing boat ran down by Dutch steamer Prius Hendrik.

MAN, apparently insane, at Montrose, murdered (Sunday) his wife and her mother and was arrested in streets declaring intention to kill five others.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS——The Coming Session; France and Tunis; London School Board Elections; St. Alban's-hall.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24.



Weather remarkably wild, rough, and unsettled over England, comparatively quiet in Ireland and Scotland. Severe gales from several points, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain, or snow and hail. A small, but deep depression travelling rapidly over the S. and E. of England from the S.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Reported rout of Egyptian troops by followers of the False Prophet in the Soudan. General expectation of appearance of predicted new prophet throughout Mussulman population of Africa.

FRANCE—M. Floquet defeated Irreconcilable opponent at Perpignan. Explosion of bombs in Lyons restaurant.

RUSSIA——Great fire at St. Petersburg. Damage estimated at 2½ millions of roubles.

SERVIA—Attempted assassination of King at Belgrade by a woman, widow of an executed conspirator.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Disastrous hurricane at Manila.

PRINCE of WALES visited sick and wounded soldiers from Egypt at Knightsbridge Barracks.

TROOPS returned from Egypt entertained at Knightsbridge, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

MEETING to promote election of members of London School Board. Speech by Mr. Forster, M.P.

ANNUAL conference of Farmers' Alliance.

DUBLIN Corporation, by 22 to 17, refused to give precedence to motion to confer freedom of the city on Sir G. Wolseley.

MAIL carrier attacked between Cullen and Tipperary.

EDWARD LAWRENCE LEVY, expelled solicitor, and his two sons committed for trial for conspiracy.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Prospects in Parliament; The Farmers' Alliance; The London School Board Elections; Attempted Assassination of King of Servia; The Pennsylvania Bi-Centenary.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Weather, though much finer than on 24th, still changeable, showery, and unsettled. Temp. unsteady, wind variable; sky clear at times, but occasionally overcast. Pressure recovering in rear of yesterday's depression, the centre of which moved N.E. with increasing velocity.

EVENTS.

EGYPT——Recovery of mass of Arabi's papers, including correspondence with Constantinople. Duke of Connaught invested Grand Warden of Freemasons in Egypt.

FRANCE—Documents found on Socialist prisoners prove existence at Geneva of international dynamite association. Trials of Montceau rioters adjourned in consequence of attempt to intimidate the jury.

GERMANY—Primary elections indicate no change in relative strength of parties in new Prussian Parliament.

SOUTH AFRICA——Transvaal Republic threaten attack on Mampoer, Basuto chief.

WEST AFRICA——Two ex-employés of Church Missionary Society and their wives sentenced to penal servitude and imprisonment for causing death of native servants.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present but Lord Spencer and Lord Carlingford.

RESUMPTION of Parliamentary Session.

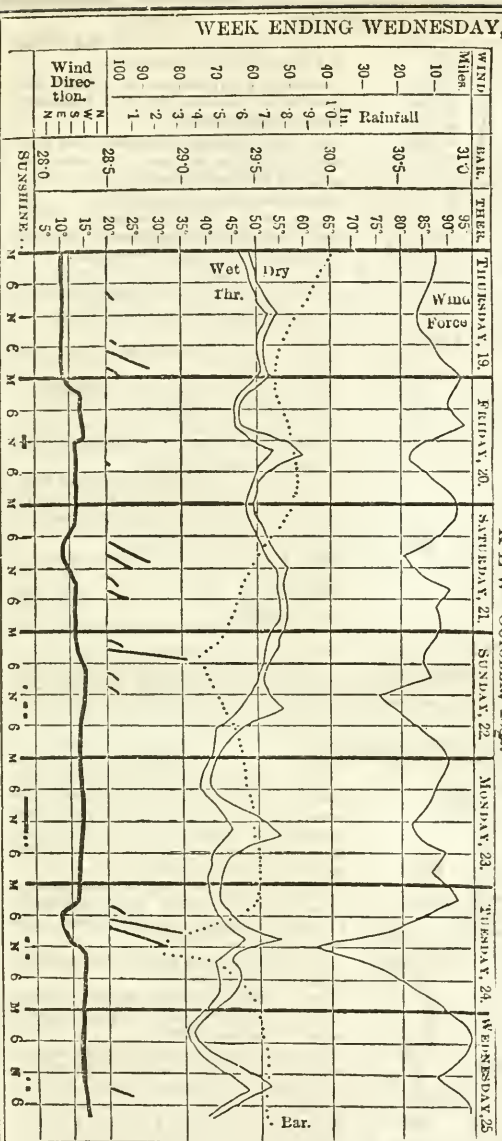
HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville gave notice of Vote of Thanks to forces in Egypt. Adjourned at 4.35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Lord R. Churchill disputed legality of reopening Session after passing of Appropriation Act and moved adjournment. Mr. Gladstone replied. Motion rejected by 209 to 142. Mr. Gladstone moved precedence for debates on Procedure. After discussion motion agreed to by 98 to 47. House adjourned at 8.55 p.m.

CHAS. SOUTAR convicted at Edinburgh of stealing body of late Earl of Crawford. Sentence, five years' penal servitude.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Proceedings in Parliament; The Procedure Rules; The Trial of Arabi; The Dunecht Outrage.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week waa 102, the lowest 101¼, closing price to-day 101⅞.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house durin~ the past week was £91,588,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £24,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 36½ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 39s. 7d.

RAILWAY stocks generally have been firm during the week. Foreign stocks have not fluctuated much. Bar silver has receded to 51 11-16d. per ounce. Only about four lakhs of Council Bills could be placed to-day at the minimum of 1s. 7⅞d.

AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of the late Professor Stanley Jevons, whose personal estate was sworn at £7,000; Mr. G. W. Norman, late of Bromley, £120,000; Mr. Peter Walker, late of Wrexham, brewer, £227,000; Col. W. R. Mesham, £24,000; and Mr. W. O. Emlyn, late of Inverness-terrace, £22,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,358 births and 1,444 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 349 and the deaths 94 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,444 deaths included three from smallpox, 45 from measles, 88 from scarlet fever, 28 from diphtheria, and 24 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bolton 13, Nottingham 15, Bristol 16, Salford 16, Birmingham 18, Derby 18, Wolverhampton 18, Brighton 19, London 19, Halifax 20, Sheffield 20, Leeds 21, Manchester 22, Hull 22, Newcastle-on-Tyne 23, Huddersfield 25, Liverpool 25, Birkenhead 25, Cardiff 28, and Sunderland 34.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 23.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	59	33	47	1 above	5	5	0 (aver.)	22	32
England, N.E. ..	53	36	48	1 above	6	9	2 more	15	23
England, East ..	61	35	49	0 (aver.)	4	14	8 more	19	25
Midland Counties	60	36	48	0 (aver.)	7	13	7 more	16	22
England, South..	62	39	51	1 above	6	19	12 more	20	29
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	57	36	48	1 above	6	19	8 more	12	17
England, N.W...	59	36	49	0 (aver.)	6	18	6 more	10	15
England, S.W. ..	61	36	51	1 below	6	27	20 more	20	28
Ireland, North ..	59	38	49	1 above	6	12	3 more	23	33
Ireland, South ..	62	33	50	0 (aver.)	5	23	13 more	26	36

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Weather changeable and showery, with thunderstorms in the N., and be coming still worse and very prevalent in morning. Temperature low at first, but subsequently increasing, and wind gradually shifting to the E., except in S. Barometer low generally. New depression approaching Valentia.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Reported desire of the Sultan that trial of Arabi be abandoned.

FRANCE—Apprehensions of Socialist conspiracies to promote disorder. Rumoured changes in the Cabinet.

AUSTRIA—Meeting of Austrian and Hungarian Delegations at Pesth. Estimates submitted by Minister of Finance of more favourable character than was expected.

UNITED STATES—Celebration of bi-centenary of Penn's landing continued. Six persons killed by explosion of fireworks.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Sir H. Wolff proposed amendment to Clôture Resolution limiting power of closing debate to Speaker. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

SPEECH of Mr. Goschen, M.P., at Mayor's dinner at Ripon.

BANQUETS to 1st Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards from Egypt.

Two carriages on Great Eastern Railway ran off rails near Sleaford. Carriages smashed and several persons injured.

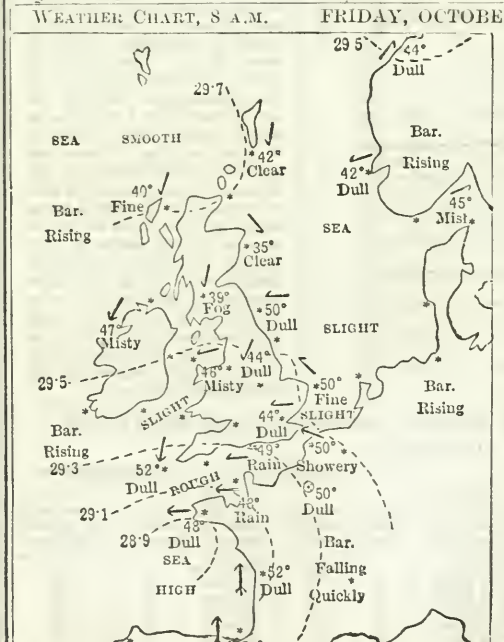
CELEBRATION of golden wedding of Duke and Duchess of Abercorn at Baron's-court, Tyrone. Great festivities and addresses presented from public bodies.

MR. DAVITT addressed Irish meeting at Glasgow and denied that there were any differences on principle among the Irish National party.

COAL-OWNERS at Glasgow decided to raise price of coal and to increase wages of men.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Sir H. Wolff's Amendment; The Egyptian Question; Mr. Goschen at Ripon; The Proposed Liverpool Plateway.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.



Weather very wild and stormy over France and our S. districts, with much rain. Fine in N. and N.W. E. gales of great force felt in S.E. and S., but moderate breezes in N. Pressure falling rapidly in France, over which a new depression came on from N.W. and W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi and other prisoners complain of ill-treatment, but their position now improved. Arabi speaks bitterly of Sultan and Khedive. Ministers begin to credit unfavourable news from the Soudan and direct preparation of military force.

GERMANY—Emperor left Berlin on hunting excursion at Ludwigslust. Final elections to Prussian Parliament. Result believed to be rather adverse to Liberals.

AUSTRIA—Emperor received the members of Delegations at Pesth.

SPAIN—Ministry decided on early convocation of Cortes to settle political question raised by Marshal Serrano.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Earl Granville moved, and Lord Salisbury seconded, vote of thanks to the Army and Navy in Egypt. Duke of Cambridge supported, and vote agreed to. House adjourned at 6.20 p.m. until Nov. 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone moved, and Sir S. Northcote seconded, vote of thanks to the Army and Navy. Sir W. Lawson moved previous question, which was negatived by 354 to 17. Debate on Procedure rules resumed, and again adjourned at 1 a.m.

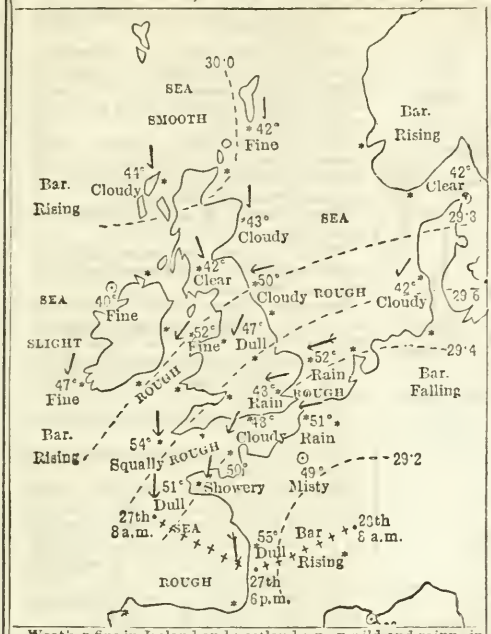
ADMIRALTY received intelligence that bodies of Capt. Gill and Lieut. Charrington had been discovered in the Syrian desert. Fate of Professor Palmer not ascertained.

STATUE of Thomas Carlyle, on Chelsea Embankment, unveiled by Professor Tyndall.

"MOONLIGHTERS" attacked house of Major Studdert, near Limerick.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Votes of Thanks in Parliament; The Clôture Debate; The Fate of Professor Palmer and his Companions.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.



Weather fine in Ireland and Scotland; very wild and rainy in the S. and S.E. at first, but beginning to improve later. Temperature still low, and wind N.E., blowing hard on our S.E. coasts. Yesterday's depression now over France; subsidiary disturbance approaching our S.E. coasts from Germany.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Investigation proved that complaints of cruel treatment of prisoners is unfounded. The Mahdi, or false prophet, within three days' march of Khartoum.

GERMANY—Semi-official repudiation of "Cologne Gazette's" aspersions on British troops in Egypt. Conservatives gained some seats at elections, but working majority still dependent on coalition.

FRANCE—Active police measures against anarchists in Paris.

TUNIS—Relapse in Bey's condition, which has become alarming.

UNITED STATES—Close of the festivities in celebration of the Bi-centenary of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Debate on Clôture resolution. Mr. Sclater-Booth's amendment to except Committee of Supply rejected by 166 to 102. Amendment that the Speaker should only intervene when of opinion that obstruction was intended negatived by 177 to 97. House adjourned at 12.35 a.m.

BANQUET at Mansion-house to Elder Brethren of Trinity house and other guests.

MEETING of Irish party, under presidency of Mr. Parnell, to decide upon course in Parliament.

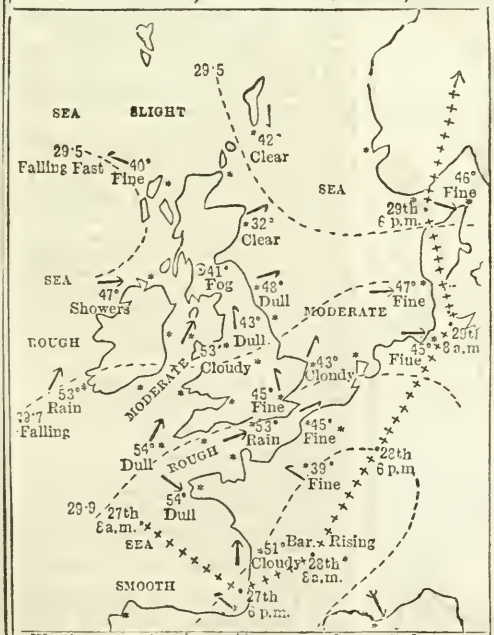
PILOT-ENGINE ran into coal train at Bury. Driver killed and fireman injured.

COAL-MINE at Ruabon suddenly flooded. One miner drowned and two others injured.

W. M. BARTLETT convicted of murder of his illegitimate child and sentenced to death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Socialist Threatenings in France; The Royal Marines; Canonizations at Rome; The Bartlett Murder Trial.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, OCTOBER 30.



Weather remaining changeable, wet, and unsettled, but less windy than of late. Temperature inclined to rise over England, and wind becoming W. to S.W. Barometer highest in France. Depression over Norway dispersing; another (not deep) approaching Scotland.

EVENTS.

INDIA—Address to Viceroy from Mahomedan Association of Meerut, congratulating him on success of British arms in Egypt.

FRANCE—M. Clémenceau's address at Montmartre. Stormy meeting. Decree issued restricting sale and possession of dynamite.

AUSTRIA—Renewed floods in Carinthia. Loss by floods in Tyrol 15 million florins, exclusive of damage to railways and roads.

SWITZERLAND—Village of Grindelwald destroyed by a hurricane.

TUNIS—Death of Bey of Tunis, and succession of his brother, Sidi Ali Bey. Recognition by French Resident Minister.

SIR G. WOLSELEY arrived in London.

REV. S. R. DRIVER appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford.

MR. DAVITT, at Aberdeen, declared land to be the property of the people, to be held by Government for the benefit of the nation.

HEAVY and continuous rains caused extensive inundations in many parts of the country. High tide in Thames.

ASSEMBLY-ROOMS at Margate burnt down.

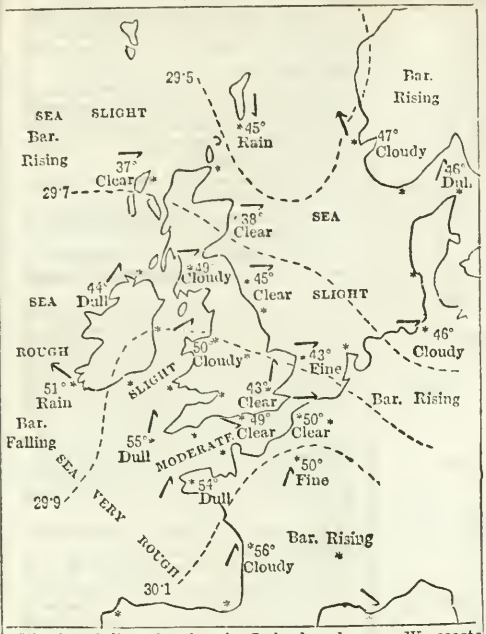
SLEEPING-CAR on Midland Scotch express train caught fire. One passenger, Dr. Arthur, of Aberdeen, burnt to death.

MAN named Farey at Pentonville attempted to murder a woman, and then committed suicide.

HIRAM MEAKIN, butterman at Kentish-town, murdered his wife and two children, and then drowned himself in the Thames.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Week's Prospects in Parliament; France and Tunis; Russian Finances; The Regius Professorship at Oxford.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.



Weather dull and rainy in Ireland and on our W. coasts generally; fine elsewhere. Wind backing from W. to S., and subsequently blowing hard in W., with a rough sea. Barometer rising at first, but subsequently falling in Ireland as a new depression advanced from the W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Lord Dufferin to proceed to Cairo on a special mission.

FRANCE—Angry article in "République Française," accusing England of seeking to destroy French interests in Egypt. Extensive and disastrous floods in the south and on the Mediterranean coast.

ITALY—Parliamentary elections held. Generally favourable to Ministry. In Rome Francesco Coccapieller, an Extreme Radical, in prison for assault, was elected.

TUNIS—Funeral of late Bey. Escort of French troops.

UNITED STATES—Destruction by fire of Park Theatre in New York, where Mrs. Langtry was about to appear.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone unable to give definite information respecting Egyptian affairs. Debate on Clôture resolution resumed. Amendments discussed, but mostly negatived by large majorities. House rose at 12.40 a.m.

SIR G. WOLSELEY arrived at Balmoral on visit to the Queen.

REPORTS of extensive inundations in various parts of the country.

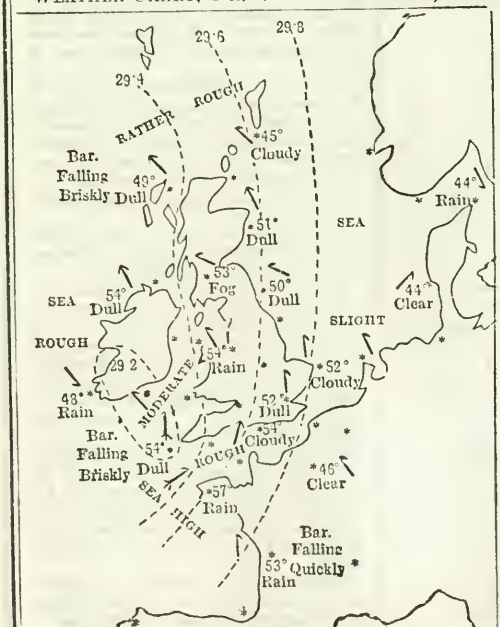
MANY shipping disasters reported. British steamer, Gulf of Panama, wrecked in the Texel and 22 men drowned. Brig foundered in Yarmouth Roads and seven men drowned.

REVIVAL of cruel practice of mutilating cattle in south of Ireland.

TWO men, working at sewer near Birmingham, killed by falling in of earth.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Lord Dufferin's Mission to Cairo; Last Night's Debate in the Commons; The Prussian and Italian Elections; Weather Forecasts.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.



Weather very rainy in the W. and N.W., and showery elsewhere. Temperature rising temporarily to 55° on our S. coasts, and S. to S.E., blowing strongly in most places. A S.W. gale in the S. later on. Deep depression in far W., and a subsidiary off Roche's Point—both moving N.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sir E. Malet informed Khedive of special mission of Lord Dufferin to Cairo.

TURKEY—Ministerial Councils respecting Lord Dufferin's mission.

GERMANY—Berlin papers regard events in France with suspicion. The health of the Empress causing uneasiness.

AUSTRIA—Ministerial statements respecting Herzegovina and foreign affairs.

GREECE—Opening of Session of Chamber.

SWITZERLAND—Reported purchase by Socialists of château of Winterthur for purposes of revolutionary printing office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gibson moved amendment to Clôture resolution requiring two-thirds majority. Mr. Gladstone opposed. Debate adjourned. House rose at 12.10 a.m.

MEETING of Conservative Party at Carlton Club to consider amendments to Clôture resolution.

BUSTS of Earl of Beaconsfield and of Mr. Gladstone unveiled in Guildhall, London.

SIR G. WOLSELEY resumed office as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

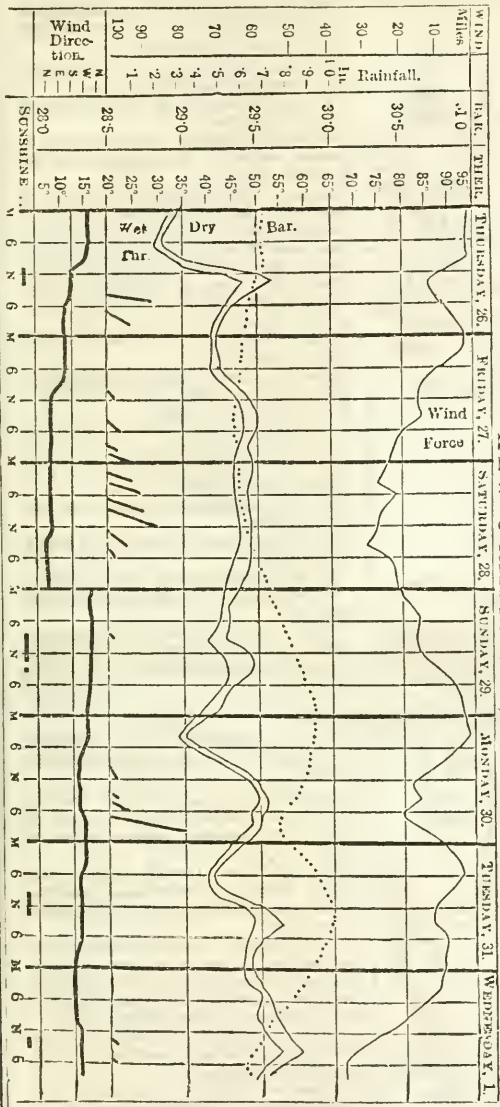
SULTAN PASHA, President of Egyptian Chamber of Notables, gazetted Knight Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.

CONFERENCE of Church of England Temperance Society, in Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. Bishop of Exeter presided. The Bishop of Oxford presided at another meeting in Corn Exchange.

MR. PARNELL, M.P., at Rathdrum, obtained decrees against tenants four years in arrear in payment of rent.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gibson's Amendment; The Pending Election at Edinburgh; Reopening of the Legal Session.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 102⅞, the lowest 102⅛, closing price to-day 102¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £144,971,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £62,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 34 per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 40s. 3d.

HOME Railway stocks closed generally much firmer. Of Foreign bonds, French, Italian, and Spanish are rather easier, and Egyptian unchanged. Not quite three lakhs of India Council drafts were sold at an average of 1s. 7⅞d. Bar silver has fallen to 51½d., but closed firm.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. Henry Woods, formerly of Wigan, whose personal estate was sworn at £135,000; Sir E. Manningham Buller, £105,000; Mr. G. Freeth, late of North Clifton-hall, £40,000; Hon. T. M. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, £12,000; and Mr. C. G. Napier, civil engineer, late of Dublin, £12,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the last week 2,570 births and 1,466 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 101 and the deaths 117 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,466 deaths included three from smallpox, 45 from measles, 67 from scarlet-fever, nine from diphtheria, and 18 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bristol 16, Salford 17, Brighton 18, Hull 18, Newcastle-on-Tyne 19, London 19, Birmingham 20, Nottingham 22, Portsmouth 22, Sheffield 22, Blackburn 23, Halifax 23, Manchester 23, Plymouth 24, Liverpool 25, Leeds 26, Birkenhead 28, Sunderland 32, and Preston 34.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 30.

Districts.	Temperature. Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	Rainfall. No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	Bright Sunshine. No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	52	26	41	3 below	4	4	2 less	29	45
England, N.-E. ..	54	29	44	1 below	5	14	7 more	20	30
England, East ..	57	27	45	3 below	6	23	18 more	18	27
Midland Counties	58	28	43	3 below	6	13	12 more	14	20
England, South..	57	28	46	1 below	6	21	14 more	12	18
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	55	29	43	3 below	4	7	3 less	25	38
England, N.-W...	56	32	46	1 below	4	6	5 less	21	31
England, S.-W...	56	28	46	3 below	6	13	3 more	21	31
Ireland, North ..	54	27	43	3 below	4	4	5 less	36	53
Ireland, South .	56	29	45	3 below	4	7	3 less	29	43

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Weather still changeable and unsettled, with rain occasionally, except in S.E. Wind S.W., strong to a gale in the W., and temperature inclined to fall a little. Pressure highest in S., lowest in N.W. Yesterday's subsidiary now over North Sea.

EVENTS.

TURKEY—Semi-official paper suggests that in order to effect reforms in Egypt the Porte must co-operate with England.

FRANCE—M. Oustry, unknown as a politician, appointed Prefect of the Seine.

ITALY—Confirmation of Prince of Naples, son of King of Italy.

GERMANY—Purchase by Government of greater portion of the manuscripts in the Hamilton library.

RUSSIA—Commutation of sentences of political convicts Polivanoff and Novitzky.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Debate on Mr. Gibson's amendment to Clôture resolution continued. Speeches of Mr. O'Donnell, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Lord J. Manners, Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Goschen, and others. Again adjourned at 6 p.m.

SIR R. CROSS addressed Conservative meeting at Bexley-heath.

MEETING to erect memorial of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey. Speeches of Canon Rowsell and Earl Granville.

LORD MAYOR'S banquet to representatives of railway and dock interests

FIRST meeting for confering degrees by the Victoria University, Manchester.

MUNICIPAL elections in boroughs of England and Wales.

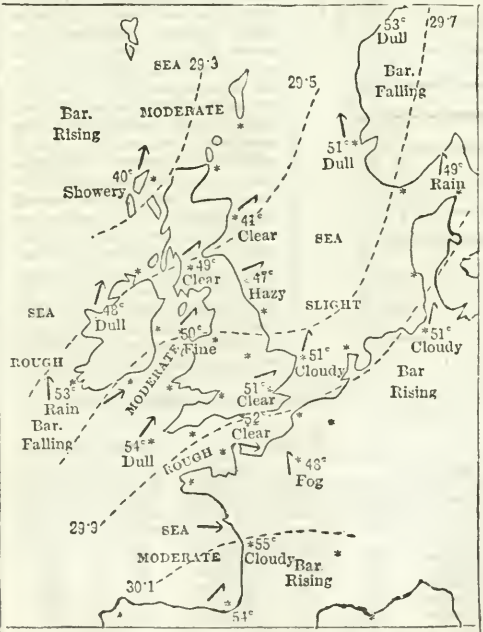
REV. R. PYM placed in charge of St. John's, Miles Platting.

FURTHER moonlight raids near Killarney.

SELECT Committee on Mr. Gray's imprisonment met.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Yesterday's Debate in Commons; The Trial of Arabi; Proposed Longfellow Memorial; Inquest on Dr. Arthur.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.



Weather fine at first, with moderate S winds and low temperature, but subsequently becoming rough and wet again, with S.W. gales in the W. districts. A new depression approaching Ireland from the S.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Lord Dufferin left Constantinople for Alexandria after an interview with the Sultan.

FRANCE—Paris papers complain of English efforts to obtain exclusive control in Egypt. Revolutionary placards posted in Paris.

SPAIN—Cabinet Council decided that Cuban refugees arrested near Gibraltar should not be delivered up to the British Government.

UNITED STATES—Steamer, conveying two men accused of murder, required to stop at Ashland, Kentucky, by mob, who desired to lynch the prisoners. The troops on board fired, killing six and wounding 30 persons.

SOUTH AFRICA—Boer expedition against Mampoer suspended. Hostilities between rival chiefs imminent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Ministerial statements respecting annuities to Sir G. Wolseley and Admiral Seymour and the cost of the Egyptian expedition. Adjourned debate on Clôture resolution resumed. Mr. Gibson's amendment negatived by 322 to 238. House adjourned at 1.10 a m.

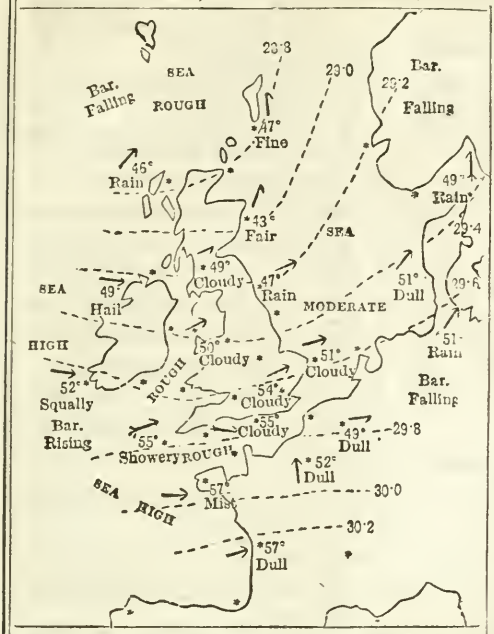
MEETING of Irish Parliamentary party decided, by 11 to 10, to vote against Mr. Gibson's amendment.

SIR G. WOLSELEY'S official report of special services in Egypt.

REV. S. F. GREEN informed his parishioners of his resignation of the living of St. John's, Miles Platting.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Vote on Mr. Gibson's Amendment; The Egyptian Question; The Resignation of the Rev. S. F. Green.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.



Weather remaining unsettled, squally, and showery, with strong S.W. to W. winds, and some increase of temperature. Sky clear at times. Pressure highest in S. Deep depression in N. moving E.N.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Imperfect intelligence from the Soudan. British officers to be sent thither to ascertain facts. M. Brédif, French Controller, required information why he had not been summoned to Ministerial Councils.

FRANCE—Circular of M. Duvaux, Minister of Education, directing the Prefects to act with discretion in removing religious emblems from schools. Interruption of negotiations with Envoys from Madagascar.

SPAIN—Semi-official statement of reasons for not surrendering captured Cuban refugees to English authorities at Gibraltar.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and daughters left London for Sandringham.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Clôture debate resumed. Several Irish members explained reasons for voting against Mr. Gibson's amendment. Other amendments proposed to vary proportion of majority required for clôture, but all were negatived. House adjourned at 1 a.m.

MR. WADDY, Q.C., returned as M.P. for Edinburgh by majority of 737 over Mr. Renton.

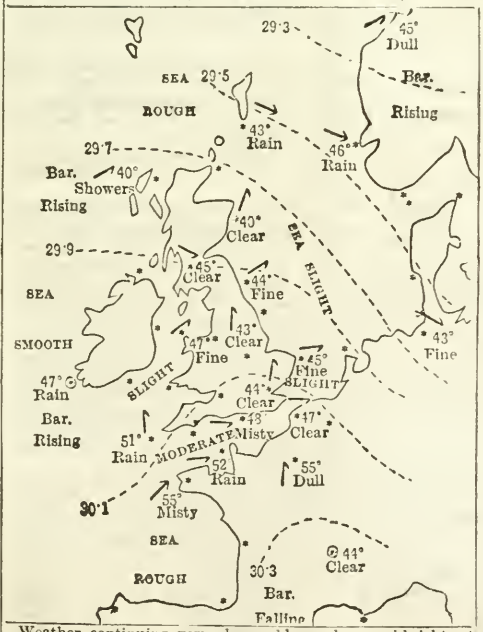
DEPUTATIONS to Mr. Dodson respecting traction engines, and to Mr. Mundella respecting site of New College for Wales.

BANQUETS to troops returned from Egypt at Brighton, Portsmouth, Sheerness, &c.

ATEMPTED murder and suicide by Henry Wells, at Sankey's Lime Works, Stratford.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Future of the Conservative Party; Lord Dufferin's Mission; The Hamilton Manuscripts; Precautions against Fire in Theatres.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.



Weather continuing very changeable; clear and bright at times, rainy at other times. Temperature low in morning, and not much milder later. Wind backing to S. again. Barometer rising. Still highest in far S. New small depression advancing later.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Translation of documents for Arabi's defence. Letters to Arabi from agents of the Sultan.

FRANCE—New Papal Nuncio in Paris presented to the President.

TURKEY—Lord Dufferin, despite efforts of the Porte to procure abandonment of his mission, embarked for Egypt.

TUNIS—New Prime Minister, Si Laziz, stated to be a friend to French interests.

SOUTH AFRICA—Premier of Cape Ministry declared that there was no intention to abandon Basutoland.

SIR W. HARCOURT, M.P., attended public celebration at Derby and delivered brief speeches.

LETTER in "The Times" from Lord R. Churchill, M.P., on Conservative policy in respect of Clôture Resolution.

LORD PENZANCE, as Judge of Chancery Court of York, granted application of Bishop of Manchester for release of Rev. S. F. Green.

EARL of ROSEBERY delivered inaugural address as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

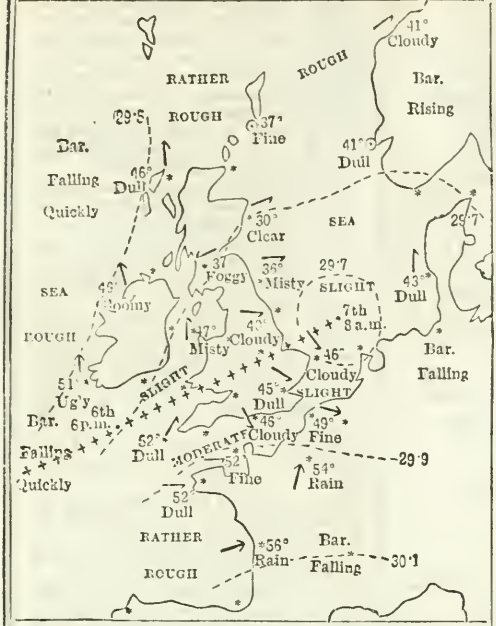
ENCYCLICAL Letter from Pope Leo. XIII., on social movements, read in all Roman Catholic churches.

CANON LIDDON, in "The Times," replies to remarks of "Quarterly Review" on Dr. Pusey.

CORPORAL of Wiltshire regiment, at Woolwich, killed another corporal obeying an order to arrest him for drunkenness.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Lord R. Churchill on Clôture; The French Chambers; Lord Rosebery at Edinburgh; The Release of Rev. S. F. Green.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.



Weather continuing to alternate between bright, cloudless sky, and rain. Temperature low, especially in morning, and winds varying between N.W. and S.W. Yesterday's depression travelling away to E., but new and larger one appearing in W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—French Controller informed that as Sir A. Colvin declines to attend, the Control being dual, the Ministry cannot invite M. Brédif to their Councils.

FRANCE—Collision of Paris mail train with shunting goods train at Wymille. Many passengers shaken and bruised.

TUNIS—Three French officials appointed Ministers of Finance, War, and Marine.

SOUTH AFRICA—Reported defeats of Boer force by Mapoch.

DUKE of CONNAUGHT arrived in London from Egypt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Debate on Clôture resolutions resumed. Amendments for taking votes on clôture by ballot and for exemption of succeeding resolutions from clôture discussed and negatived. On main question Sir S. Northcote moved direct negative. Debate adjourned at 12.5 a.m.

QUEEN approved of peerages for Sir G. Wolseley as Lord Wolseley of Cairo and to Sir B. Seymour as Lord Alcester.

BISHOP of WORCESTER notified Rev. R.W. Enraght of his avoidance of the living of Bordesley.

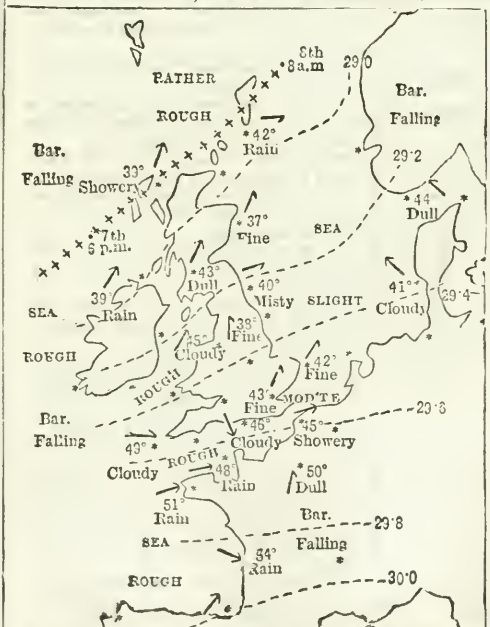
ADDRESS approving efforts on behalf of native rights presented to Mr. Saul Solomon, of the Cape Legislature.

GUY FAWKES Day celebrated. Disturbances at Croydon and at Colchester.

FIVE Italian organ men remanded at Leicester on a charge of mortally stabbing an Englishman.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Clôture Debate; The Egyptian Question; Pope Leo's Encyclical; Street Improvement and Workmen's Dwellings.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.



Weather fine in the S., changeable and showery elsewhere, with low temperatures and strong S.W. to W. winds; air very dry at times. Pressure continuing highest in far S. Well-marked depression coming on from the W.S.W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arrival of Lord Dufferin at Cairo. Health of British troops at Cairo unsatisfactory.

FRANCE—M. Spuller addressed meeting in Paris vindicating M. Gambetta's policy.

UNITED STATES—Successful appearance in New York of Mrs. Langtry and Madame Patti. Fall elections held.

TUNIS—French Government refused to discuss with Porte conditions of investiture of new Bey.

DUKE of ALBANY presided at annual dinner on behalf of National Orphan Home.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Clôture debate resumed. Speeches of Lord Lymington, Sir W. H. Dyke, Mr. Broadhurst, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Smith, and others. Debate again adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

MR. SPENCER WALPOLE, M.P., notified his intention of resigning the representation of Cambridge University at close of the session.

CONFERENCE of Liberal Associations in London. At subsequent dinner Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., congratulated the company on strength of the Liberal party and the depression of the Conservatives.

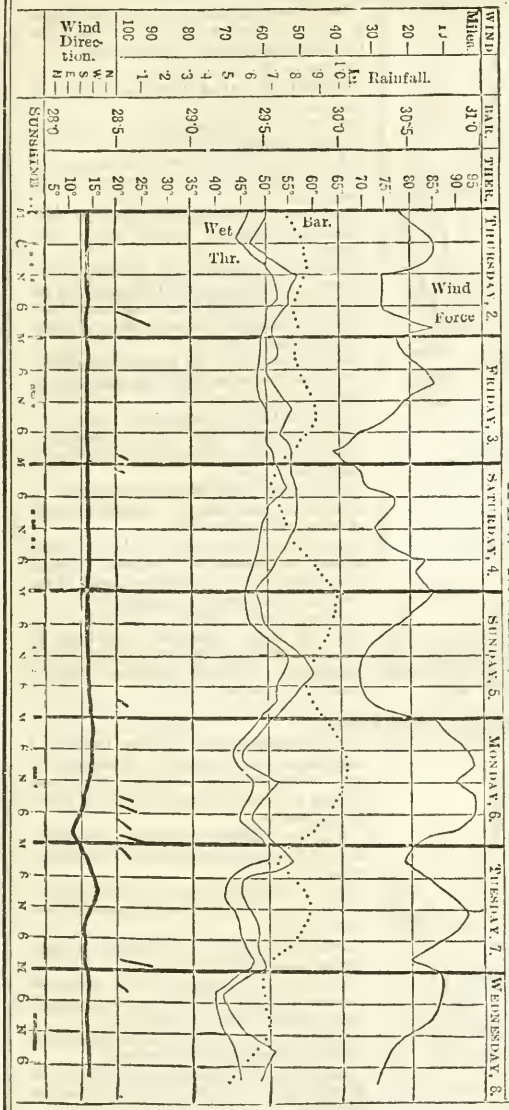
MEETING of Central Chamber of Agriculture. Letter from Mr. Gladstone intimated that Government had prepared a plan for Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

COLLIERY explosion near Clay-cross. About 30 lives lost.

RAILWAY collision at Wandsworth-common. Many passengers shaken and bruised.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Clôture Debate; The American Elections; Austria and Italy; The Representation of Cambridge University.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 102¼, the lowest 102, closing price to-day 102½.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £102,380,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £61,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 37¼ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 40s. 11d.

RAILWAY stocks generally have been steady during the week. Unified bonds have declined a little, but Italian and Portuguese are higher. Little more than 11 lakhs of Council Bills could be sold at an average of 1s. 7¾d. Bar silver is dull at 51½d., without finding buyers.

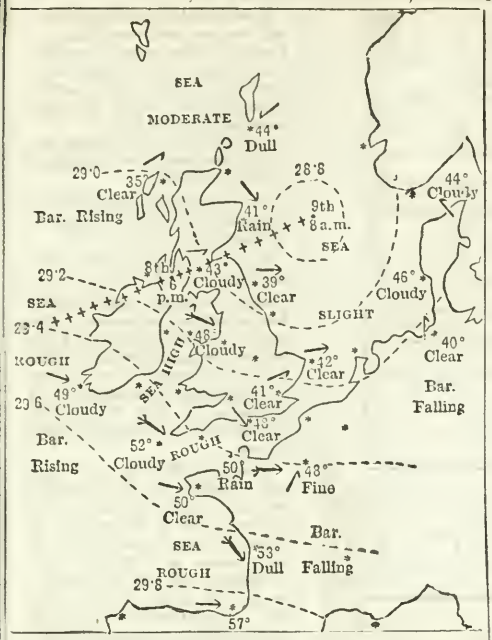
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. C. R. Scott Murray, late of Bournemouth, formerly M.P. for Bucks, whose personal estate was sworn at £125,000; Mr. J. Treeby, late of Westbourne-terrace, £45,000; Sir E. S. Harrison, late Deputy Clerk of the Council, £8,000; and Lady Rodney, £5,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,896 births and 1,502 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 111, whereas the deaths were 120 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years. The 1,502 deaths included 54 from measles, 65 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, and 25 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Brighton 15, Huddersfield 16, Cardiff 17, Plymouth 17, Birmingham 18, Sheffield 18, Wolverhampton 19, Blackburn 19, Bristol 19, London 20, Nottingham 20, Leeds 21, Bradford 22, Manchester 23, Portsmouth 24, Norwich 24, Oldham 26, Derby 26, Sunderland 28, Liverpool 29, and Preston 33.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 6.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	54	30	45	2 above	6	8	2 more	17	28
England, N.-E. ..	60	31	48	4 above	6	8	1 more	11	18
England, East ..	61	37	50	5 above	7	10	5 more	17	27
Midland Counties	60	37	49	5 above	7	12	6 more	15	24
England, South..	61	40	52	6 above	6	9	3 more	20	31
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	58	39	48	4 above	7	25	9 more	8	13
England, N.-W...	58	40	50	4 above	7	19	9 more	9	15
England, S.-W...	60	37	51	4 above	7	19	10 more	7	11
Ireland, North ..	59	31	47	2 above	6	16	8 more	9	14
Ireland, South ..	59	36	50	3 above	6	25	15 more	11	17

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.



Weather still fair over our S. districts, with dry air; very showery in W. and N. Strong W. to N.W. winds or gales prevailing very generally—especially in W. and N. Yesterday's depression now over North Sea. Barometer rising W. and S.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Of British troops at Cairo 332 are in hospital. Official reports from Khartoum that Mahdi's forces had been defeated.

FRANCE—M. Leroy Beaulieu writes in "Débats" on causes of depreciation of Rentes.

GERMANY—Emperor returned to Berlin for shooting excursion in Hartz.

AUSTRIA—Rioting by shoemakers at Vienna. Military fired, and several persons wounded.

CABINET COUNCIL held at House of Commons. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—In Clôture debate Mr. Gladstone appealed to Irish members for support, and declared desire to promote local self-government in Ireland. Debate again adjourned at 6 p.m.

MR. RAIKES, M.P. for Preston, announced intention of offering himself as candidate for Cambridge University.

DEPUTATION of Armenians resident in London presented address to Sir G. Wolseley.

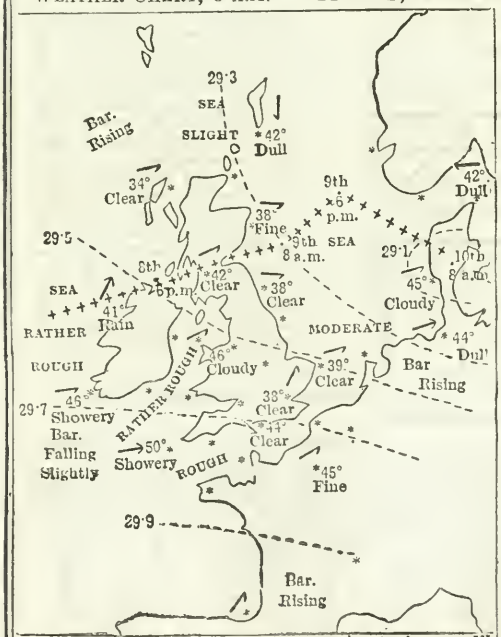
ARRIVAL in London of representatives of Indian contingent.

FIRST meeting of the Royal University in Ireland to confer degrees. Speech of Duke of Abercorn as Chancellor.

CORONER'S inquest on Dr. Arthur, burnt to death in Pullman car, concluded. Verdict that disaster was accidentally caused by the reading lamp of another passenger.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Members; Socialism in France; The late Dr. Pusey and Bishop Wilberforce; The Lord Mayor of London; The Inquest on Dr. Arthur.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.



Weather changeable very generally, from clear to showery. W. winds very prevalent, varying a few points in direction, and blowing strongly. Temperature low. Pressure highest in far S., lowest in N. Yesterday's depression now moving S.E. towards N. Germany.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Khedivial proposition to England and France for abolition of European control. Colonel Stewart and two other British officers appointed to ascertain state of affairs in the Soudan.

FRANCE—Opening of Session of Chambers. Ministerial declaration of policy read in each Chamber.

TUNIS—Generals Forgerol and Logerot decline the appointments as Ministers of War and of Marine.

UNITED STATES—Democratic success larger than at first believed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Many questions concerning Egypt. Clôture debate resumed, and continued until midnight.

CELEBRATION of 41st birthday of Prince of Wales. Illuminations in London.

LORD MAYOR'S procession from City to Westminster. Weather very fine and streets crowded.

LORD MAYOR'S Banquet at Guildhall. Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, Lord Northbrook, Earl Granville, and others.

VISIT of representatives of Indian Contingent to India Office and interview with Lord Hartington.

ARRIVAL of steamships Tamar and Prussian at Portsmouth with troops from Egypt.

DUBLIN paper, "Freeman's Journal," regards Home Rule cause materially advanced by Mr. Gladstone's speech of Wednesday.

MAN employed at optician's in Holborn fatally injured by explosion of bottle of nitrous oxide.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Ministerial Speeches at Guildhall; Last Night's Debate; Opening of the French Chambers.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Weather showery in N.E. and E. at first, then improving, but with cold N.W. winds, which blew strongly over our S. districts. Pressure now highest in S.W. Depressions over Netherlands moving E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—The Nile rose to a satisfactory height. Health of British troops not satisfactory. Of troops at Cairo 10 per cent. on sick list.

FRANCE—The "Débats" recognizes imminent abolition of Dual Control in Egypt, and maintains that France is entitled to substantial compensation.

GERMANY—Berlin Press regards French policy in Egypt as completely overthrown by British action.

UNITED STATES—Dinner in honour of Mr. Herbert Spencer in New York.

WEST AFRICA—Impending hostilities between people of Old Calabar and Amou. H.M.S. Flirt sent to punish native tribe on Bonny river for attack on British factory.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Many questions concerning Egypt. Government declined to make statement of future policy. Clôture debate resumed. Several Irish members spoke on either side. On division Sir S. Northcote's amendment negatived by 304 to 260. Resolution agreed to. House adjourned at 1.10 a.m

DEATHS of Sir H W. Ripley, formerly M.P. for Bradford, and of Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., sculptor.

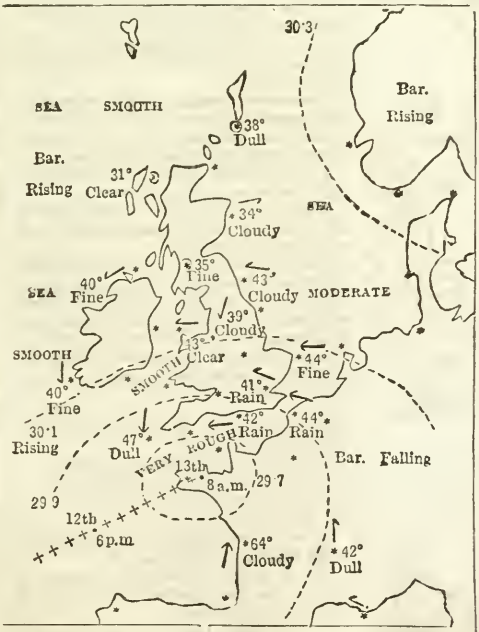
MR. JUSTICE MATHEW refused to proceed with hearing of admittedly friendly suit against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., for penalties.

DUBLIN Corporation discussed motion to confer freedom of the City on Sir G. Wolseley. Adverse amendment carried by 27 to 21.

EDWARD WHEATFILL convicted of murder of a boy on board Hull fishing smack.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Division on Clôture; British Policy in Egypt; Education in England and Germany.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.



Weather dull, wet, and unsettled in S.; fine elsewhere, with light E. to N. winds. Temperature very low Ireland and Scotland; rather low, but rising, England. Anticyclone now over North Sea, and depressions advancing N.E. over France.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Complaints of injury caused by delay in Arabi's trial. Lord Dufferin and Sir A. Alison attended Khedive's official reception on Mahomedan New Year's Day.

FRANCE—Debate in Chamber on ecclesiastical votes. Government declared intention of adhering to Concordat, and of opposing separation of Church and State.

SPAIN—Birth of a Princess. Death of Señor Figueras, formerly President of Federal Republic.

SWEDEN—Birth of a son of Crown Prince.

CHINA—Official announcement of outbreak of cholera.

ARRIVAL of Crown Princess of Germany at Windsor Castle.

MR. R. W. HANBURY issued address as Conservative candidate at Preston.

MR. CHARLES GROVES, of Liverpool, offered to Bishop £10,000 for new churches on certain conditions.

MR. ALFRED TENNYSON'S drama, "The Promise of May," produced at the Globe Theatre.

REV. W. M. FURNEAUX appointed Head Master of Repton School.

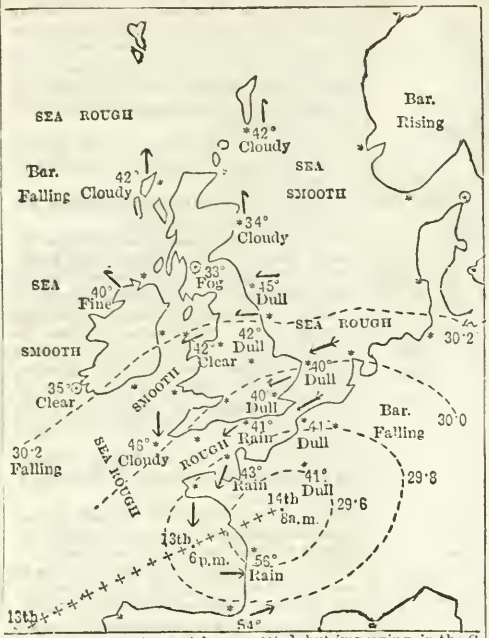
STEAMSHIP Austral sank at anchor in Sydney Harbour. Five men drowned.

MAN with loaded revolver arrested in Dublin on suspicion of intending to shoot Mr. Justice Lawson.

INQUEST on John Morgan, of Long-acre, who died suddenly while returning from Alexandra-park races.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Division on Clôture; Indian Affairs; The Cuban Refugees at Gibraltar; Cruelty in Fishing Smacks.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.



Weather fine in W. and N., unsettled, but improving, in the S. Brilliant aurora in far N. at night. Temperature low, and wind strong E. over England, light and variable elsewhere. Pressure highest Norway. Complex depression over France moving slowly to N.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Chamber, by small majority, reduced stipend of Archbishop of Paris to 30,000 francs.

SOUTH AFRICA—John Dunn, at Durban, still objects to Cetywayo's restoration. Boer defeat of Montsioa doubtful.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer and Mr. Childers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Many questions concerning Egypt. Second Procedure resolution, restricting motions for adjournment, discussed. Warm episode respecting Kilmainham treaty. House adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

ARRIVAL in London of Grenadier Guards and Scots Guards from Egypt. Crown Princess of Germany and Duke and Duchess of Connaught met them at Victoria Station.

OFFICERS of Indian Contingent visited Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Gladstone.

MR. GRENFELL, M.P. for Salisbury, appointed Groom-in Waiting on the Queen. Seat vacated, and Mr. C. Kennard came forward as Conservative opponent to re-election.

COLSTON Anniversary at Bristol. The usual party dinners, attended by Members of Parliament.

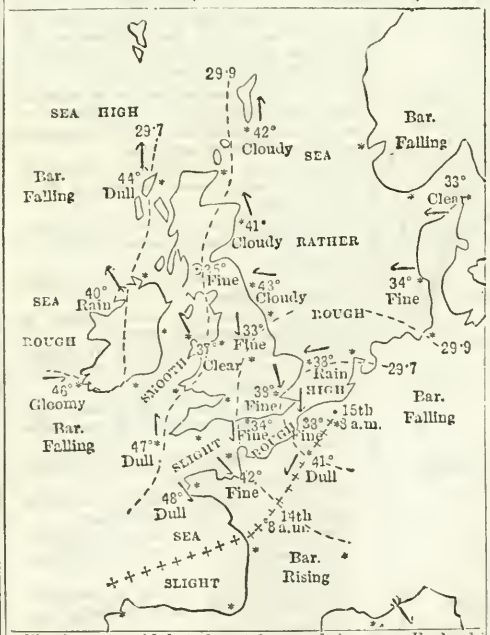
LETTER from Arabi, vindicating himself from charge of rebellion, published in "The Times."

GERMAN mail steamer Westphalia in collision, off Beachy Head, with unknown vessel, supposed to have sunk.

EXECUTION in Bodmin Gaol of William Bartlett, convicted of murder of infant child.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Debate on Second Procedure Resolution; The Egyptian Question; The New Palace of Justice; Mr. Colquhoun's Explorations.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.



Weather very cold, but dry at first, and clear over England; subsequently breaking up again all over our islands. Temperature still low, and wind increasing from S.W. in the S.W., from S.E. elsewhere. New depression appearing in the W., and advancing E.S.E. The old one passing off.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Complaints of delay in proceeding with trial of Arabi and other prisoners.

FRANCE—Chamber adopted modification of terms of ecclesiastical votes and granted all stipends in full.

GERMANY—Opening of Session of Prussian Parliament by Emperor William in person.

AUSTRIA—Hungarian Delegation assented to Army Estimate without reductions.

TURKEY—Count Radowitz, new German Ambassador, received by the Sultan.

MANITOBA—Dissolution of Parliament, in consequence of disallowance of Railway Acts by Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone stated intention of Government with respect to occupying force in Egypt. Second Procedure rule again discussed. Mr. Gladstone proposed to allow motions for adjournment when request supported by 40 members. Long discussion, and amendment agreed to. House adjourned at 12.55 a.m.

ELECTION of Mr. Kenny, Home Ruler, at Ennis, by majority of 41 over Mr. Reeves, Liberal-Conservative.

SPEECH of Earl of Carnarvon at Bristol.

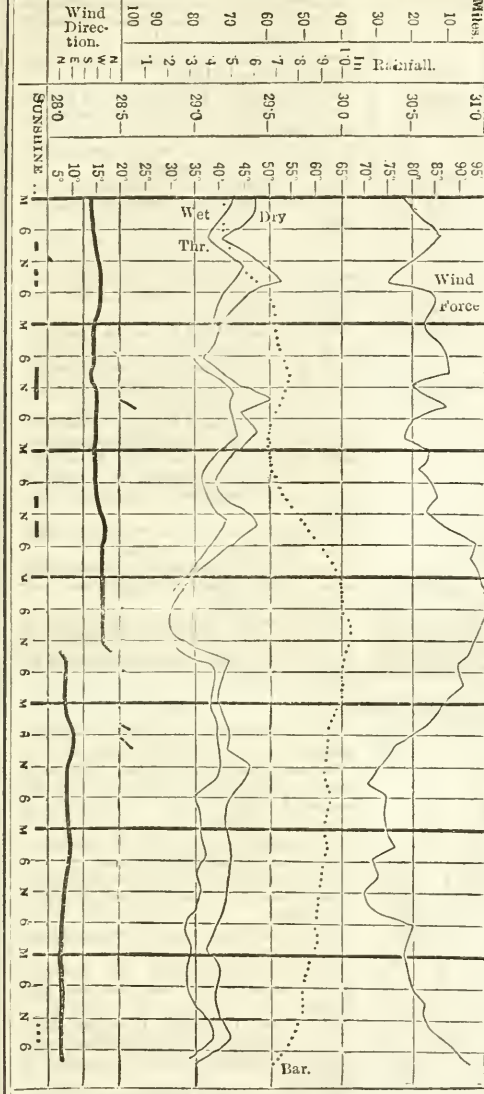
SELECT Committee on Imprisonment of Mr. Gray, M.P., reported in justification of Mr. Justice Lawson.

DEATH of Sir Andrew Buchanan, formerly of the Diplomatic service, age 75.

TRIAL of Patrick Joyce and others, in Dublin, for participation in massacre of family at Maamtrasna.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Procedure Debate; Working of the Irish Land Act; Reform of Convocation; The Prussian Landtag.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.



THE highest price of Consols during the week was 102¼, the lowest 102, closing price to-day 102.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £138,159,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £127,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 38⅞ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 40s. 11d.

HOME Railway stocks and Foreign bonds have been more or less easy, closing at about the lowest level. Bar silver has receded to 51 5-16d. per ounce, while only a little more than two lakhs of Council Bills were sold at the limit of 1s. 7¾d.

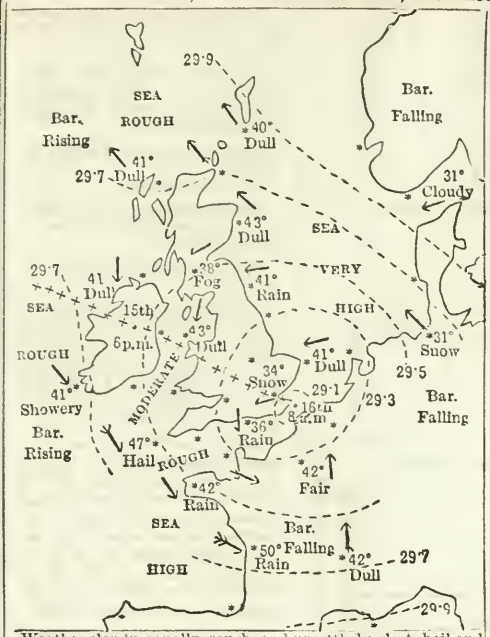
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. John Goldenberg, late of Rangoon, whose personal estate was sworn at £114,000; Gen. G. A. Baillie, Madras Army, £68,000; Miss Rachel Fowler, late of Melksham, £57,000; Sir T. W. White, late of Worksop, £21,000; and the Dowager Lady Bateman, £10,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,709 births and 1,493 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 51 and the deaths so many as 204 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years. The 1,493 deaths included four from smallpox, 57 from measles, 70 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 13 from whooping-cough, one from typhus, and 32 from enteric fever. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Brighton 12, Wolverhampton 15, Norwich 16, Newcastle-on-Tyne 17, Derby 18, Bradford 19, London 20, Oldham 20, Bristol 21, Birmingham 21, Sheffield 22, Salford 22, Nottingham 22, Blackburn 24, Hull 26, Leeds 26, Liverpool 28, Cardiff 28, Manchester 28, and Sunderland 32.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 13.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths of In.		
Scotland, East ..	50	23	33	4 below	5	7	1 more	14	25
England, N.E. ..	50	29	41	2 below	6	9	2 more	18	30
England, East ..	53	26	42	2 below	5	3	2 less	29	47
Midland Counties	54	26	41	2 below	4	7	2 more	25	40
England, South..	56	25	44	0 (aver.)	4	7	1 more	27	43
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West..	49	27	39	3 below	4	14	4 more	16	28
England, N.W...	51	23	42	3 below	5	11	2 more	23	37
England, S.W. ..	58	30	45	1 below	5	13	4 more	21	33
Ireland, North ..	51	23	39	4 below	4	11	3 more	23	38
Ireland, South ..	54	25	42	4 below	5	7	2 less	27	35

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.



Weather cloudy, squally, rough, and unsettled ; sleet, hail, and rain at times. Temperature very low (especially at night) and wind blowing hard—from E. in the N., and from N. and N.W. in W. S. over Eastern France. Yesterday's new depression now off our S.E. coasts, moving E S.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Deficit on year's revenue estimated at £120,000, instead of anticipated surplus of £232,000 Suleimann Daoud, on preliminary examination admitted ordering fire at Alexdria by direction of Arabi.

SOUTH AFRICA—Mapoch reported to have been defeated by Boer force and contemplating submission.

QUEEN and Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor Castle from Balmoral.

DUKE of CONNAUGHT visited Queen. Address from Windsor Corporation presented to Duke.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Debate on Second Procedure resolution resumed. Several amendments moved, but all negatived. Mr. Gladstone assented to slight modification. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

MEETING at Willis's Rooms to urge measures for suppressing slavery in the Soudan. Lord Shaftesbury presided, and speeches made by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Sir T. F. Buxton, M.P., and Cardinal Manning.

DR. BAIN, new Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, unable to deliver inaugural address, owing to riotous behaviour of students.

DR. SIEMENS, at meeting of Society of Arts, delivered an address on lighting by electricity.

GERMAN barque, Wodan, wrecked off Harwich. Ten of the crew drowned.

PATRICK JOYCE convicted of murder, with others, of Joyce family, at Maamtrasna, and sentenced to death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Procedure Debate and the Irish Members ; Spanish Politics ; Slavery in the Soudan ; Dr. Siemens on Electric Lighting.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Weather fine at first over Great Britain, but becoming rainy in Ireland. Air very cold ; wind falling light and variable. Brilliant aurora generally at night. Wednesday's depression passing away to Germany New one in W. later.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Khedivial decree reduces Extraordinary Budget from £540,000 to £385,000.

SPAIN—Royal decree closing Session of Cortes, and ordering new Session for December 4. Orders given for occupation of island of Santa Cruz.

BULGARIA—Return of Prince Alexander to Sofia, and enthusiastic reception

QUEEN inspected detachment of 2d Life Guards, from Egypt, and afterwards visited the hospital.

PRINCE of WALES opened new Agricultural Hall at Norwich.

CABINET COUNCIL held. All Ministers present, except Lord Chancellor and Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Procedure Rules 3, 4, and 5 passed after long debate, and with slight amendments. House adjourned at 12.55 a.m.

DEPUTATIONS from Lancashire to Mr. Mundella, M.P., on subject of new Education Code.

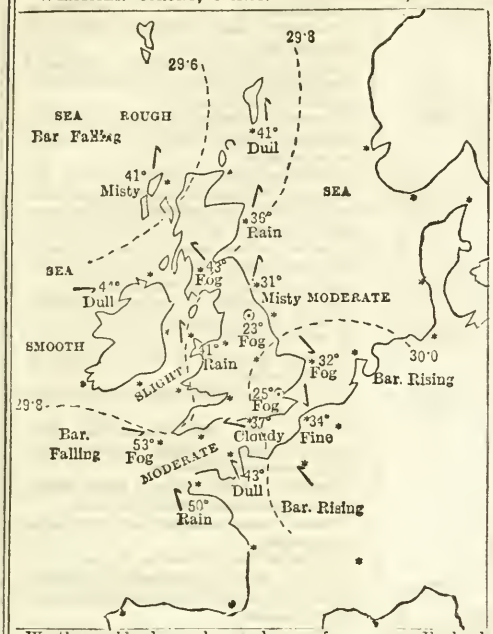
MEETING to establish National Liberal Club in London. Speeches of Lords Northbrook, Derby, and Hartington, Sir W. Harcourt, Attorney-General, and others.

MEETING at Lord Salisbury's house to raise £50,000 for purchase and preservation of Dr. Pusey's Library. Speeches of Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon, Bishop of Oxford, Canon Liddon, and others.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE medically recommended to abstain from attendance in Parliament.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Procedure Debates ; The Proposed National Liberal Club ; Vaccination.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.



Weather cold, dry, calm, and very foggy over England (especially in London), but becoming rainy in W., the rain subsequently becoming general, with rising temperature and S. winds. Pressure high Spain and Norway. New depression approaching Scotland from W.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Letter from Arabi published in "The Times" declared to be authentic.

GERMANY—Presentation of the Prussian Budget. Loan of 32,000,000 marks required.

SPAIN—Republican group in Chamber, headed by Señores Martos and Echegaray, decided to join the Dynastic Left.

CROWN PRINCESS of GERMANY visited the Queen at Windsor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS——Mr. Gladstone intimated a desire to discontinue the union of two offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the same individual. Procedure debate resumed. Rules 6 and 7 agreed to. Rule 8 discussed until rising of the House at 12.25 a.m.

SUPPLEMENT to Royal Gazette, containing list of promotions and honours for services in Egyptian campaign.

MR. FAWCETT, Postmaster-General, addressed meeting at Salisbury in support of Mr. Grenfell's claims to re-election.

ROYAL permission granted to Sir G. Wolseley and Admiral Seymour to accept order of the Osmanieh conferred by the Khedive.

EXPLOSION at dynamite works at Buryport, Carmarthenshire. Five persons killed and two others dangerously injured.

FIRE at Whiteley's Stores, Westbourne-grove. Loss estimated at £70,000.

PATRICK CASEY convicted at Dublin of participation in murders at Maamtrasna, and sentenced to death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Progress of the Procedure Debates; The Forthcoming Military Review; The French Chamber and Ecclesiastical Votes; The Pusey Memorial; Higher Education in Wales.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

Weather fine in E. and N.; showery (hail and rain) in W. Temperature low; wind becoming W. and N.W., and blowing hard in W. Saturday's depression disappearing over Germany. New one approaching Scotland.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Evidence against Arabi. Desertion of troops ordered to the Soudan.

FRANCE—Arrests at Lyons of alleged Socialist conspirators. Bill introduced to sanction M. de Brazza's treaty with King Makoko, of Congo.

RUSSIA—M. de Giers, Foreign Minister, left St. Petersburg and proceeded to visit Prince Bismarck at Varzin. Arrests of alleged Nihilists at Odessa.

AUSTRIA—Sittings of Delegations closed.

QUEEN and Princess Beatrice came to London, and in evening returned to Windsor.

REVIEW of troops returned from Egypt by the Queen, in St. James's-park. Weather fine, and streets through which the troops subsequently marched densely crowded.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES present at reception, at War Office, of Generals from Egypt.

CROWN PRINCESS of GERMANY left London to return to Berlin.

DEATHS of Earl of Harrowby, aged 84: Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, aged 93; and of Lord Otho Fitzgerald, formerly M.P. for Kildare county.

SUDDEN death of Mr. A. Adams, Clerk of the Rolls in the Isle of Man.

LETTERS describing Aurora Borealis and meteors visible on Friday evening last.

RAILWAY collision at Wigstown Junction. Engine-driver seriously injured.

A THIRD accused, Myles Joyce, convicted in Dublin of participation in Maamtrasna murders, and sentenced to death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Review of Troops from Egypt; The Procedure Resolutions; The Cambridge University Election.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Weather, though fine at first in many places, continuing in a most changeable condition generally, and becoming rainy later on. Temperature low; wind N.W., and blowing a gale in the W. Barometer now highest W., but falling there and in N. later.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—M. de Giers had audience of the Emperor, and subsequently present at State banquet.

FRANCE—Paris Municipality considered proposition to demolish the fortifications for extension of the city.

GENERAL order of Commander-in-Chief, conveying Queen's approval of conduct of troops in Egypt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Trevelyan saw no necessity for special measures in anticipation of distress in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone had no intention of amending Arrears Act. Procedure debate resumed. Rule 8 passed with amendments. Rule 9, relating to suspension, discussed. House rose at 12.35 a.m.

MR. C. KENNARD, Conservative, elected at Salisbury, by majority of 103 over late member, Mr. Grenfell.

DINNER in honour of Sir G. Wolseley at United Service Club.

BANQUET to Guards' Brigade at Westminster Aquarium.

LETTER from Mr. Richardson, M.P., stating difficulty of access to Envoys from Madagascar now in London.

LETTER in "The Times" from Messrs. Broadley and Napier, counsel for Arabi.

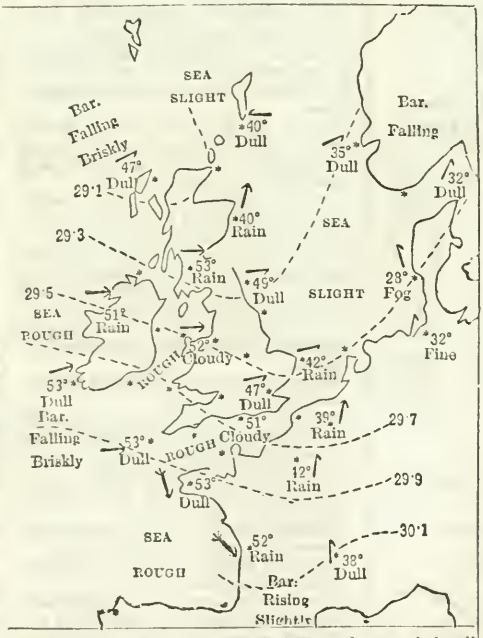
SERIOUS relapse in condition of Archbishop of Canterbury.

DEATH of Hon. F. Dudley Ryder.

PATRICK DELANEY committed for trial at Dublin on charge of attempting to shoot Mr. Justice Lawson.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Last Night's Proceedings in Parliament; France and Madagascar; The Trial of Arabi; The Late Provost of Oriel.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.



Weather cloudy and unsettled, rain falling subsequently in all but our S.E. districts, with strong W. and N.W. winds. Temperature rising. Well-marked depression in N., moving E., and subsequently S.E. over the North Sea.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Chamber agreed to Report of Committee recommending approval of treaty between M. de Brazza and King Makoko, of Congo. Floods in many parts of France. The Seine in Paris 15 feet above usual level. Annexation of Mzab, in extreme south of Algeria, to French dominions.

RUSSIA—Emperor and Empress drove through St. Petersburg on Sunday, and were well received.

VICTORIA—English cricketers beat Victoria Eleven by 10 wickets.

QUEEN conferred special medal for Egyptian campaign on nearly 400 officers and men of the Army.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Continued debate on rule relating to suspension of members. Discussion not closed when House adjourned at 12.40 a.m.

LORD LORNE'S speech at Victoria, on British Columbia.

"GAZETTE" notification of peerages of Sir G. Wolseley and Admiral Seymour.

MEDICAL officers attached to Egyptian expedition entertained at dinner by members of the profession. Sir W. Jenner presided.

EDINBURGH Town Council, by 26 to 7, agreed to confer freedom of the city on Marquis of Salisbury.

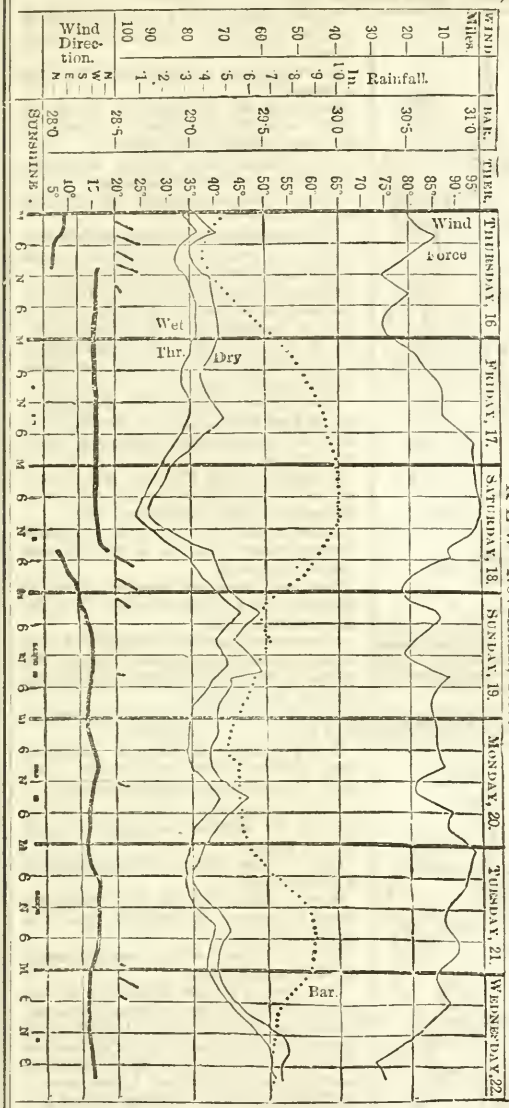
DEATH of Archdeacon Randall, aged 92.

W. BRICKSHAW convicted of sending letter threatening Prince of Wales, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

FIVE other men pleaded guilty at Dublin to Maamtrasna murders. Sentence of death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Parliamentary Suspensions; Lord Salisbury at Edinburgh; British Columbia; The Maamtrasna Murders

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

KEW—NOVEMBER, 1882.

THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 102, the lowest 101⅞, closing price to-day 102.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £111,530,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £32,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 40¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 40s. 8d.

HOME Railway and the leading Foreign Government stocks have fallen rather sharply. Bar silver was dealt in for some days at 51 7-16d., but is now weaker. Twenty-five lakhs of India Bills were sold at an average of 1s. 7 11-16d. per rupee.

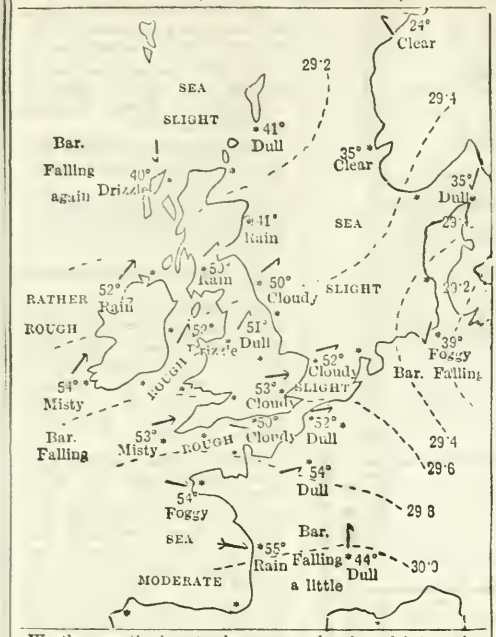
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Sir C. D. Crosley, whose personal estate was sworn at £106,000; Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, late Dean of Windsor, £9,500; Dr. W. G. Ward, late of Isle of Wight, £40,000; Mr. R. Trotter, late of Cambridge-terrace, £19,000; and Mr. Thomas Falconer, late of Bath, County Court Judge, £6,000.

VITAL STATISTICS.—According to the Registrar-General's returns there were registered in London during the past week 2,503 births and 1,571 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 201 and the deaths 144 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years. The 1,571 deaths included four from smallpox, 73 from measles, 68 from scarlet fever, 21 from diphtheria, and 20 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Birkenhead 13, Bristol 16, Plymouth 18, Brighton 19, Portsmouth 20, Wolverhampton 20, London 21, Bradford 21, Salford 21, Cardiff 22, Sheffield 23, Birmingham 23, Leeds 23, Blackburn 24, Hull 25, Nottingham 25, Liverpool 28, Manchester 29, Preston 29, and Sunderland 30.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 20.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	44	26	36	4 below	4	7	1 more	12	22
England, N.-E. ..	46	24	33	4 below	5	5	2 less	10	17
England, East ..	43	22	37	5 below	6	9	4 more	12	20
Midland Counties	48	22	37	4 below	5	7	2 more	13	23
England, South..	51	21	39	4 below	5	9	3 more	14	24
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	51	25	33	3 below	4	11	2 more	9	15
England, N.-W..	52	25	39	4 below	5	10	2 more	11	19
England, S.-W. ..	53	25	41	4 below	6	12	3 more	18	29
Ireland, North ..	56	21	40	3 below	6	15	8 more	13	23
Ireland, South ..	55	25	42	3 below	6	12	4 more	10	17

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.



Weather continuing to change greatly, from fair to rainy. Temperature still rising, and becoming high for the season during day. Air close; wind W. to S.W. Pressure highest in S., but decreasing. New series of depressions approaching Ireland and W. of Scotland.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—General Sir A. Clarke arrived at Cairo to inquire into sanitary condition of troops.

ITALY—Opening of Chambers by the King in person.

GERMANY—M. de Giers left Berlin for Italy. Order Pour le Merité conferred by Emperor on Duke of Connaught.

SPAIN—Explosion in barracks at Madrid. Three officers and 12 soldiers killed.

UNITED STATES—Death of Mr. Thurlow Weed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Debate on Rule 9 resumed, and eventually rule agreed to with amendments. House adjourned at 6 p.m.

POLITICAL speeches by Sir C. Dilke, at Chelsea; Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Fry, M.P., at Bristol; and Mr. Labouchere, M.P., and Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., at Northampton.

SIR G. WOLSELEY entertained at dinner by the Volunteer Club.

DEPUTATION from British Medical Association to Lord Carlingford and Mr. Mundella, M.P., to represent imperfect system of medical education.

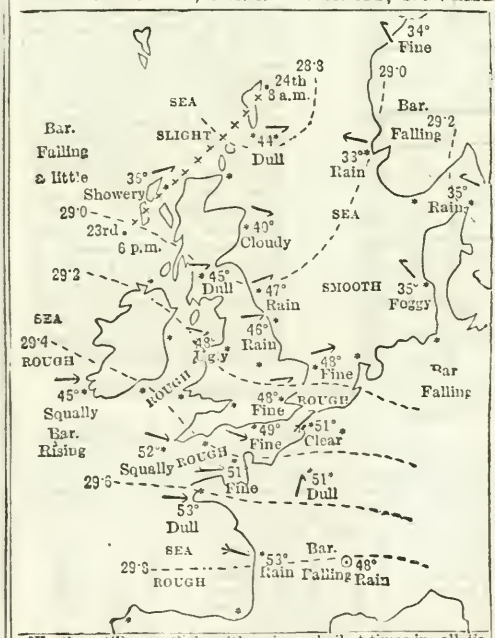
PAPER read by Sir F. D. Bell, Agent-General for New Zealand, on the indebtedness of Australian Colonies and their resources.

CHARLES TAYLOR convicted at Central Criminal Court of murder of his wife, and sentenced to death.

CART, with two men, crossing railway at Burnaston, near Derby, run over by train, and both men killed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Progress of Procedure Debate; Continental Finance; Mr. Giffen on Population and Resources; The late Mr. Thurlow Weed.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.



Weather still unsettled, with rain or hail at times in all districts. Wind W.S.W to W.N.W.; strong in W. and S. Temperature inclined to fall. Pressure highest in far S.; lowest to N. of our islands. Subsidiary depressions moving E. over our islands.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Surprise at Cairo at announcement of French occupation of Bay of Tajoura, the same being Egyptian territory.

GERMANY—Federal Council decided to continue for another year minor state of siege in Berlin.

ITALY—Signor Farini re-elected President of the Chamber.

RUSSIA—University of St. Petersburg closed on account of turbulent demonstrations of students.

SPAIN—Arrests of alleged Socialist conspirators in various towns.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Dissolution of Parliament proclaimed by the Governor-General.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Parnell urged Government to extend time for applications under Arrears Act, and to take measures to meet apprehended distress. Debate ensued. Mr. Trevelyan saw no necessity for first proposed measure, and thought apprehensions of distress were exaggerated. Rule 10 of Procedure discussed and passed. House adjourned at 12.50 a.m.

MR. TOMLINSON returned M.P. for Preston by a large majority over Mr. Hanbury.

POLLING began at Cambridge University.

MARQUIS of SALISBURY addressed members of Conservative Club at Edinburgh.

MR. CHILDERS, M.P., Minister for War, left England for restoration of health.

GRAND DUKE of HESSE left London for Germany.

MR. W. H. GRENFELL resigned office as Groom in-Waiting on the Queen.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Arrears Act; Lord Salisbury's Speech at Edinburgh; Health of the Troops in Egypt.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Weather very changeable—sometimes clear and bright, sometimes rainy. Winds W.; temperature rather low and unsteady. Bright aurora in far N. at night. Pressure distribution same as yesterday. Barometer falling generally.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Proceedings in connexion with Arabi's trial suspended for decision of British Government as to sufficiency of evidence in support of charges.

FRANCE—Robbery from treasury of Cathedral of St. Denis. Objects of great historical and intrinsic value stolen.

QUEEN held Investiture at Windsor Castle, and conferred various orders on numerous officers.

THE Representatives of the Indian Contingent visited the Queen at Windsor.

DUKE of EDINBURGH attacked by severe cold, with much fever.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Yorke obtained leave to move adjournment of House to criticize conduct of Government in releasing Mr. Parnell and other imprisoned M.P.'s. Mr. Gladstone replied, and, after debate, motion negatived. Procedure Rules 11 and 12 discussed and agreed to. House adjourned at 12.55 a.m.

MARQUIS of SALISBURY addressed Conservative meeting of 4,000 persons in Corn Exchange, Edinburgh.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE left London for Mediterranean cruize.

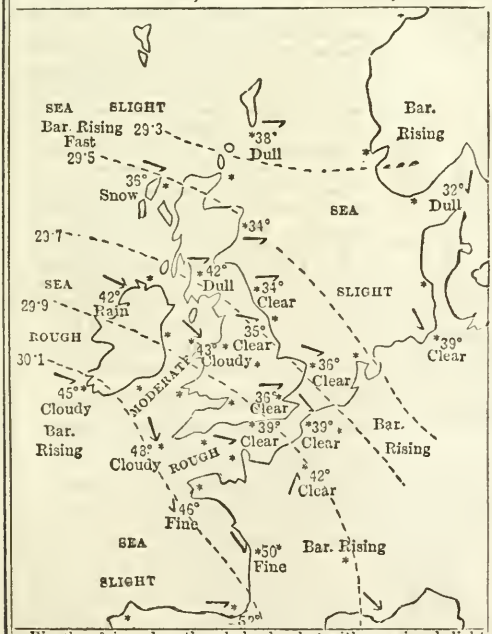
DEATHS of Lord Berwick, Sir W. H. Walton, formerly Queen's Remembrancer, and Mr. J. W. Pease, formerly M.P. for Hull.

ELECTION of London School Board.

EIGHT men, engaged in clearing Chatham and Dover Railway of part of fallen bridge near Bromley, killed while at breakfast by fall of remaining portion.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Yorke's Motion; The Queen and Water-colour Painters; Law Cases

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.



Weather fair and, on the whole, dry, but with occasional slight showers of sleet in W. and N.W. Temperature low; wind N.W., but backing to W. in N. Barometer highest to S.W. of our islands. Large depression advancing towards our N. coasts from W. in evening.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi's trial still uncertain. Better news from the Soudan. Reinforcements on their way to Khartoum.

INDIA—Viceroy inspected native troops returned from Egypt, and formally opened Sirhind Canal.

FRANCE—Arrival in Paris of deputation from English Trades Unions. Banquet at Belleville. Anglo-French demonstration in favour of Channel Tunnel scheme.

GERMANY—Extensive floods. Rhine risen to unprecedented height.

JAPANESE Prince Tarubito visited the Queen.

PRESENTATION of portrait of Earl of Dalkeith by Midlothian Conservatives. Lord Salisbury's speech.

LORD R. CHURCHILL, M.P., declined request of Manchester deputation to become candidate for that city at next election.

DECLARATION of polling for members of the London School Board.

DEATH of Sir W. Hutt, formerly M.P. for Gateshead and Vice-President of Board of Trade.

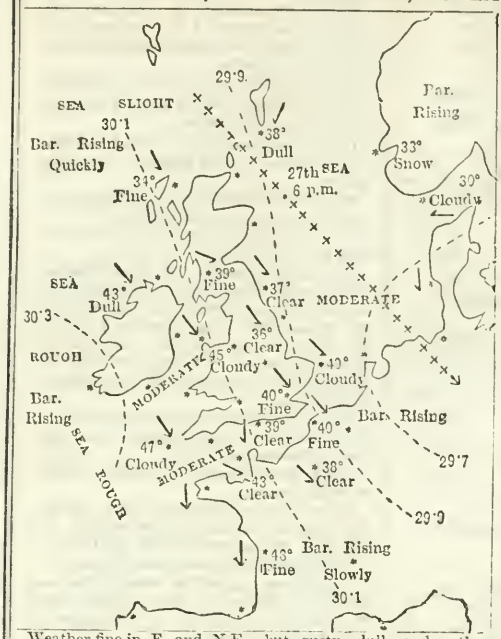
MR. W. S. BLUNT'S Letter on trial of Arabi.

SUCCESSFUL production of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, Iolanthe, or the Peer and the Peri, at Savoy Theatre. Simultaneous production of the piece in New York.

DETECTIVE shot dead in streets of Dublin, Assassin wounded and captured, with three other men.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Murder in Dublin; London School Board Elections; Ordnance Survey of Scotland; India; Mr. Blunt's Letter.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.



Weather fine in E. and N.E., but gusty, dull, and rather showery elsewhere. Wind N.W., strong to moderate, and temperature low. Pressure highest in S.W.; yesterday's depression now over N. Germany, having moved quickly S.E. during night.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi's counsel protest against proceedings of Commission of Inquiry.

TURKEY—Said Pasha replaced by Assym Pasha as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

GERMANY—Death of Herr von Manteuffel, former Prime Minister of Prussia.

FRANCE—Envoys from Madagascar left Paris for London, having refused to sign convention required by French Government.

CABINET COUNCIL held. Earl Spencer, Lord Carlingford, and Mr. Childers absent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Procedure Resolutions made Standing Orders by majority of 137 to 90. Mr. Gladstone moved appointment of Standing Committees to consider certain classes of Bills. Sir R. Cross objected to discussion as inopportune. Debate continued until rising of House at 12.30 a.m.

FREEDOM of City of Edinburgh conferred on Marquis of Salisbury.

DEATH of Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe.

A RAILWAY bridge at Turriff gave way, and train fell into a road. Four persons killed and many others injured.

COLLISION between British steamer Marion and French steamer Cambronne in Irish Channel. Cambronne sank with 14 of her crew.

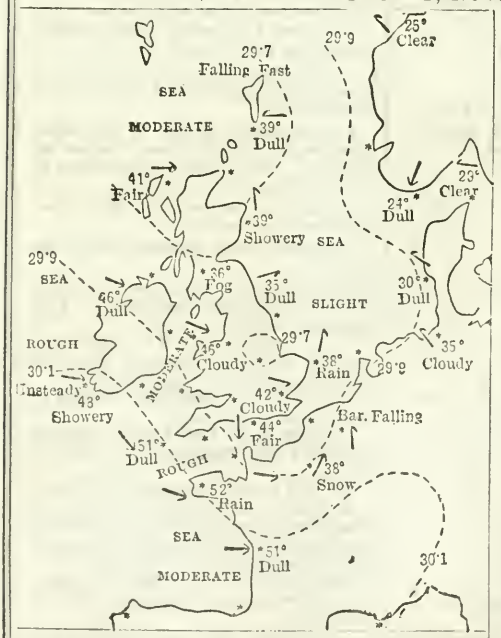
MR. DAVITT addressed meeting at Navan insisting on right of people to the land.

MR. FIELD, juror on trial of Michael Walsh, stabbed in street in Dublin. Assassin escaped.

PROCESS-SERVER in Dublin attacked and stabbed by several men, two of whom were captured.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Procedure Rules and Standing Committees; The State of Russia; The Peltzer Trial at Brussels.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.



Weather remaining unsettled and showery, though at times very bright. Wind generally N.W., but southerly off E. of Scotland. Temperature variable. A new depression off our N. coasts, subsequently moving S.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Gambetta wounded, but not seriously, by accidental discharge of revolver. English Trades Union delegates had interviews with M. de Lesseps and M. Victor Hugo.

GERMANY—Continued rise of Rhine, Maine, and other rivers. Great damage and interruption of communications.

BRUSSELS—Bill to refer Press offences to trial by jury rejected by the Chamber.

SOUTH AFRICA—Transvaal Boers surrounded and partially destroyed Mapoch's stronghold. The chief offered submission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Gladstone stated cost of Egyptian expedition to British Treasury £3,360,000, and to Indian £1,140,000. Resolution for Standing Committees carried by 133 to 77. House adjourned at 12.40 a.m.

POLLING at Cambridge University closed. Mr. Raikes elected by 2,190 majority over Professor Stuart.

DEPUTATION to Earl Granville to protest against French protectorate over Madagascar.

ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY free from pain, but strength diminishing.

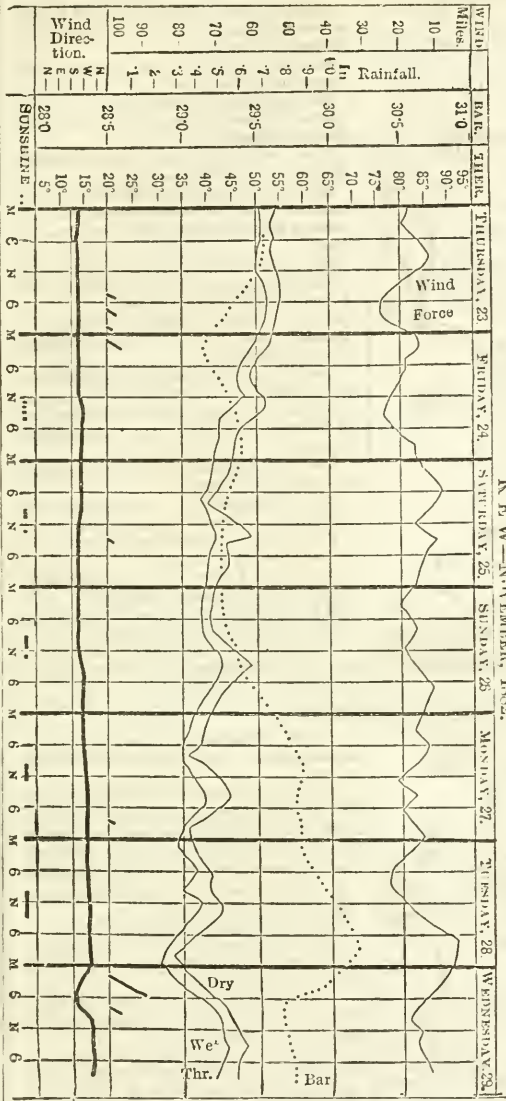
LORD LIEUTENANT issued proclamations placing Dublin under Curfew Clauses of Crimes Act, and offering £5,000 reward for discovery of authors of attack on Mr. Field.

EXECUTION of Edward Wheatfill for murder of a boy on board a Hull fishing vessel.

J. W. SAUNDERS committed for trial on charge of sending letter threatening Mr. Gladstone's life

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt and Ireland; The Cambridge University Election; France and Madagascar; Street Outrages.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 102¼, the lowest 102, closing price to-day 102⅛.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £95,041,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £58,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 41¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 40s. 11d.

MOST Home Railway and Foreign bonds have been firmer, and there was a general rise at the last. Thirty laklis of India Council Bills were disposed of to-day at an average of 1s. 7½d. per rupee. Bar silver has declined to 51d. per ounce.

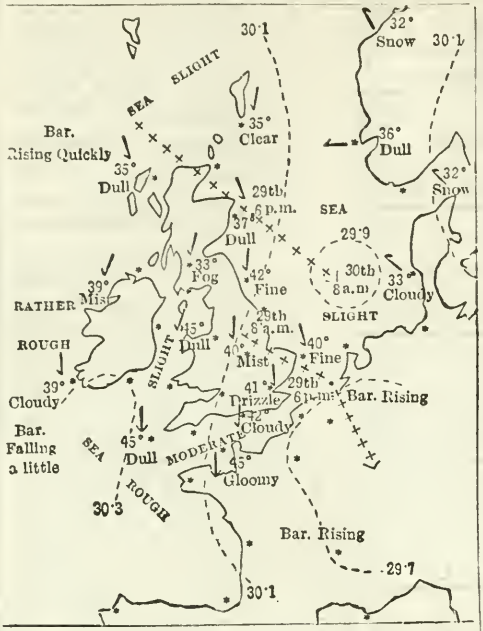
AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of Baron Solomon de Worms, whose personal estate in England was sworn at £430,000; Mr. T. E. Fairfax, late of the Bengal Civil Service, £77,000; Mr. G. S. Cundell, late of Clapham; Mr J. T. Clover, surgeon, late of Cavendish-place, £27,000; and Mr. H. Butler, late of Southampton-row, £22,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,709 births and 1,681 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 111, while the deaths were 51 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years. The 1,681 deaths included two from smallpox, 64 from measles, 59 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, and 21 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bolton 14, Wolverhampton 19, Birkenhead 19, Brighton 20, Salford 21, Nottingham 21, London 22, Halifax 23, Manchester 24, Newcastle-on-Tyne 24, Sheffield 24, Bradford 24, Bristol 25, Liverpool 26, Birmingham 26, Leeds 27, Portsmouth 27, Plymouth 28, Hull 32, and Sunderland 47.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 27.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	54	27	39	1 below	6	12	7 more	8	16
England, N.-E. ..	54	30	42	2 above	6	6	1 less	17	32
England, East ..	57	30	43	2 above	5	5	1 less	16	23
Midland Counties	60	31	43	3 above	6	7	2 more	18	31
England, South ..	57	32	45	3 above	5	7	1 more	20	35
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	54	32	42	1 above	7	20	5 more	6	10
England, N.-W. ..	55	32	44	2 above	7	14	9 more	6	11
England, S.-W. ..	55	36	47	3 above	7	14	5 more	17	29
Ireland, North ..	58	33	45	2 above	7	17	9 more	8	15
Ireland, South ..	55	34	45	1 above	6	8	1 less	13	23

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.



Weather finer over our islands than of late, but not settled. Air cold and dry, and wind northerly; a S.E. wind subsequently appearing in the W. Pressure highest in W. Depression now over North Sea, moving S.E.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Paris papers complain of English jealousy of extension of French influence in Madagascar and Africa.

GERMANY—Waters of Rhine, Maine, Neckar, and other rivers beginning to fall.

RUSSIA—Three military officers and two contractors convicted at Odessa of defrauding the Government.

QUEEN visited sick and wounded soldiers from Egypt at Netley Hospital.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Long discussion on hours of sitting for Grand Committees. No decision arrived at when House adjourned at 6 p.m.

MR. A. B. FORWOOD accepted nomination as Conservative candidate for Liverpool; Mr. S. Smith, the Liberal candidate.

SIR G. BOWEN appointed Governor of Hongkong and Sir J. Pope Hennessy Governor of Mauritius.

LORD BRAMWELL presided at general meeting of Liberty and Property Defence League.

DEATHS of Hon. J. Lowry Cole, formerly M.P. for Enniskillen, and Archdeacon Dealtry.

REPRESENTATIVES of Indian contingent left London for Bombay.

FIRST performance by undergraduates of Cambridge of Sophocles' play of Ajax.

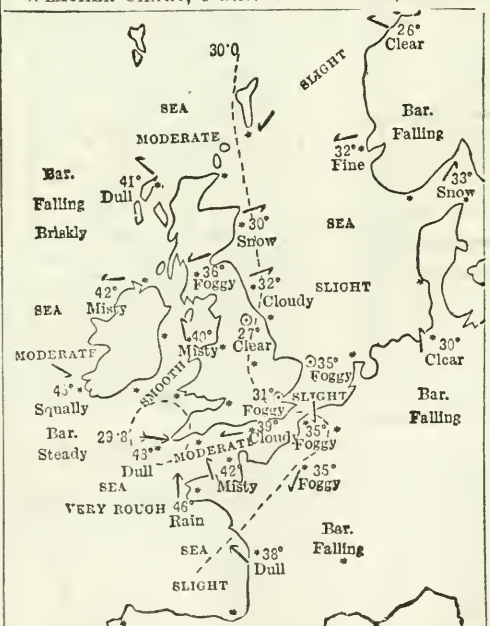
PAPER read at Geographical Society on M. Lessar's journey to Herat.

POOLE and Devine committed for trial for murder of Detective Cox in Dublin.

MAN threw himself into the River from the Thames Embankment and was drowned.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Grand Committees; Birmingham Cattle Show; Weights and Measures; Law Cases.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.



Weather very cold and foggy over greater part of England; rainy and squally on our S.W. coasts. Slight snow in N. Fog continuing all day, especially in London. Shallow depression near Scilly; pressure otherwise comparatively uniform

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arrangement effected at Cairo respecting Arabi's trial. Nubar Pasha arrived at Cairo.

FRANCE—Minister of Marine announced Bill for establishing protectorate over Tonquin, and stated that organization of Gaboon was under consideration. Seine extremely high, and many districts near Paris inundated.

TURKEY—Fuad Pasha arrested and Circassian body guard disbanded.

QUEEN held Council at Windsor Castle.

QUEEN conferred dignity of Knighthood on Mr. Justice Pearson, Mr. Oscar Clayton, and several other gentlemen.

QUEEN sent telegraphic message inquiring concerning Mr. Field, Dublin juror, who was murderously assaulted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Trevelyan announced prosecution of Mr. W. Redmond for speech at Navan, and that Mr. Davitt and Mr. Healy, M.P., would be held to bail. Discussion respecting Grand Committees resumed. House adjourned at 1.10 a.m.

DEPUTATION of Members of Parliament to Mr. Courtney, Secretary to the Treasury, respecting State aid to Irish fisheries.

REV. W. G. KENNION consecrated as Bishop of Adelaide in Westminster Abbey.

SEVERAL arrests made in Ireland of persons suspected of complicity with murders and outrages.

LABOURER at Birmingham remanded on charge of kicking his brother to death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Proceedings in the House of Commons; Palace Intrigues at Constantinople; Railway Accidents; Colonel Yolland's Official Report on Burning of Midland Pullman Car.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Weather still foggy over our S. E. counties in morning, but becoming clearer later. Temperature very low, but subsequently rising, and S. winds beginning to be general. Strong S. gales in W. and N. later. Bar. high over England, falling in W. Large depression approaching Scotland from S.W.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Meeting of Suez Canal Committee. Formation of a second canal deemed at present unadvisable. English Trades' Unions delegates had interviews with M. Léon Say and M. de Freycinet.

TURKEY—Further Ministerial changes.

UNITED STATES—Loss of British steamer Cedar Grove. Captain and four other persons drowned.

CELEBRATION of 38th anniversary of birth of Princess of Wales.

CABINET COUNCIL. All Ministers present except Earl Spencer and Mr. Childers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Remaining resolutions respecting Standing Committees briefly discussed and eventually passed. House adjourned at 8.40 p.m.

DEPUTATION to Mr. Dodson, President of Local Government Board, on subject of boarding out pauper children.

MR. FORSTER, M.P., spoke at Bradford on subject of technical education.

"GAZETTE" notice of promotion of Duke of Edinburgh to rank of Vice-Admiral.

MR. FAWCETT, M.P., Postmaster-General, seriously ill of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

HISTORICAL article in "The Times" on the New Law Courts.

BARQUE Selim run down in Channel by Hamsteel, steamer. Pilot and one of the crew drowned.

POLICE constable shot dead at Dalston by a man, who escaped.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The End of the Session; Inflammatory Speeches in Ireland; The London School Board; The Loss of H.M.S. Phœnix.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Weather (after a changeable Sunday) becoming very rough except in our E. districts; hail and rain showers in W., with W. winds. Heavy snow beginning in N., with S.E. and E. gales. Fair in London. Saturday's depression, after reaching Scotland, beginning to move S.E. over our N.E. counties.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Trial (Sunday) of Arabi at Cairo. Prisoner pleaded guilty to charge of rebellion. Sentence of death pronounced, but Khedive's decree read commuting sentence to one of perpetual banishment.

INDIA—Viceroy at Lucknow.

FRANCE—English Trades Unions delegates had interview with President Grévy.

ITALY—M. de Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, had audience of King Humbert.

TURKEY—Cabinet reconstituted. Said Pasha President and Ghazi Osman reappointed Minister of War.

DEATH of Archbishop of Canterbury (Sunday) at Addington Palace, aged 71.

HOUSE OF LORDS met at 4 p.m. Queen's Speech read and Parliament prorogued until February 15

POLLING at Wigan resulted in election of Mr. A. Egerton by majority of 620 votes over Mr. W. Wren, Liberal candidate.

IRISH Home Rule M.P.'s entertained Mr. A. M. Sullivan at dinner on his return from the United States.

LORD KIMBERLEY ordered dismissal of Colonial Secretary and Chief Inspector of Police at Gibraltar in consequence of conduct in delivering Cuban refugees to Spanish Government.

ESSEX Chamber of Agriculture discussed ruinous depression of farming interest in that county.

NEW Church at Lewisham consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Prorogation of Parliament; Death of the Primate; Opening of the Royal Courts of Justice; Surrender of the Cuban Refugees at Gibraltar.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Weather wet and cold over our S.E. counties, with N.W. winds; unsettled elsewhere, with heavy snow squalls in the N. and N.W., and biting N.E. gales. Temperature low everywhere; snow drifting heavily. Yesterday's depression now off the Norfolk coast, but its motion almost ceasing.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Letter from Arabi to Editor of "The Times," vindicating his motives for rebelling against Khedive.

FRANCE—Debate in Senate on judicial oaths. Ruins of Tuileries sold.

SPAIN—Opening of the Cortes. Senor Poseda Herrera elected President.

ITALY—M. de Giers had interview with the Pope and Cardinal Jacobini.

UNITED STATES—Opening of Congress. President's Message. Secretary of Treasury's report.

THE QUEEN formally opened the new Royal Courts of Justice in London.

EMPRESS EUGÉNIE arrived at Windsor Castle on visit to the Queen.

LORD WOLSELEY and principal officers of Egyptian Expedition entertained at dinner by Institution of Civil Engineers.

OPENING of Cattle Show at Agricultural-hall, Islington. Visit of Prince of Wales.

MR. F. NAPIER BROOME appointed Governor of Western Australia.

MR. JUSTICE O'BRIEN, opening Winter Assizes in Dublin, commented on recent crimes of violence and murder. Lord Mayor left the Court, and in City-hall delivered a counter charge.

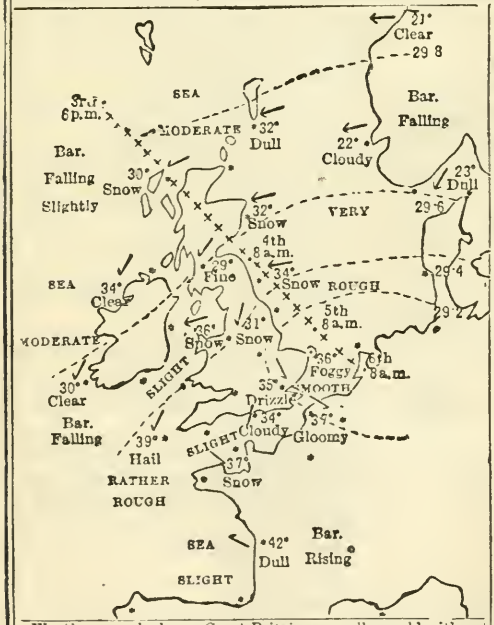
WARRANT issued at Cork against Mr. W. Redmond for seditious language.

BENJAMIN MULLARKEY, 19, convicted of murder at Mullhall, executed at Liverpool.

YOUNG man killed by falling from Highgate Archway.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The State of Ireland; Opening of the Royal Courts of Justice; President Arthur's Message; The Primacy; Arabi Pasha's Letter.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.



Weather very bad over Great Britain generally; cold, with wet snow and rain in the S.E.; very cold, with still more heavy snow in N. and N.W., and E. gales; fine and bright in Ireland. Yesterday's depression now between our E. and the Dutch coasts, afterwards moving W. and dispersing. New depression Bay of Biscay.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi by letter thanks Lord Dufferin and British officials for efforts to procure him fair trial.

FRANCE—Trial of MM. Bontoux and Féder for fraud in connexion with Union Générale begun.

ITALY—M. de Giers received in private audience by the Pope.

UNITED STATES—Secretary to the Treasury in report recommended reduction of taxation and modification of tariff.

SOUTH AFRICA—Boers reported to have completely defeated Mapoch. Attack on Mampoer's retreat expected.

DEPUTATION from Municipal Corporations to Mr. Chamberlain to object to compulsory use of electric light.

SPEECHES of Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., at Stalybridge, and of Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., at Darlington.

ARTICLE on Transit of Venus by W. H. Christie, Astronomer Royal.

"GAZETTE" notice of dignity of C.B. conferred upon Mr. S. D. Ramsay, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Oliver, and Mr. W. F. Baughan.

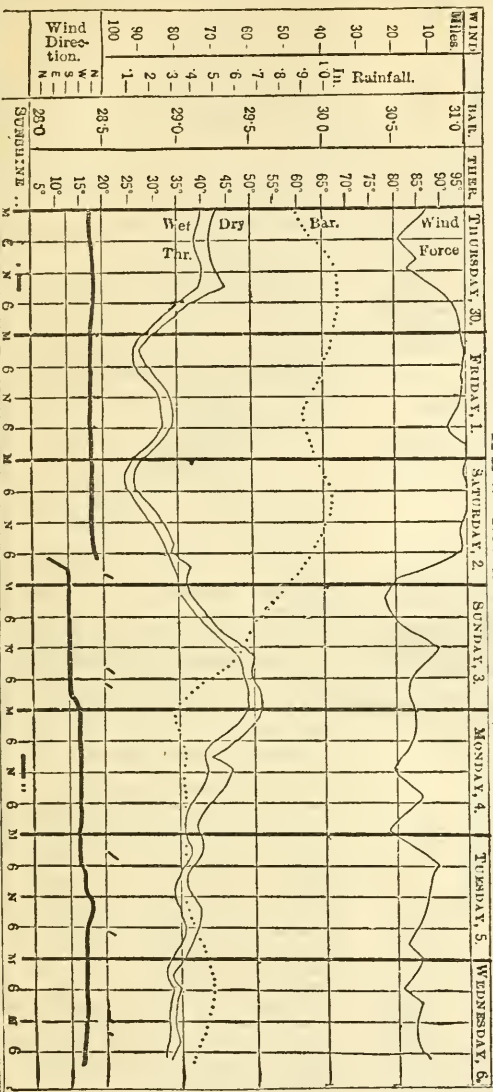
MR. BRADLAUGH, M.P., argued demurrer to defence to his action against Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of House of Commons for forcibly removing him.

MOTION in Dublin Queen's Bench to bind over Mr Davitt to keep the peace postponed for 10 days at defendant's instance.

COLLISION in Mersey between steamers Peruvian and Clan Macleau.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Egypt; The Established Church of Scotland; Mr. Fawcett's Illness; Electric Lighting; London Causes and the Law Courts.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101 x.d., the lowest 100¾ x.d., closing price to-day 101 x.d.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £145,329,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £60,000 in imports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 40¼ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 41s. 5d.

ON the whole, Home Railway stocks and Foreign bonds are rather firmer than they were a week ago. Bar silver is nominally quoted at 50⅞d. per ounce. Thirty-five lakhs of India Bills were offered to-day, and realized an average of 1s. 7 7-16d. per rupee.

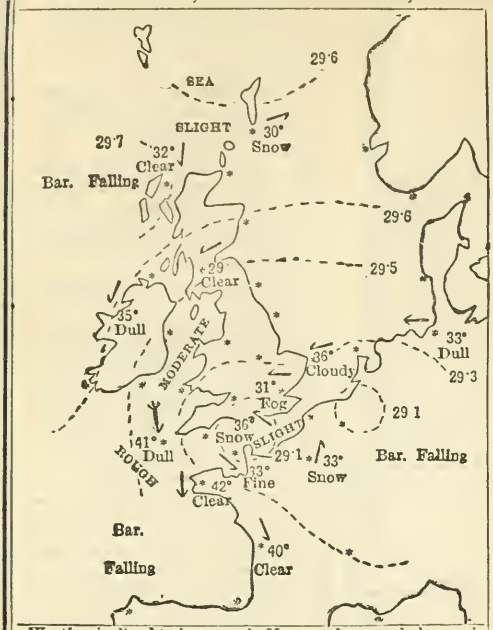
AMONG the Wills that have been recently proved have been those of Mr. J. C. Cobbold, late of Ipswich, whose personal estate was sworn at £146,000; Sir Woodbine Parish, late of St. Leonard's, £13,000; Mr. J. Fawcett, late of Durham, £88,000; Mr. J. H. Webster, late of Reading, and the Hon. Elizabeth Gage, £11,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,535 births and 1,605 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 76 and the deaths 142 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years. The 1,605 deaths included five from small-pox, 76 from measles, 52 from scarlet-fever, 13 from diphtheria, and 14 from whooping-cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bolton 14, Portsmouth 14, Bradford 18, Derby 18, Brighton 19, Bristol 19, Wolverhampton 19, Plymouth 20, Birmingham 20, London 21, Sheffield 22, Norwich 22, Leeds 24, Oldham 24, Nottingham 24, Hull 25, Manchester 26, Cardiff 27, Liverpool 28, and Newcastle-on-Tyne 28.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 4.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	46	26	36	3 below	5	9	4 more	7	15
England, N.-E. ..	44	23	36	4 below	6	8	1 more	8	16
England, East ..	51	23	36	4 below	6	9	3 more	9	17
Midland Counties	52	24	37	3 below	5	9	4 more	11	20
England, South..	52	24	39	2 below	5	7	1 more	17	31
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	48	26	39	2 below	5	17	7 more	6	12
England, N.-W..	49	23	40	2 below	5	11	3 more	10	18
England, S.-W. ..	55	23	44	0 (aver.)	6	18	9 more	11	20
Ireland, North ..	49	26	40	2 below	7	10	4 more	9	16
Ireland, South ..	54	23	42	1 below	6	14	5 more	10	18

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.



Weather inclined to improve in N., very foggy and gloomy in S.E.; snow showers locally over England; heavy rains Scilly. Temperature still very low, but the E. wind in N. less violent than of late. The new depression now over the Channel, that in S.E. dispersing.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Health of troops at Cairo improved, but still unsatisfactory.

TURKEY—Recent Ministerial changes attributed to Palace intrigues.

FRANCE—Death of M. Louis Blanc.

SPAIN—Marshal Serrano, in Senate, explained his programme. Senor Sagasta, Prime Minister, opposed revival of Constitution of 1869.

DUKE of ALBANY presided at public meeting at Salisbury to promote establishment of Royal College of Music.

POLITICAL speeches by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., at Stratford-on-Avon, and Lord H. Lennox at Chichester.

CONFERENCE in London of Poor Law Guardians and others respecting out-door relief. Resolution passed favouring further reduction of such relief.

THE transit of Venus across the Sun's face observed with varying success in different quarters of the globe.

DEATH of Mr. Anthony Trollope, the eminent novelist, aged 68.

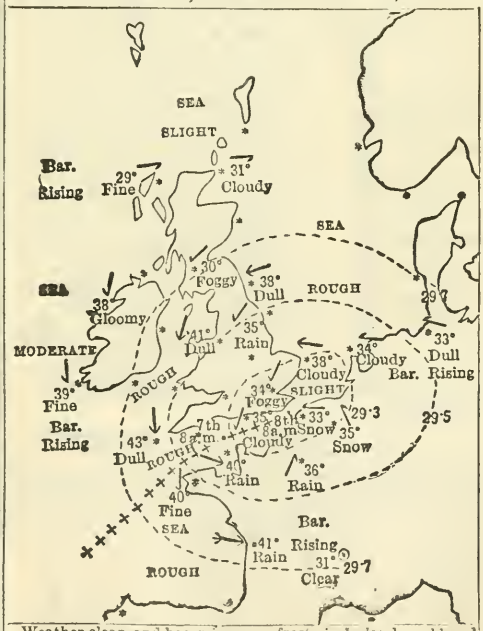
ALHAMBRA Theatre, in London, destroyed by fire. Three firemen injured.

HEAVY gale and severe snow storm in North of England and Scotland. Railway traffic and telegraphic communication much interrupted.

FIONA, British ship, wrecked on Hale Sand. All the crew lost. Sirio, Italian schooner, wrecked near Holy Island. Ten of the crew drowned.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Recent Political Speeches; Out-door Poor Relief; The Late Anthony Trollope; The Paris Union Générale.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.



Weather clear, and becoming very frosty in Ireland; cold and unsettled elsewhere, with local sleet showers. Fog in S.E. Wind E. in N., N. in W., W. in far S.; inclined to improve in S. later. Pressure highest in N. Depression now over Straits of Dover; motion uncertain.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Mahmoud Sami and three others pleaded guilty to charge of rebellion. Sentence of death commuted to exile. Riaz Pasha resigned office as Prime Minister.

FRANCE—Chamber voted 10,000f. for public funeral of M. Louis Blanc. Election of M. Bardoux and M. Clamageran as Life Senators. M. de Mazade and M. Pailleron elected members of the Academy.

GERMANY—Budget for 1883-4 laid before Imperial Parliament. Semi-official paper intimates solid establishment of alliance between Germany and Austria. Regarded as having reference to Russian Minister's visit to Rome.

THE QUEEN held an investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor, and also conferred Knighthood on several gentlemen, in connexion with opening of New Law Courts.

POLITICAL speeches by Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Lytton, at Hitchin, and Mr W. E. Forster, M.P., at Bradford.

TRANSIT of Venus successfully observed in United States, New Zealand, and Jamaica.

MEETING of Royal Agricultural Society of England. Duke of Richmond presided.

MR. MITFORD, of the Office of Works, created C.B.

ACCOUNTS of numerous disasters through the snowstorm in north of England, Scotland, and Wales.

TRIAL of Patrick Higgins for the murder of the two Huddys, near Lough Mask, began in Dublin.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Party Speeches; Ministerial Changes at Cairo; Burning of the Alhambra Theatre; The Metropolitan District Railway.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Weather much finer in S., becoming very cold and foggy towards night, with increasing frost generally. Snow again in N. and N.E., lightning in places. Wind falling light (calm in far W.), still E. in N., W. in S. Depression in S.E. now going N.; wind becoming W. in S.E.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi informed that the place of exile of himself and other prisoners would be Ceylon.

UNITED STATES—Final returns show that Democrats will have majority of 59 in new House of Representatives.

BULGARIA—Liberal protests against primary elections under new electoral law.

FUNERAL of late Archbishop of Canterbury in Addington Churchyard. Prince Leopold, representatives of Queen and Prince of Wales, and numerous distinguished personages in Church and State present.

POLLING at Liverpool resulted in return of Liberal candidate, Mr. S. Smith, by majority of 309 votes.

BISHOP of LONDON and Mr. Mundella, M.P., at Whitelands College, Chelsea.

GENERAL SIR J. AYDE distributed prizes to St. George's Volunteers, and described the recent operations in Egypt.

RAILWAY collision at Great Coates, near Lincoln. Several passengers injured.

GREAT fire in Wood-street, City. Warehouses of Foster, Porter, and Co., Rylands and Co., and others destroyed Estimated loss, £2,000,000.

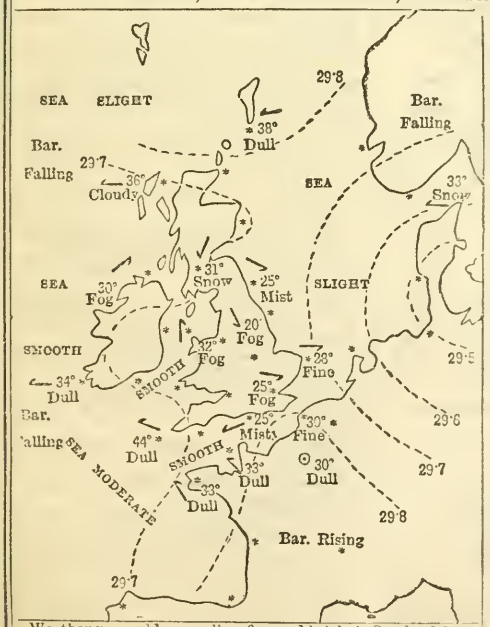
MAN at York cut throat of young woman and then his own. Woman's wound less serious than the man's.

DYNAMITE charge accidentally exploded in iron slag at Askham Works, Barrow. Two men killed and four others injured.

E. L. LEVY, ex-solicitor, and two sons convicted of conspiracy to procure false evidence.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Liverpool Election; The State of Ireland; Funeral of the late Primate; Fires in Theatres.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.



Weather very cold generally; fine and bright in Scotland, foggy in places over Ireland, very dark and foggy over England. Thick and beautiful rime on trees, &c. Freezing hard all day. Pressure uniform over our islands; shallow depressions both in Denmark and off our S.W. coasts.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Mahmoud Fehmy and Yacoub Sami pleaded guilty of rebellion, and sentenced to banishment.

FRANCE—M. Lachaud, the eminent advocate, died.

GERMANY—Prince Bismarck suffering from neuralgia, and unable to attend debate on Budget in Parliament.

HUNGARY—In Lower House violent attack on Works Department by a Deputy led to a duel without results.

SPAIN—Señor Sagasta declared he could never accept principles of liberty of worship or of universal suffrage.

INDIA—Pundito Romabia, Hindoo lady, commenced course of lectures in Bombay on female education.

CORRESPONDENCE of late Primate and Rev. A. H. Mackonochie in reference to resignation of the living of St. Alban's, Holborn.

MR. LEAMY, M.P., at Mallow, recommended farmers to act generously towards labourers, and to unite for restoration of the land to the people.

MR. FAWCETT, M.P. experienced relapse, causing alarm.

DEATH of Mr. Lamoert, formerly M.P. for Bucks, and of Miss Kelly, formerly a celebrated actress, aged 93.

IN trial of Patrick Higgins, in Dublin, for murder of the Huddys jury could not agree.

MR. E. J. HAMILTON, of Board of Trade, found killed on District Railway, near South Kensington.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Murder Trial at Dublin; Conviction of E. L. Levy; Private Bills in Parliament; Competition in Indian Civil Service.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Weather still quiet generally, but with occasional sleet and snow showers in most places. Temperature inclined to rise over England, still very low elsewhere, especially in Scotland. Barometer steady over England. Shallow depression approaching Scilly very slowly; another over Denmark.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Amnesty granted to large number of prisoners

FRANCE—In Chamber, M. Tirard introduced special Budget for 1883 with modification of his predecessor's plan.

GERMANY—Imperial Parliament rejected Government proposition for biennial Budgets.

GREECE—Athens University voted congratulations to Mr. Gladstone on his Parliamentary jubilee, and determined to raise a statue of him.

BULGARIA—Elections to Skuptschina generally favourable to Conservatives. Jealous feeling against Russian officials.

PRINCE of WALES presided at banquet to Lord Wolseley a Cosmopolitan Club.

MR GLADSTONE had an audience of the Queen at Windsor

POLITICAL speeches by Mr. Lowther, M.P., at Grimsby, and Mr. Arnold, M.P., at Salford.

DESCRIPTION of the Jones bequest at South Kensington.

DEATH of Sir Joseph Napier, former Lord Chancellor of Ireland, aged 78.

PATRICK HIGGINS put on trial again in Dublin for murder at Lough Mask.

CAPITAL sentences on five men, who pleaded guilty to complicity with Maamtrasna murders, commuted to penal servitude for life.

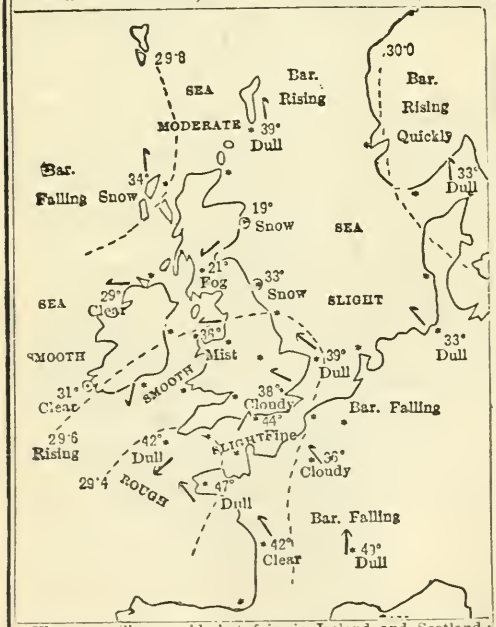
RAILWAY collision at Dinting Junction, near Glossop Three men severely injured.

ICE accidents at Oswaldtwistle and Handsworth Three lives lost.

JOHN WARNER committed suicide, cutting his throat in a barber's shop in Southwark.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Irish Land Question; Spanish Politics; Resignation of Mr. Mackonochie; The Trial of Franz Stumm.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.



Weather still very cold, but fair, in Ireland and Scotland; snow in Wales and the north of England; fine at first in the S.E., then foggy again and slightly rainy. Pressure highest to eastward of North Sea. Depression at mouth of Channel moving slowly south-eastwards.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Marked improvement in health of British troops.

FRANCE—Funeral of M. Louis Blanc at Père la Chaise attended by President and representatives of the Legislature. Oration by M. Victor Hugo read at the grave. Death of Mr. W. Galignani.

ITALY—Premier introduced a Bill to disqualify members refusing to take religious oath.

SPAIN—Senate decided against changes in Constitution.

CANADA—Princess Louise advised to pass winter in southern part of United States.

SOUTH AFRICA—Cetywayo signed conditions of restoration.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES present at formal opening of new City of London School on Thames Embankment.

AMBASSADORS from Madagascar presented to the Queen at Windsor.

SPEECHES of Sir T. Brassey, M.P., at Birkenhead, and of Mr. C. Bentinck, M.P., at Whitehaven.

KNIGHTHOOD conferred on Mr. Jacob Behrens.

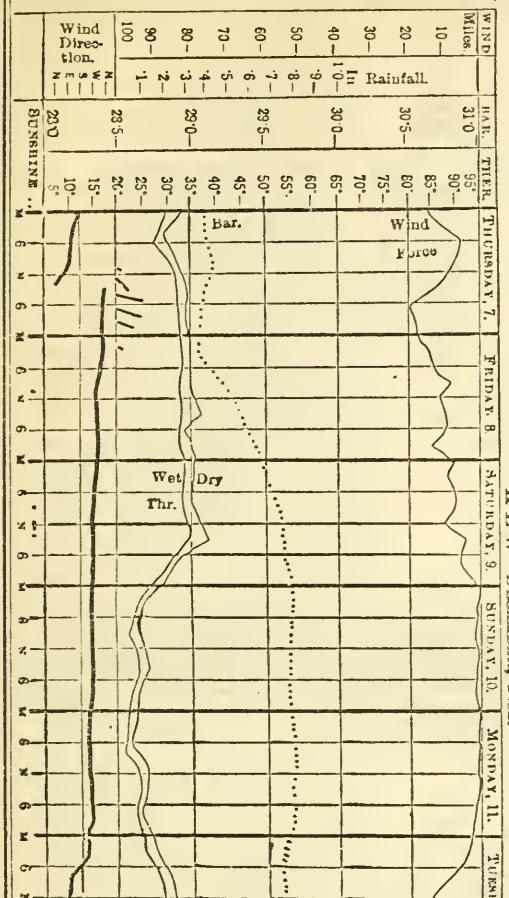
DEATH of Sir Thomas Watson, eminent physician, aged 89.

CHARLES TAYLOR, convicted of wife murder, executed in Wandsworth Gaol.

ONE man killed and another injured by fall of wall among ruins of fire in Woodstreet, City.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Gladstone's Political Jubilee; The Action of "Chamberlain v. Boyd" and the Reform Club; The New City of London School; The Restoration of Cetywayo.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100⅞, the lowest 100¾, closing price to-day 100¾.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £97,743,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £230,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 41¾ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 41s. 8d.

Home Railway stocks have been quiet, and prices scarcely changed. Foreign bonds have been rather dull, with very little business. About 39 lakhs of India Bills were sold to-day, at an average of 1s. 7 3-16d. Bar silver has fallen to 50 5-16d. per ounce.

AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. A. Steuart, late of Bankend, Lanarkshire, whose personal estate was sworn at £70,000; Mr. J. Samuda, late of Stoke-on-Trent, £30,000; Mr. C. C. Henderson, late of Gloucester-place, £23,000; Rev. A. R. Ducane, late of Ongar, £19,000; and Col. T. W. Roberts, late of Cranbrook, Kent, £14,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General there were registered in London during the past week 2,520 births and 1,669 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 93 and the deaths so many as 124 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last 10 years. The 1,669 deaths included 67 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 24 from whooping cough, and three from typhus. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:- Derby 16, Plymouth 17, Brighton 17, Bristol 19, Bradford 20, Oldham 21, Portsmouth 21, Birmingham 21, Nottingham 21, Norwich 22, London 22, Manchester 23, Sheffield 24, Preston 26, Salford 26, Liverpool 29, Blackburn 29, Leeds 31, Hull 31, and Sunderland 35.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 11.

Districts.	Temperature. Highest observed.	Temperature. Lowest observed.	Temperature. Average Mean for each day.	Temperature. Above or below mean for the week	Rainfall. No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall. Rainfall for the week.	Rainfall. More or less than mean for the week.	Bright Sunshine. No. of hours recorded.	Bright Sunshine. Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	39	10	30	8 below	6	19	14 more	2	4
England, N.-E. ..	42	14	33	6 below	5	22	15 more	5	9
England, East ..	41	13	33	7 below	4	10	4 more	5	9
Midland Counties	42	13	30	9 below	4	8	2 more	6	11
England, South..	44	12	33	8 below	4	6	0 (aver.)	6	10
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	41	18	31	9 below	2	1	8 less	16	31
England, N.-W...	41	20	33	8 below	2	3	5 less	7	13
England, S.-W...	45	16	34	9 below	4	4	5 less	23	42
Ireland, North ..	48	13	31	10 below	2	1	6 less	19	37
Ireland, South	46	12	32	11 below	2	5	4 less	18	33

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Weather cold everywhere, especially over Scotland and Ireland, where weather was fine. Thick, continuous fogs over England, with slight sleet or cold rain. Wind easterly in S., westerly in N., calm over intermediate districts. Pressure increasing. Depression in S.W. filling up.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi and other prisoners warned to prepare for conveyance to Ceylon.

FRANCE—Paris papers discuss Lord Derby's accession to the British Cabinet, generally regarding it favourably.

RUSSIA—Arrangement effected with the Pope regulating the position of Catholics in Poland.

JAMAICA—Great fire at Kingston.

NUMEROUS addresses of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone on his political jubilee.

THE Earl of Derby addressed members of Manchester Reform Club.

COLONEL STANLEY, M.P., addressed Manchester Conservative Club.

POLITICAL Speeches by Mr. Leatham, M.P., at Huddersfield, and Mr. Jesse Collings at Ipswich.

BISHOP of SASKATCHEWAN delivered address on the North-west Territories of Canada at Royal Colonial Institute.

APPOINTMENT of several members of the Bar as Queen's Counsel.

COURT-MARTIAL on Commander Maxwell Heron, of H.M.S. Clyde, at Portsmouth.

LETTER from Viceroy, indicating measures to be taken to meet apprehended distress in some parts of Ireland. Second trial of Patrick Higgins for murder of the Huddys at Lough Mask concluded. Verdict guilty, with recommendation to mercy. Sentence, death.

ALFRED HARRIS, corporal in Wiltshire Regiment, convicted of murder of another corporal at Woolwich. Sentence, death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Lord Derby at Manchester; The Lough Mask Murders; The Egyptian Question; The Transit of Venus Observations.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Weather intensely cold in Scotland (temperature at Aberdeen only 7°), but becoming milder in Ireland, accompanied by southerly and south-easterly winds. Thick fogs again over England. Pressure giving way in W. New depression off our S.W. coasts, apparently moving northwards.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—Semi-official article supports claims of Holland and Spain to be consulted in settlement of Suez Canal arrangements. Prussian Chamber rejected motion for annulment of minor state of siege in Berlin. "Cologne Gazette" declares that Austro-German alliance rests on a signed treaty.

UNITED STATES—Congress Committee recommend system of bounties for encouragement of shipbuilding.

ANNIVERSARY of death of Prince Consort and of Princess Alice. The Queen and Royal Family attended service in Royal Mausoleum.

POLITICAL speeches of Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., at Birkenhead, and Mr. Rathbone, M.P., at Carnarvon.

SPEECH of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., at the Gladstone Club, Glasgow.

THE Madagascar Envoys present at dinner at Fishmongers'-hall, and speech of Chief Envoy.

VISITATION charge of Bishop of Durham.

FIRE at Hampton Court Palace. A female servant suffocated.

FIRST performance of Westminster play, the "Phormio" of Terence.

LECTURE on Madagascar by Mr. Kingdon at Memorial-hall, Farringdon-street.

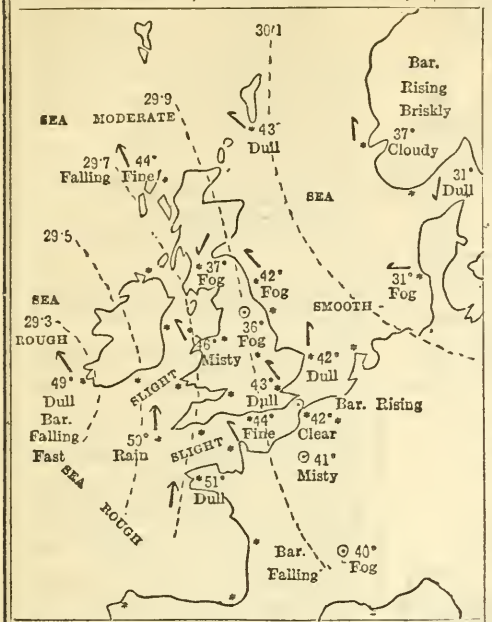
COLONEL CROSSMAN and Mr. G. Baden Powell appointed Commissioners to examine financial condition of West India Islands.

SECOND prisoner, Thomas Higgins, put on trial in Dublin for the Lough Mask murders.

THOMAS BRAMLEY, of Ilkeston, died, aged 104 years.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Forster at Glasgow; M. de Giers's Tour; Hampton Court Palace.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.



Weather changing very suddenly especially in N. Southerly winds setting in, and blowing strongly in the W. Temperature rising from 25° to 35° in the eastern half of Scotland. Pressure decreasing in W., increasing quickly over Scandinavia.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Continued debate in Chamber on Extraordinary Budget. M. de Freycinet's scheme for purchase of railways and canals by the State closely criticised.

GERMANY—Semi-official intimation of intention to increase duties on some French products.

RUSSIA—Stringent measures adopted in order to check British rivalry with Russian commerce in Asia.

SPAIN—Declaration of Senor Linares Rivas of intention of new party to accept Constitution of 1876.

SERVIA—Opening of Session of Skuptchina.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., at Glasgow, spoke in praise of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

PETITION lodged against return of Mr. C. Kennard for Salisbury on grounds of bribery and undue influence.

BARONETCY conferred upon Mr. W. J. Clarke, member of Legislative Council of Victoria.

DEATH of Mr. Ralph Etwall, formerly M.P. for Andover.

DEATH of Admiral J. W. Montagu, aged 92, senior Admiral on retired list.

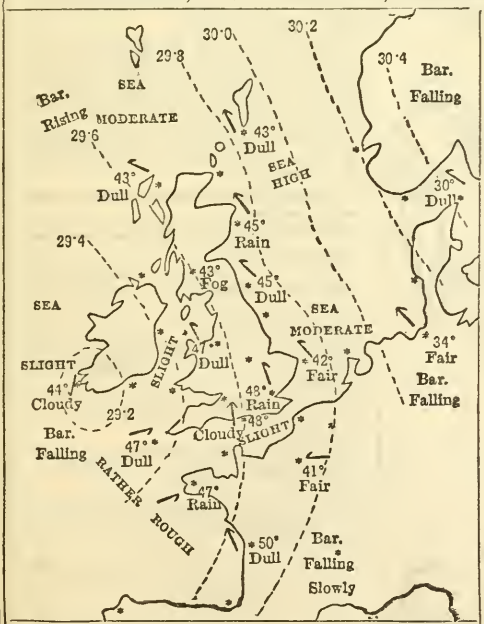
THREE men, convicted of Maamstrasna murders, executed in Galway Gaol.

WM. WESTGATE, self-accused of participation in Phœnix-park murders, brought from West Indies to Dublin.

LOUISA JANE TAYLOR convicted of murder by poison of Mary Ann Tregellis at Plumstead. Sentence, death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Spanish Politics; Mr. Forster at Glasgow; Madagascar; The Plumstead Poisoning Case.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.



Weather still very dull; rain at many stations, haze or fog in others, but temperature increasing somewhat and wind freshening from S.E. Pressure highest in N.E.; well-formed depression in S.W., subsequently filling up.

EVENTS.

INDIA—Legislative Council re-assembled in Calcutta. Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, encounters hostility of the Press.

FRANCE—Paris papers insist on proceeding with Tonquin and Madagascar questions.

GERMANY——Newspapers regard Lord Derby's entrance into British Cabinet as intended to gratify France.

THE VATICAN—Audience of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia with Pope Leo XIII.

UNITED STATES—Committee of Congress presented recommendations for revival of native shipping interest.

CANADA.—Marquis of Lorne, on six weeks' leave of absence, proceeded with Princess Louise on tour through southern portions of United States.

QUEEN held Council at Windsor. Seals of office handed to Lord Derby for the Colonies, Lord Kimberley for India, Lord Hartington for War, and Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

DUKE of EDINBURGH opened Homes for Aged Mariners at Liverpool, and addressed meeting in favour of Royal College for Music.

MR. PARNELL, M.P. (Sunday), addressed meeting at Cork, and later spoke at banquet in his honour.

DEATH of Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Ollivant, aged 84; and of Viscount Ashbrook, aged 53.

ORIENT steamship Cotopaxi burnt in Royal Albert Dock.

BARQUE Langrigg Hall wrecked on Tuskar Rock, off Wexford coast. 24 of crew drowned.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Changes in the Cabinet; The Suez Canal; Mr. Chamberlain and Sir M. Lopes; Western Africa.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

Weather changeable; again becoming colder generally, and much more foggy over Great Britain than on 18th. Sky clearing at night and thermometer falling, with hoar frost. Pressure highest to eastward of North Sea; increasing generally, and becoming more uniform.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Indisposition of M. Gambetta.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA—Feeling prevails that Russian railway extensions and concentrations of troops have hostile significance. Panslavist party believed to be endeavouring to overcome the pacific desires of the Czar.

RUSSIA—Official celebration of 300th anniversary of Russian rule in Siberia.

ITALY—Debate on Oaths Bill began in Chamber.

THE QUEEN and Princess Beatrice left Windsor for Osborne.

SPEECH of Mr. Mundella, M.P., on advantage of art education in manufacturing pursuits.

POLITICAL speeches by Mr. Baxter, M.P., at Arbroath; Baron de Worms, M.P., at Gravesend; and Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., at Flint.

FREEDOM of City of Glasgow conferred upon Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.

DEATH of Rev. F. Close, late Dean of Carlisle, aged 85.

MR. FAWCETT, M.P., reported to have entered on convalescence.

MEMBERS of Madagascar Committee had interview with the Malagasy Envoys.

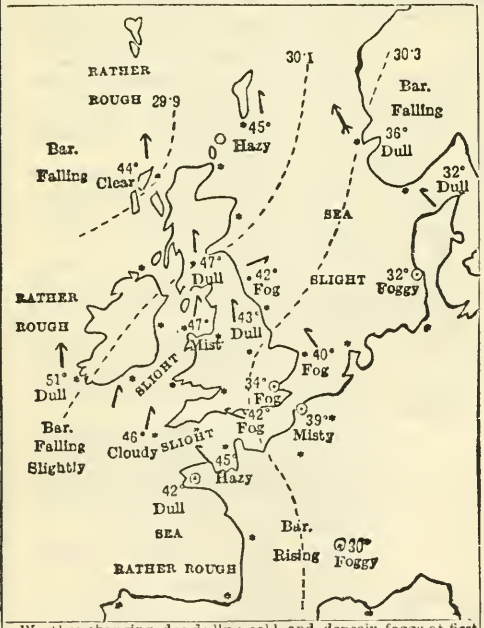
ARGUMENTS on demurrer to defence in action of Mr. Bradlaugh against Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of House of Commons.

MICHAEL FLYNN, third accused of Lough Mask murders, put on trial at Dublin.

EIGHT men convicted at Sligo of riotously attempting to stop the Galway hunt.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Childers at the War Office; Mr. Parnell and the National League; Bishop Wilberforce; The Late Dean Close.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.



Weather changing decidedly; cold and densely foggy at first in the S.E., mild and becoming dull and windy in the W. The milder and more windy weather subsequently spreading eastwards, clearing the fog away. Pressure highest E. and S.E., lowest and falling W. and N.W.

EVENTS.

GERMANY—Anti-Russian excitement somewhat abated at Berlin.

FRANCE—In Senate M. Léon Say gave warning against excessive expenditure. M. Gambetta suffering from internal inflammation. "République Française" bitterly attacks British policy in Egypt.

TURKEY—Angry feeling against England subsiding. A Press Bureau established at Constantinople.

CANADA—Princess Louise decided to winter in Bermuda.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Elections unfavourable to Ministers.

PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES received Envoys from Madagascar at Marlborough-house.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., spoke at Ashton, justifying Birmingham caucus, declaring sympathy with France, and eulogising Mr. Gladstone.

POLITICAL speeches by Mr. Baxter, M.P., at Arbroath, and Mr. Mundella, M.P., at Sheffield.

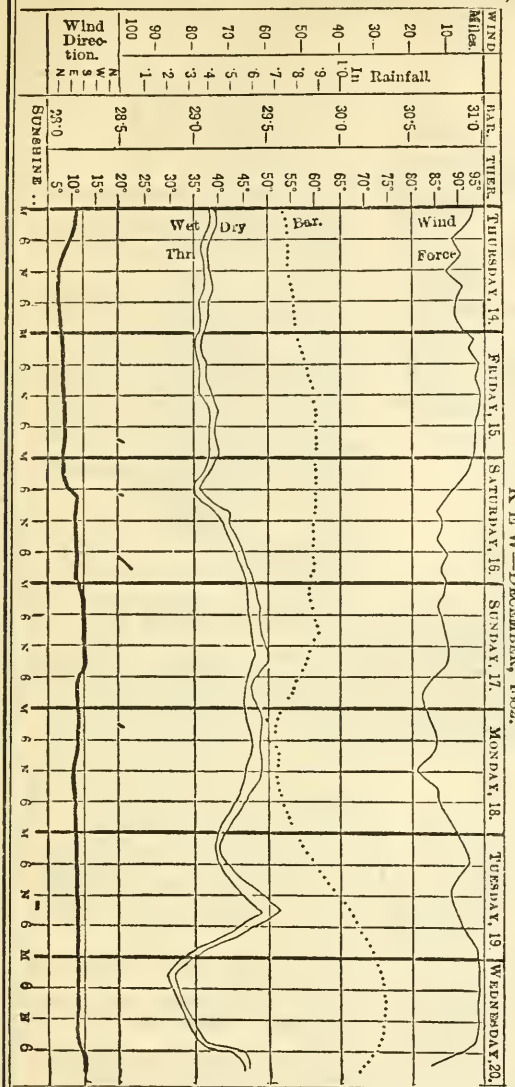
BISHOP of MANCHESTER refused to institute Rev. Mr. Cowgill to rectory of Miles Platting.

LETTER from Sir L. Jackson on resignation of General Gordon of his post under Cape Government.

MR. WHALLEY, M.P., charged at Ramsgate with obtaining money under false pretences, but charge dismissed.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Mr. Chamberlain's Speech at Ashton; The City and the New Law Courts; The Resignation of General Gordon; Mr. Mundella on Art Education

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 100¾, the lowest 100½, closing price to-day 100½.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £139,318,000.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £66,000 in exports.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 39½ per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 41s. 6d.

HOME Railway stocks were mostly higher on the week. Foreign bonds have not moved much. Bar silver closed at 50⅝d. per ounce, nominal, 50 lakhs of Bills and 27 lakhs of telegraphic transfers were sold by the India Council to-day at a respective average of 1s. 7 1-16d. and 1s. 7⅛d. per rupee.

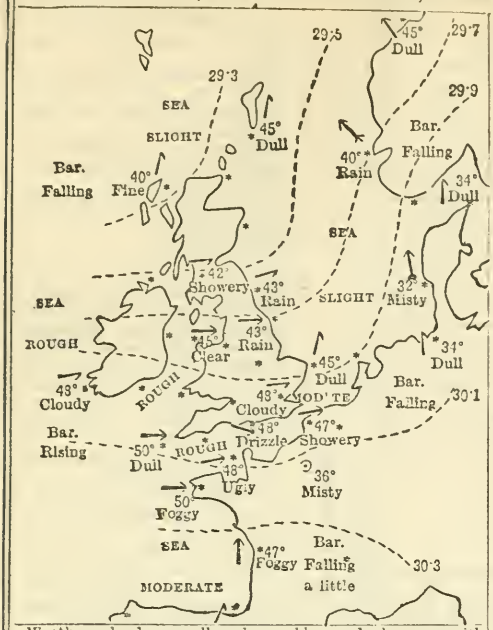
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of Mr. H. Hammersley, Army Agent, whose personal estate was sworn at £107,000; Mr. H. Tudor, Stockbroker, £45,000; Mr. J. D. Llewellyn, D.L., Glamorganshire, £35,000; Mr. W. S. Piesse, of Old Bond-street, £12,000; and Rev. J. H. Etheridge, late of Maidenhead, £7,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,569 births and 1,996 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 66 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 182, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years. The 1,996 deaths included 97 from measles, 41 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, and 25 from enteric fever. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Bristol 18, Brighton 21, Bradford 21, Portsmouth 23, Birmingham 23, Sheffield 24, Wolverhampton 24, Plymouth 24, Salford 25, Manchester 25, London 26, Oldham 27, Hull 28, Leicester 28, Nottingham 29, Liverpool 34, Leeds 34, Preston 35, and Halifax 37.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 18.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	46	6	27	11 below	4	7	2 more	8	18
England, N.-E. .	46	15	36	3 below	7	6	1 less	0	0
England, East ..	49	16	38	1 below	5	1	5 less	3	6
Midland Counties	50	10	36	3 below	6	6	1 less	1	1
England, South..	50	16	41	1 above	5	2	4 less	2	4
Grazing, &c. :—									
Scotland, West..	49	15	33	7 below	4	3	6 less	4	8
England, N.-W..	49	17	[illegible]	5 below	5	5	3 less	1	1
England, S.-W. ..	52	20	42	1 below	6	18	7 more	1	2
Ireland, North ..	49	13	34	6 below	4	4	3 less	2	5
Ireland, South ..	52	10	35	8 below	4	7	3 less	11	21

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.



Weather cloudy, squally, changeable, and showery, with westerly and south-westerly winds, blowing strongly in the S. Temperature high for the season. Pressure high both over Southern Europe and the Baltic. Depression in extreme N.W., moving eastwards.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—M. Léon Say, in Senate, resumed his speech on Budget. MM. Bontoux and Feder, of Union Générale, convicted and sentenced to five years' hard labour. Empress Eugénie restored to city of Marseilles mansion and park formerly presented to her. Prince Krapotkin, suspected promoter of revolutionary designs in Russia, arrested and imprisoned at Lyons.

ITALY—Signor Depretis spoke in Chamber in support of Oaths Bill.

BELGIUM—Minister of Finance stated that Budget showed an increased deficit of 15 million francs.

DUKE of CONNAUGHT distributed prizes to successful competitors in shooting contests of London Irish Volunteers.

ARRIVAL of Prince of Wales's sons from Switzerland at Marlborough-house.

ARCHBISHOPRIC of CANTERBURY offered to Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro.

MR. CHILDERS, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by medical advice, left London for brief sojourn at Mentone.

GENERAL parade of troops at Aldershot; the Malagasy Envoys present.

PROLOGUE of Westminster Play

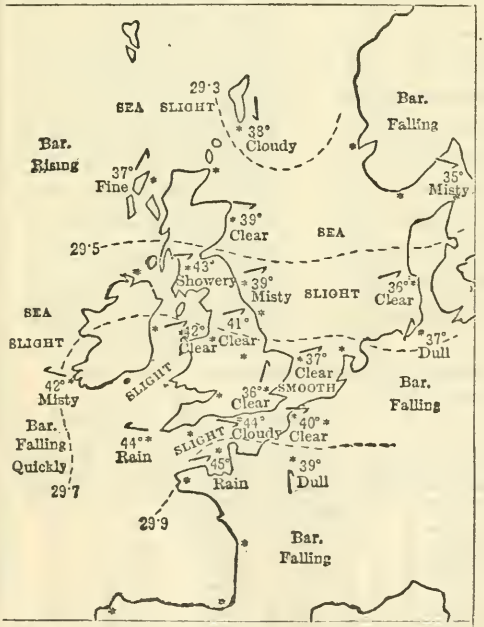
MEETING at Fishmongers'-hall to promote association for encouragement of fish culture in United Kingdom.

MR. D. B. MUNRO elected Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

MICHAEL FLYNN, at Dublin, convicted of Lough Mask murders, and sentenced to death.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The New Primate; The Three Empires; The Union Générale Trial; Charitable Appeals.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.



Weather still more changeable, from clear to rainy and from cold to mild. Wind varying greatly and rain falling at times in all districts. Pressure highest in far S. Depression near Skudesnaes, another approaching Valentia.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Sir Evelyn Wood arrived at Cairo.

GERMANY—Semi-official denial of reported Russian warlike preparations. Baron Von Pawel-Rammingen convicted of fraud, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

FRANCE—MM. Bontoux and Feder lodged appeal. Cabinet decided to send expedition to Tonquin, and to ask credit of 11,000,000f.

AUSTRIA—Oberdank, convicted of attempted assassination of Emperor, executed at Trieste.

ITALY—Chamber voted confidence in Ministry by 324 to 32.

NEWFOUNDLAND—Violent storm caused great damage on shore and wreck of 35 vessels on coast.

MR. DODSON, M.P., addressed meeting at Lewes.

LETTER of Col. Howard Jones, Royal Marines, correcting statements of Sir E. Hamley in reference to Tel-el-Kebir.

DEATH of Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Graves, of Bombay Army.

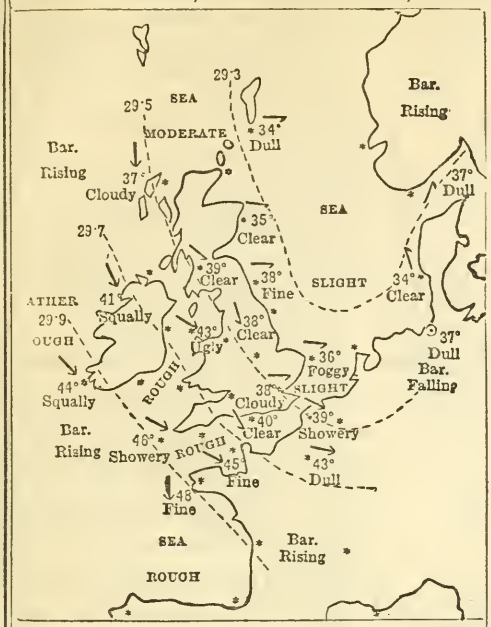
FIRST meeting of Scottish Farmers' Alliance at Aberdeen. Resolutions in favour of abolition of law of distress, of entail, and primogeniture.

COMMANDER MAXWELL-HERON, of H.M.S. Clyde, convicted of misappropriation of public stores, and dismissed the service.

NEARLY 100 small farmers applied for relief at Westport, Galway.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Lord Hartington and the War Office; The Legal Migration from Westminster; Agricultural Weights and Measures; The Court Martial on Commander Maxwell-Heron.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.



Weather much colder and quieter than on Friday; but snow in Scotland and some showers of rain in Ireland and France; fine over England. Wind north-westerly; strong to moderate. Yesterday's depressions passing away to eastward.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Paris papers show disposition to suspend attacks on British policy in Egypt. Suicide of an unsuccessful gambler at Monte Carlo. Nine men convicted of riots at Montceau-les-Mines.

ITALY—Publication of diplomatic correspondence relating to Egypt. Anti-Austrian demonstrations in Rome, Milan, and Turin.

BELGIUM—Léon and Armand Peltzer found guilty of murder of M. Bernays. Sentence of death.

BULGARIA—Opening of Session of National Assembly.

WEST AFRICA—H.M.S. Pioneer destroyed native village on the Niger on account of murder of British subjects.

PRIVATE meeting in Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, to promote memorial of late Archbishop Tait.

MR. WILSON FOX appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

Two men convicted at Cork of murder of Thomas Brown, near Millstreet. Sentence, death.

MR. DAVITT, at Bermondsey Town-hall, inveighed against landlordism in Ireland and in England.

FIRE at oil stores at Exeter. Burning oil floated on the river and burnt a schooner at anchor.

BODY of gentleman found in second-class carriage at Havant; supposed suicide.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—France and the Egyptian Question; Convictions for Murder in Ireland; The Metropolitan Board of Works; The Peltzer Trial at Brussels.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. MONDAY, DECEMBER 25.

Weather becoming mild and unsettled over England and Ireland, and rather less cold in Scotland. Westerly or south-westerly winds prevalent in most places, but easterly breezes beginning to appear in N.W. Pressure decreasing generally; several depressions, moving eastward.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Notification in official "Moniteur," at Cairo, of degradation of Arabi and other prisoners.

FRANCE—Debate in Chamber on Education and compulsion strongly advocated. Cabinet decided to send reinforcement of 750 Marines to Tonquin. Death of Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux.

RUSSIA—Visit of Emperor and Empress to St. Petersburg. Modification of land restrictions in Poland.

ITALY—Oaths Bill introduced in the Senate, and declared urgent.

SPAIN—Congress, by great majority, approved of Constitution of 1876.

EASTERN ROUMELIA—Close of Session of Provincial Council. Deficit in revenue made up by deduction from tribute to the Porte.

INDIA—The Chief Justice of Bengal and the Rent Bill.

QUEEN, with Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, visited Haslar Hospital, Portsmouth.

ADMIRALTY announcement of capture of murderers of Professor Palmer in Syrian desert.

FREEDOM of Nairn presented to Sir H. Macpherson, Commander of Indian Contingent in Egypt.

VICEREGAL Proclamation in Dublin ordered seizure of paper, "United Ireland."

THREE men killed in mine at Cannock Chase by breaking of rope by which they were being lowered.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Christmas Day; The Murder of Professor Palmer; The Miles Platting Rectory; The Head Masters' Conference.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Weather cold and fair in the N., with northerly to easterly winds; warm, wet, and close in the S., with strong westerly winds. Temperature changing very suddenly at midland stations, accompanied by sudden shifts of wind. Pressure still high in far S.; many depressions about, passing eastwards. Barometer falling.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Public degradation from rank and titles of Arabi and six other condemned Pashas. Paris "Temps" denies that French Controller has suspended his functions at Cairo.

ITALY—Signor Mancini apologised to Austrian Ambassador in Rome for hostile demonstrations.

TURKEY—Official invitations for works of public utility attract little notice on account of disbelief in sincerity of proposals.

EASTERN ROUMELIA—Government applied to Porte for reduction in amount of tribute.

DR. BENSON, Bishop of Truro, signified his acceptance of Archbishopric of Canterbury.

DEATH of Baron Corvisart, formerly Physician to the Emperor Napoleon III.

PROPOSED Alexandria-Suez Canal.

REPORT on Durham Salt Mines.

LETTER from West African merchant on our policy in West Africa.

ARTICLE on Air and Seas in Venus.

CHRISTMAS DAY. General holiday. Weather wet and temperature high.

SOLDIERS in Limerick attacked by mob. Police dispersed mob after several persons had been injured.

FIGHT at Canterbury between Inniskilling Dragoons and the Buffs. Many men hurt.

IN quarrel at Scarborough man killed by another.

WORKMAN killed at Darwen Station by fall of machinery.

PILOT boat upset at Spithead, and owner drowned.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The New Primate; The Budget Debate in the French Chamber; The Fate of Arabi; Library Sales.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

Weather very mild, dull, and wet over Ireland and England, and becoming so in Scotland also. Temperature high generally for time of year. Wind south-westerly. Pressure still high in far S. Depression in N.W., moving north-eastward; subsidiary disturbances over England and Ireland.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arani and six other principal leaders of the late rebellion sent from Cairo by rail to Suez for embarcation for Ceylon. Rough weather prevented the steamer from entering the harbour.

FRANCE—Paris papers condemn British policy in Egypt as destroying authority of the Khedive and impairing financial condition of the country. Chamber discussed Education Vote. M. Paul de Cassagnac called to order and fined.

AUSTRIA—Celebration of 600th anniversary of rule of House of Hapsburg. General rejoicings throughout the country

SWITZERLAND—Increase of drunkenness.

UNITED STATES—Welsh Eisteddfod held in New York.

SIR H. MACPHERSON, Commander of Indian Contingent in Egypt, presented with sword of honour at Inverness.

DEATHS of Rev. Sir H. B. Wrey aged 85, and of Lady Knatchbull, aged 90.

BOXING DAY observed as Bank and general holiday. Weather wet and dull.

REPORT of harvest of 1882 by Mr. Kains Jackson.

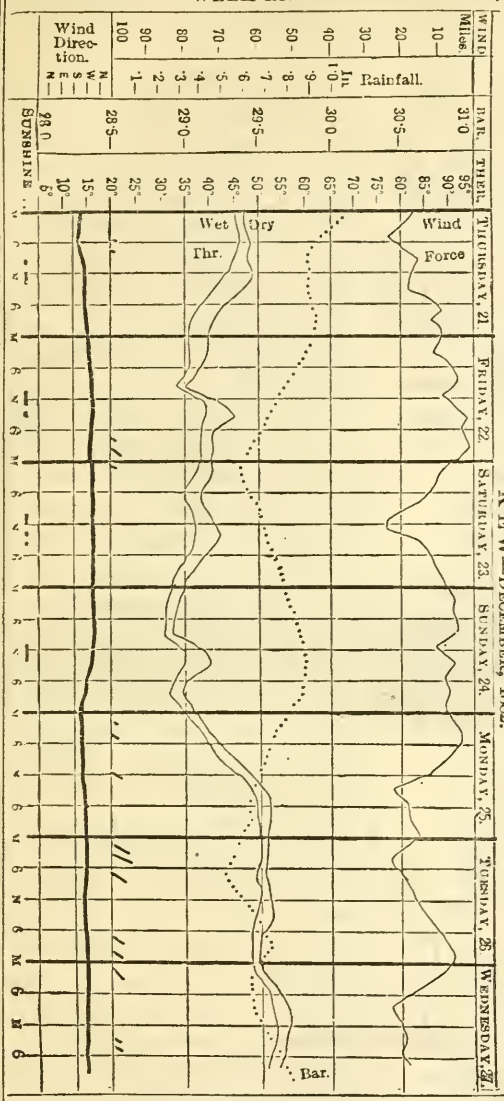
NEW Cunard steamer Aurania launched on the Clyde.

W. WESTGATE, brought from West Indies to Dublin on self-accusation of Phœnix-park murders, discharged from custody, his story being found to be untrue.

FARMERS in Tramore district resolved to prevent hunting over their lands.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—The Hapsburg Celebration; Sea Fishing Trade; Friendly Societies and Trades Unions; Drunkenness in Switzerland.

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27.



THE highest price of Consols during the past week was 101⅛, the lowest 100⅝, closing price to-day 101.

THE movements of Bullion during the past week show a balance of £100,000 in exports.

THE total amount that passed through the London Bankers' Clearing-house during the past week was £73,523,000.

THE proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities was 35 per cent.

THE average price of Wheat was 41s. 6d.

HOME Railway stocks are rather firmer. Foreign bonds are quoted at rather higher prices. Bar silver has to-day been sold on Continental account at 50d. per ounce. The Indian Council placed 50 lakhs of bills and 17 lakhs of telegraphic transfers at a respective average of 1s. 7 1-16d. and 1s. 7⅛d. per rupee.

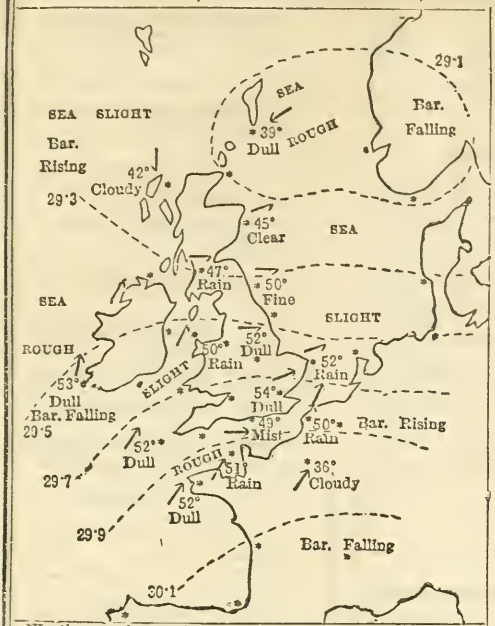
AMONG the Wills that have been proved recently have been those of the late Earl of Lonsdale, whose personal estate was sworn at £234,000; the Countess of Rosebery, £6,600; Hon. James Trench, late of Dublin, £50,000; Rear-Admiral Sir W. Clifford, £36,000; and Sir F. B. Gooch, late of Benacre-hall, Suffolk, £11,000.

VITAL STATISTICS—According to the returns of the Registrar-General, there were registered in London during the past week 2,723 births and 2,019 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 192 and the deaths by 122 the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years. The 2,019 deaths included three from smallpox, 66 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, and 38 from whooping cough. The rates of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Derby 20, Leicester 21, Portsmouth 21, Brighton 21, Birmingham 23, Bradford 23, Nottingham 24, Birkenhead 25, Norwich 27, London 27, Sheffield 27, Hull 29, Leeds 30, Manchester 31, Preston 32, Plymouth 32, Huddersfield 36, Liverpool 40.

AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY WEATHER STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 25.

Districts.	Temperature.				Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	
	Highest observed.	Lowest observed.	Average Mean for each day.	Above or below mean for the week.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall for the week.	More or less than mean for the week.	No. of hours recorded.	Percentage of possible duration.
Wheat producing:—	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.		10ths. In.	10ths. of In.		
Scotland, East ..	43	25	33	0 (aver.)	4	3	2 less	5	11
England, N.-E. ..	48	28	39	1 above	4	4	3 less	12	25
England, East ..	52	28	39	1 above	5	7	2 more	18	35
Midland Counties	54	30	41	3 above	5	7	1 more	15	29
England, South..	56	29	42	2 above	5	6	1 less	15	28
Grazing, &c.:—									
Scotland, West ..	49	29	41	1 above	5	12	1 more	7	15
England, N.-W...	50	29	42	1 above	5	11	3 more	8	16
England, S.-W...	54	30	45	2 above	5	13	4 more	5	8
Ireland, North ..	53	28	40	1 below	6	15	7 more	3	6
Ireland, South ..	55	26	43	1 above	5	11	1 more	8	15

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.



Weather rough, equally, and showery, except in the N. and N.E., with strong westerly to south-westerly winds, and in some places gales. Temperature very high. Depression in N., moving eastward, another approaching our north-western coasts later on.

EVENTS.

EGYPT—Arabi and fellow-prisoners embarked at Suez for Ceylon. "Moniteur" publishes sentences on 89 persons convicted of rebellion.

FRANCE—In Chamber credit of 25 millions for expenses of occupation in Tunis discussed with great warmth. Credit ultimately voted by 424 to 52. "République Française" continues to denounce English policy in Egypt. M. Gambetta reported to be somewhat worse.

ITALY—M. Decrais, new French Ambassador, presented credentials to King Humbert, and interchange of friendly expressions.

UNITED STATES—Major Gaskell, British Commissioner, arrived at Boston, to arrange for reception of emigrants from Ireland.

CHILI AND BOLIVIA—Failure of peace negotiations.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND accepted Judgeship. Vacant representation of Mallow sought by Mr. Naish, Law Adviser to Dublin Castle.

BANQUET to Dr. Bain on retirement from Professorship in Aberdeen University.

DEATH of Archdeacon Boutflower of Carlisle, and of Sir W. C. Medlycott.

EXTENSIVE floods in midland counties, caused by continuous heavy rains.

MR. O'BRIEN, editor of "United Ireland," appeared to meet charge of libel on Earl Spencer. Hearing adjourned.

MR. BIGGAR, M.P., served with notice to meet prosecution for speech at Waterford.

YOUNG man at Taunton, in jealous fit, murdered a young woman in public street.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Religious Oaths; The Australian Colonies; Irish Distress and Emigration; London Smoke and Fogs.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.

Weather rough, gusty, mild, and rather showery over Ireland and England (except on eastern coasts); winds westerly, strong to a gale. Cold north-easterly winds in north of Scotland. Well-formed depression passing eastwards over Scotland.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Senate passed credit for Tunis occupation. Chamber voted credit of 1,275,000f. for the Brazza expedition to Congo. M. Gambetta's condition not so good. Internal inflammation increased.

EASTERN ROUMELIA—Report from Constantinople that Aleko Pasha had suspended relations with Russian Consul-General.

BURMAH—Apprehension of rebellion. Troops sent to the frontiers to prevent invasion.

QUEEN held Privy Council at Osborne. Seals of office delivered to Mr. Dodson and Sir C. Dilke.

ORDER of the Garter conferred on Duke of Grafton.

MR. O'BRIEN, editor of "United Ireland," issued address as a candidate at Mallow.

TRIAL of "Belt v. Lawes" concluded after 43 days. Verdict for plaintiff with £5,000 damages.

FALL of chimney of Newland Mill, Bradford. 37 persons killed and 40 others injured.

MR. DAVITT addressed meeting at Limehouse.

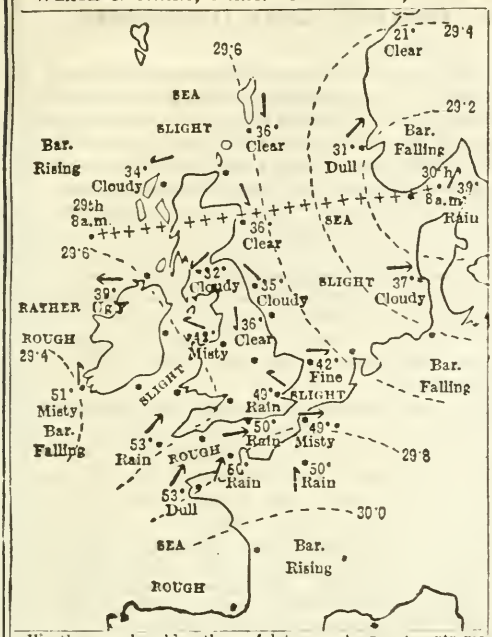
DEATH of Mr. R. B. Barton, late Chief Magistrate at Bombay.

GUNNER FITZGERALD, of H.M.S. Clyde, found guilty by Court-Martial of improper disposal of ship's property, and dismissed the service with disgrace.

POACHING affray near Cricklade. One man mortally wounded and two gamekeepers in critical condition.

"THE TIMES" LEADERS—Changes in the Cabinet; The Egyptian Question; The Colonies and the Home Government; The Belt Libel Trial.

WEATHER CHART, 8 A.M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30.



Weather much colder than of late except over our extreme southern and south-western stations, with light north-westerly winds. Very rainy in S., with strong westerly winds; southerly in W. Yesterday's depression now near the Scaw; new complex disturbances in S.W. and S.

EVENTS.

FRANCE—Prorogation of the Chambers. No improvement reported in M. Gambetta's condition.

ARABIA—Many deaths from cholera at Mecca and Medina.

BURMAH—King despatched Envoy to negotiate with Indian Government for modification of Treaty.

SOUTH AFRICA—British Resident in Zululand declared Sir G. Wolseley's arrangements cancelled, and all Chiefs but one deposed, Cetywayo ruling over greater part of country. Many Chiefs protested.

"GAZETTE" notifications of Earldom to Lord Selborne, and other appointments.

SIR C. DILKE, M.P., addressed his constituents at Chelsea.

DEPUTATION from United Kingdom Alliance to the Malagasy Envoys.

LETTER vindicating authority of experts in the Belt Libel case by "R. A."

DEATH of Lady Petre from overdose of chloral.

VICEREGAL Proclamation declaring necessity for increased police force in some parts of Meath.

FARMERS issued notice warning off Curraghmore Hunt from their lands.

DEATH of another fireman (Berg) injured at destruction of the Alhambra.

FIVE persons drowned in River Roding, near Barking.

PORTION of chimney at Plymouth Gasworks fell, killing one man and injuring two others.

ATTEMPTED wife murder in Drury-lane

"THE TIMES" LEADER—Review of Events of the Year 1882.

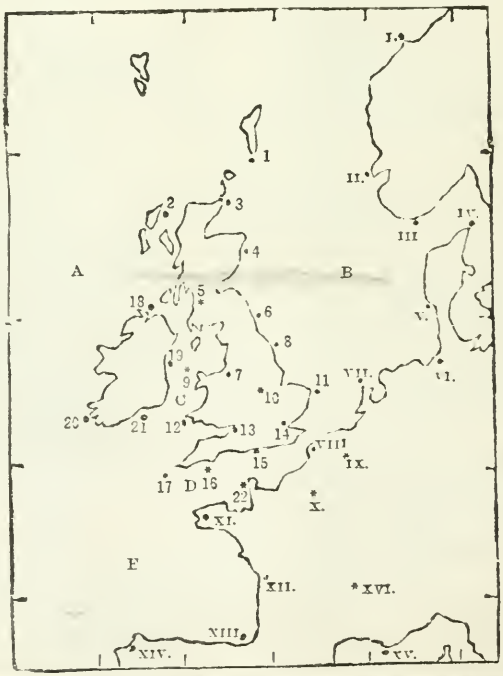
EXPLANATION OF THE CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS.

In the Daily Charts the dotted lines are "isobars" or lines of equal barometrical pressure, the values which they indicate being given in figures at the end, thus—30·4. The crossed line shows the apparent movements of the centre of disturbance. The shade temperature is given in figures for several places on the coast, and the weather is recorded in words. The arrows fly with the wind, the force of which is shown by the number of barbs and feathers, thus :— ——, light ; ——, fresh or strong ; ——> a gale ; ——>, a violent gale ; ⊙ signifies calm. The state of the sea is noted in capital letters. The * denotes the various stations.

The Weekly Diagrams represent the record of the meteorological observations registered automatically at Kew Observatory for the previous week. The upper faint line shows the VELOCITY OF THE WIND—in miles per hour—up to 100 miles.=The DIRECTION OF WIND is shown by the dark lines at the bottom of the diagrams. The scale for it is shown under that for velocity. The central line stands for south, and the scales on either side extend to north, through east and west respectively.=RAIN is shown by sloping lines starting upwards from the second horizontal line from the bottom. It is entered at the time when it actually fell and is measured by a special scale extending to one inch.=THE BAROMETER CURVE is shown by dotted lines and is provided with scales in half inches.=The TWO THERMOMETER CURVES—dry bulb and wet bulb—are shown by faint lines, and are referred to the same side scales.

In the Agricultural and Sanitary Weather Statistics given weekly, the data for mean temperature in the corresponding weeks of previous years are derived from the 13 years' observations, 1857-69 (as determined by Mr. Buchan) ; those for mean rainfall have been obtained from the 10 years' observations, 1866-75. A "rainy day" is one on which at least 1-100th of an inch has fallen. The observations on which the summary is based are made at the following stations :—Scotland, East.—Nairn, Aberdeen, Leith. England, North-east.—Alnwick, Shields, Durham, York, Spurn Head, Brigg. England, East.—Hillington, Yarmouth, Geldeston, Cambridge, Rothamsted. Midland Counties.—Bawtry, Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Birmingham (Oscott), Cheadle, Churchstoke, Hereford, Cirencester, Oxford. England, South.—London, Marlborough, Strathfield Turgiss, Dover, Hastings, Hurst Castle, Southampton. Scotland, West.—Laudale (Loch Sunart), Glasgow, Ardrossan, Silloth (Cumberland), Douglas (Isle of Man). England, North-West.—Barrow-in-Furness, Stonyhurst, Blackpool, Manchester, Liverpool, Llandudno, Holyhead. England, South-West.—Pembroke, Arlington, (North Devon), Falmouth, Plymouth, Prawle Point. Ireland, North.—Londonderry, Mullaghmore, Markree Castle, Brookeborough, Armagh, Donaghadee. Ireland, South.—Dublin, Parsonstown, Waterford, Roche's Point, Valentia, Fojnes.

REFERENCE CHART.



INDEX TO EVENTS.

Acrobats, case of, 5, 9.
Adelaide, Bishop of, 192.
Adye, Sir J., 197.
Afghanistan—1, 5, 17, 21, 24, 25, 33, 54, 61, 85.
Africa, West Coast—140, 164
Albany, Duke of—30, 32, 57, 61, 66; Marriage, 68; 105, 138, 148, 165, 168, 173, 196.
Algeria—20, 46, 68, 69.
Anderson, Mr., 6.
Anti-Aggression League, 102.
Apollo, the, 40.
Appointments—Dr. A. S. Kinnear, 2; Queen's Counsel, 9; Rev. Dr. Strachan, 21; Rev. F. J. Holland, 25; Mr. C. P. Ilbert, 32; Sir H. Irving, 33; Sir H. Loch, 42; Mr. Brand, 49; Sir C. Sargent, Mr. J. Scott, 65; Mr. Walpole, 66; Mr. J. F. Norris, 68; Lord Spencer, 69; Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, 74; Mr. Courtney, 76; Mr. E. Ashley, Sir A. Hayter, 77; Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Mr. Justice Bowen, 65; Mr. Day, 89; Mr. R. Dorff, 93; Rev. G. Butler, 96; Mr. T. C. Hope, 118; Rear-Admiral Richards, 120; Mr. C. Higgins, 125; Gen. Dean Pitt, 138; Mr. W. J. Smith, 150; Sir J. Pauncefote, Mr. E. Bovill, 161; Mr. J. Pearson, 162; Mr. Kennedy, 164; Mr. W. Andrews, 165; Mr. W. Furneaux, 181; Sir G. Bowen, Sir J. Pope Hennessy, 192; Mr. Napier Broome, 194; Mr. Wilson Fox, 205.
Arabia, 209.
Arctic Expedition, 100, 133
Argentine Republic, 146.
Argyll, Duke of, 169.
Arms, seizure of, 97, 98, 102.
Armstrong, Sir W., 6.
Arnold, Mr., 198.
Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr., 9.
Asia Minor, 116.
Associated Chambers of Commerce, 36, 158, 160.
Aurora Borealis, 185.
Austral, The, 181.
Austria—Dalmatia, 2, 5; 8, 10, 14; Delegations, 17, 18; 22, 26, 28, 33, 41, 42, 46, 49, 56, 61, 64, 68, 85, 86; Outrage at Trieste, 124; 126, 142, 144, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153; Riots at Pressburg, 157, 158, 160, 162, 164, 165, 172, 174; Riots in Vienna, 189, 182, 185, 197; Execution of Oberlank, 204; Hapsburg Anniversary, 206.
Austria, Empress of, 38.
Avenue Theatre, 41.
Bacchante, the, 16.
Bain, Dr., 208.
Baker, Sir S., 10.
Balfour, Mr. A. J., 162.
Balloon Ascents, 37, 42, 43, 93.
Bank of England, 18, 32, 40, 132, 148.
Baronetcies, 77.
Baxter, Mr., 141, 202.
Beach, Sir M. H., 18, 64.
Beaconsfield, Lord, 64; Bust of, 174.
Beckett, Sir E., 152.
Bedford, Duke of, 112
Belgium, 94, 146, 157; Peace Conference, 168, 168, 169, 190; Budget, 204; Peltzer Trial, 205.
Bell, Sir F. D., 186.
"Belt v. Lawes," 208.
Benson, Dr., 204, 206.
Bentinck, Mr. C., 193.
Bernhardt, Mdlle., 54.
Bertie, Lady F., 72.
Biggar, Mr., 57.
Billiard matches, 12.
Birmingham Musical Festival, 138.
Bishops, New, 70.
Blunt, Mr., 164, 189.
Boat-races—University, 53; Hanlan and Boyd, 54; Hanlan and Trickett, 70; Thames and Hillsdale, 149.
Boord, Mr., 14, 18.
Bordesley Case, 173
Bourke, Mr., 8, 29.
Bradford—Fall of Chimney, 208.
Bradlaugh, Mr., 32, 44, 51, 117, 150, 181, 188, 194, 202.
Bramwell, Sir G., 22.
Brand, Sir H., 18, 85.
Brassey, Sir T., 193.
Bright, Mr. Jacob, 10, 13.
Bright, Mr. John, 2, 4, 17, 88; Resignation, 113.
British Association, 136, 137, 138, 140.
Broadhurst, Mr., 14, 193.
Bulgaria—29, 48, 69, 184, 197, 198, 205.
Bulwer, Sir H., 1, 21.
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, 51.
Burglaries, 25; Stamford-hill, 144, 168; Leicester, 145.
Burmah, 12, 54, 61, 181, 208, 209.
Burnaby, Col., 80.
Bury, Lord, 150.
Cabinet Councils—5, 6, 19, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 29, 32, 33, 37, 45, 53, 64, 65, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 82, 88, 93, 98, 100, 105, 106, 108, 109, 112, 114, 116, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 129, 148, 169, 170, 177, 180, 182, 184, 190, 193.
Cairo, Sir J., 166.
Camborne Riots, 64.
Cambridge, Duke of, 28, 96, 136, 138, 146.
Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, 17.
Cambridge University, 20, 162, 192.
Cameron, Dr., 6.
Canada—1, 3, 13, 24, 65, 68, 80, 90, 141, 148, 152; Lord Lorne at Victoria, 157, 158, 182, 186, 198; Lord Lorne's Tour, 201, 202, 204.
Canterbury, Archbishop of, 137, 144; Death, 193; Funeral, 197.
Canterbury, Archbishopric, 204.
Canterbury Diocesan Conference, 192
Carlingford, Lord, 58.
Carlyle, Statue of, 172
Carnarvon, Lord, 64, 84, 156, 182
Carpenter, Rev. W. B., 65.
Cavendish, Lord E., 12.
Cavendish, Lord F., Funeral, 76.
Central America, 145.
Central Chamber of Agriculture, 178.
Cesarewitch, 182.
Cetywayo, 126, 128, 130, 132, 133, 136, 140, 141.
Chamberlain, Mr., 2, 4, 202.
Channel Tunnel, 13, 20, 21, 30, 56, 108, 108, 164.
Chaplin, Mr., 166.
Chess, 156.
Childers, Mr., 12, 13, 168, 188, 204.
Chili and Peru, 140, 161, 208.
China, 181.
Christian, Princess, 25, 168.
Church Congress, 153, 160, 191
Church Extension, 5.
Churchill, Lord R., 12, 13, 177, 189.
Clarke, Mr. E., 2, 18, 162, 168.
Clarke, Mr. W. J., 201.
Clyde Court-martial, The, 204, 208.
Coal Trade, 143, 150, 154, 158, 162, 172.
Cobden Club, 105, 121.
Coleridge, Lord, 140.
Colliery Accidents—Eckington, Birchwood, 4; Risca, 9; Coedrae, 25; Trimdon, 28; Rhondda Valley, 32; Blaina, 34; Bilton, 50; Killingworth, 56; Tudhoe, 62; Consett, 64; Whitehaven, 68; Atherstone, Morley, 70; Hamilton, 73; Chester, 89; Newcastle, 126; Clay-cross, 176; Cannock Chase, 205.
Collisions—The Catalonia and Helenslea, 8; the Boy Jack, 78; the Mobile and Airy, 158; the City of Antwerp and Constantia, 166; the Marion and Cambronne, 190; the Selim and Hamsteels, 193.
Colossus, the, 46.
Colquhoun Expedition, 146.
Colston's Day, 182.
Comet, 149, 164.
Congregational Union, 162, 164.
Connaught, Duke and Duchess of—Duchess confined, 9; Duke, 40, 46, 72, 113, 121, 178, 184, 204.

INDEX TO EVENTS.

Conservative Meetings, 21, 45, 117, 126, 137, 141.
Conservative Party, 73, 117, 174.
Constance, The, 153.
Constitutional Union, 96.
Convocation, 26, 28,76.
Co-operative Congress, 86.
Collings, Mr., 200.
Corea, 138.
Corps of Commissionaires, 97.
Costa Rica—42.
Courtney, Mr., 162, 164.
Coventry, Vicar's Rate, 145, 146.
Cowan, Mr., 166.
Cowen, Mr., 17, 157.
Craubrook, Lord, 125.
Cremation, 164.
Crete—109.
Cricket—89, 81, 82, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 98, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 149, 150, 152, 154.
Cross, Mr. J. K., 8.
Cross, Sir R., 64, 176.
Crown Princess of Germany, 181.
Cuba, 145.
Cuban Refugees, 193.
Cumberland, Duchess of, 158.
Currie, Sir D., 169.
Cutler's Feast, 144.
Cyprus—49, 57, 114.
Dairy Show, 158.
Darwin, Mr., Funeral, 66; 68, 69.
Davitt, Mr. M., 73, 90, 205, 208.
Defence League, 108.
Democratic Federation, 152.
Denmark—66, 153, 161
Deputations—18, 20, 34, 40, 177, 180, 184, 188, 190,192, 193, 194, 209.
Derby, Lord, 4, 88, 162, 200.
Derby, the, 84.
Devonshire, Duke of, 9.
Dilke, Sir C., 16, 18, 188, 209.
Diocesan Conference, 38.
Dodson, Mr., 164, 204.
Doncaster Cup, 149.
Douglas, Mr. W. F., 18.
Douro, the, 53.
Drake, Sir F., 116.
Drowning, cases of——Policeman, Lambeth, 48; 100; Off Whitby, 116; Thames, 126; York, 130; Off Flamborough, 133; Mr. H. Carr, 134; Wapping, 136; Ventnor, 146; off Coast of Ireland,156; River Roding, 209.
Durham, Bishop of, 65.
Dyke, Sir W. H., 8, 13, 20.
Eastern Roumelia, 34, 166, 205, 208, 208.
Eddystone, 80.
Edinburgh, Duke of—13, 18, 21, 45, 58, 64, 84, 85, 94, 96, 98, 104, 164, 169, 189, 201.
Egypt—4, 5, 6; Crisis, 12, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 34, 36; 57; Military Plot, 58, 60, 6., 63, 70; the False Prophet, 73; Crisis, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88; Dervish Pasha, 89; Earthworks, 90, 92; Riot at Alexandria, 93, 94; Flight of Europeans, 96, 97, 98, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109; Bombardment of Alexandria, 110; Fires at Alexandria, 112; 113; Arrival of British Troops, 114, 116; Skirmishes, 117; Tantah, 118; Abonkir, 120, 121; Proclamation, 122; Suez, 124; Mallaha, 125; 126, 128, 129, 130, 132; Ismailia, 133, 134; 136; Mahuta, 137; Kassassin, 138; 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146; Tel-el-Kebir, 148; 149, 150, 152, 153; Khedive at Cairo, 154; Fire at Cairo, 156; Review, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170, 172; The Soudan, 173; Lord Dufferin's Mission, 174, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 188, 189, 190, 192; Conviction of Arabi, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 200; Sir E. Wood, 204; Professor Palmer, 205; Degradation of Rebels, 206, 208.
Egypt—Meetings, 113, 120.
Egyptian Promotions, 185.
Eisteddfod—134.
Elections——Carmarthen Burghs, 4; North Riding of York, 16; Preston, 20; Westminster, 25; Taunton, 28; Meath, 32; Northampton, 36; Malmesbury, 38; East Cornwall, 53; Meath County, 61; West Somerset, 66; North-West Yorkshire, 81; Halifax, 133; Haddington Burghs, 136; Edinburgh, 177; Ennis, 182; Salisbury, 186; Preston, 188; Cambridge University, 190; Wigan, 193; Liverpool, 197; Salisbury, 201.
Elementary Teachers, 58.
Epping Forest, 73.
Escape from Millbank, 156, 157.
Eugenie, Empress, 38, 40, 105, 164, 194
Excursion Steamer ashore, Tyne, 104.
Executions——C. Gerrish, 18; Dr. Lamson, 69; T. Fury, 78; Brand, Abigaile, 82; W. Turner, T. Haynes, 134; F. Hynes, 146; P. Walsh, 153; W. Bartlett, 182; E Wheatfill, 190; B. Mullarky, 194; C. Taylor, 193; Maamtrasna murderers, 201.
Explosions—Liverpool, 22; Manchester Gasworks, 28; Bradford, 37; The Stalfater, 52; Amlwich, 57; Fitzroy-square, 57; Dudley, 77, Lambeth, 88; Glasgow, 145; Birmingham, 162; Holborn, 180; Buryport, 185; Askham, 197.
Farmers' Alliance, 170.
Fawcett, Mr., 10, 154, 164, 165, 185, 193, 197, 202.
Fearneaux Frauds, 24, 38, 37, 74.
Fife, Earl of, 4, 168.
Fires—Sheffield, 4; Southampton-row and Dundee, 10; Kelvedon, 12; Highgate, 33; Nottingham, 36; Hanley, 38; Royal Albert Docks, 45; Hampstead-road, 51; Stockport, 61; Aberdeen, 69, Queenborough Pier, 81; Pollok Castle, 124; Curtain-road, 136; Philharmonic Theatre, 144; Lever-street, 158; Brighton, Bristol, 161; Imperatre-hall, 194; Margate, 173; Whiteley's, 185; Alhambra Theatre, 196; Wood-street, 197; Hampton-court Palace, 200, the Cotopaxi, 201; Exeter, 205.
Fisheries Exhibition, 60.
Fish Market, 98.
Fowler, Mr. H., 162.
France—1; Duel, 2; 4; Elections, 5; Session, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14; Crisis, 16, 17; New Ministry, 18; 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65; M. Pasteur, 68; 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 82, 84, 86, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 97; Divorce Bill, 93; 101, 102, 104, 106, 108, 112, 113; Debate on Egypt, 114; 116, 117; Vote of Credit, 118, 120; Resignation of Ministry, 121; 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161; Fenayrou Case, 164, 165, 186; Riots at Montceau, 168, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178; Opening of the Chambers, 180, 181, 182, 185, 186; The English Trades' Unions, 189; the Malagasy Envoys, 190, 192; 193; The Union Générale, 194; M. Louis Blanc, 198; 197, 198, 200, 201, 202; the Union Générale, 204, 205; Baron Corvisart, 208; Tunis Credit, 208, 209
"Freethinker," the, 110.
"Freiheit," the, 90, 105, 122, 124.
Frere, Sir B., 92.
Fry, Mr., 186.
Fogs, 12, 16.
Forster, Mr. W. E., 8, 34, 193, 196, 200, 201, 202.
Funeral Reform, 158.
Fussell, Mrs., bequest, 9.
Gales, 49, 69.
George, Mr. H., 150.
Germany——1, 5; Reichstag, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 17; 22, 24, 30, 38, 40, 45, 48, 54, 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 69, 72, 73, 76, 77, 94; Tobacco Monopoly Bill, 96; 97, 98, 101, 104, 108, 114, 118, 120, 121, 124; Meeting of the Emperors, 128; 129, 130, 132, 134, 137, 140, 141; Railway Accident, 142; 144, 146, 148, 149, 152, 153, 157, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 168; the Elections, 170, 172, 173, 174; Hamilton MSS., 176, 180, 181; Opening of Prussian Houses, 182, 183; M. de Giers, 188, 189, 190, 192; Budget, 195, 197, 198; Austro-German Alliance, 200, 201, 202; Baron Pawel-Rammingen, 204.
Gibson, Mr., 12, 126, 149, 161, 162.
Giffard, Sir H., 16, 125, 161.
Gladstone, Mr., at Hawarden, 8; 14, 16, 41, 54, 60, 100; Appeal from Arabi,
Gladstone, Mr.—cont.l. 117; Statue, 128; 133, 134, 140, 158; Bust of, 174, 198; Political Jubilee, 200.
Goldney, Mr., 100.
Gordon Pasha, 4.
Goschen, Mr., 172.
Gounod, M., 140.
Grafton, Duke of, 203.
Granville, Lord, 100, 114.
Gray, Mr., 182.
Greece—Crisis, 41, 44; 73, 84, 97, 112, 154, 160; Opening of Session, 174; 198.
Greek Committee, 37.
Green, Rev. F. S., 45, 176, 177.
Gregory, Sir W., 157.
Grenfell, Mr., 182, 183.
Grosvenor, Lord R., 14, 194, 202.
Guards' Brigade, 182, 186.
Guildhall Banquet, 180.
Guy's Hospital, 8.
Hall, Vice-Chancellor, 89.
Hamilton, Lord G., 21.
Hamilton Sale, 97, 101, 105, 108, 110.
Harcourt, Sir W., 13, 66, 177.
Hartland, Mr., 18.
Hatton-garden Robbery, 36.
Havelock, Sir H., 165.
Hayti—53.
Henry, Mr. Mitchell, 168.
Hereford Musical Festival, 149.
Herzegovina—81.
Hesse, Grand Duke of, 153, 188.
Hibbert, Mr., 161.
Holland—74, 132, 150, 152, 153, 154.
Horn Exhibition, 168.
Horse Show, 85.
Hospital Sunday, 93, 124.
House of Lords—Address, 22, 24, 25; Ireland, 26; Mr. Errington, 28; Irish Land Act, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37; Oaths, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53; Duke of Albany, 65, 66, 69; Ireland, 70, 72, 73; the Dublin Murders, 74, 76; Lincoln College, 77, 78, 81, 82; 88, 89; Ireland, 90, 92, 93; Deceased Wife's Sister, 94; 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105; Oaths' Bill, 108; 108, 109; Crime Bill, 110; 113, 114; Examiners at Oxford, 116, 117; Egypt, 118; Arrears Bill, 120, 121; Session resumed, 170; Vote of Thanks, 172; Prorogation, 193.
House of Commons—Opening, 22; Debate on Address, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29; Mr. Bradlaugh, 30, 32; Supply, 33, 34, 36, 37; House of Lords, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45; Franchise, 46; Clôture, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53; Education Vote, 54, 62; Ireland, 64; Supply, 65; Budget, 66, 68, 69; Clôture, 70; Mr. Forster, 72, 73; House adjourned, 74; Crimes Bill, 76, 77; Ireland, 78, 80, 81; Arrears Bill, 82, 84, 85; Crime Bill, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 104; Suspension of Irish Members, 105, 106; Arrears Bill, 108, 109, 110, 112; Electric Light-

INDEX TO EVENTS.

House of Commons—continuing Bill, 113; Mr. Bright, 114; Arrears Bill, 116, 117; Vote of Credit, 118, 120, 121; Arrears Bill, 122, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133; Committee of Supply, 122, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130; Mr. Gray, 132; Session resumed, 170; Vote of Thanks, 172; Procedure Resolutions, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 188, 189, 190, 192; Prorogation, 193.
Hunter, Mr. R., 6.
Huntly, Marquis of, 46.
Ibbetson, Sir H. S., 18.
Ice Accidents, 198.
Iceland, 146.
India—5, 25, 38, 53, 81, 89, 97, 106, 109, 113, 114; Troops for Egypt, 121; 125, 128, 129; Salem Riots, 137, 149, 150; Salvation Army, 154, 161, 169; 173; Sirhind Canal, 189, 193, 197; Mr. Grant Duff, 201, 205.
Indian Contingent, 180, 182, 192.
"Iolanthe," 189.
Ireland—1; Landlords' Meeting, 2; 4; Property Defence Fund, 5; 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18; 22, 24, 25, 26; Murder at Letterfrack, 28; 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44; Boat Accident, Cork, 45; 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68; Earl Spencer's Appointment, 69, 72; the Dublin Murders, 73, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 89; Murder of Mr. Bourke, 92; 93, 94, 96, 97, 101; Murder of Mr. Blake, 104, 106; Murder at Balla, 113; 118, 120; the Police, 124; O'Connell Statue, 125, 126; Mr. Henry George, 128; 129, 130; Mr. Gray, 132; Maamtrasna Massacre, 133, 134; 136, 137, 140; Police Strike, 141, 142, 144, 145; Earl Spencer's Tour, 146; 148, 149, 150, 152; Execution of P. Walsh, 153, 154; Trial of M. Walsh, 156; Mr. Gray's Release, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162; Mr. W. Andrews, 165; Mr. Davitt, National Conference, 166; 170, 172, 173, 174, 176, 180; Dublin Corporation, Mr. Justice Lawson, 181; Maamtrasna Trials, 182, 184, 185, 186; Murders in Dublin, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194; Lough Mask Trials, 196, 197, 200; Mr. Parnell at Cork, 201, 202, 204, 205; Case of Westgate, 206, 203.
Irish Parliamentary Party, 22.
Iron Trade, 20.
Italy—12, 13, 26, 28, 32, 36, 48, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57, 60, 61, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 74, 77, 82; Death of Garibaldi, 89; 92, 93, 105, 106, 108, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122; Pope and Irish Bishops, 134; 133, 148, 149, 150, 154, 157, 160, 162, 168, 174, 176; Chambers opened, 183; M. de Giers, 193, 194;
Italy—continued.
Oaths Bill, 198, 201, 202, 205, 206, 208.
Jamaica—Fire at Kingston, 200.
James, Sir H., 13.
Japanese Prince, 189.
Jersey, Earl of, 142.
Jews in Russia, 20, 21, 29, 33, 36.
Jumbo, 40, 49.
Kimberley, Lord, 51, 72.
Knighthood, Orders Conferred, 192
Labouchere, Mr., 188.
Landslip, 37.
Law Courts, New, 194.
Lawrence, Sir J., 56.
Lawson, Sir W., 8, 144.
Leatham, Mr., 146, 200.
Leather Exhibition, 149.
Leek, case at, 9.
Lennox, Lord H., 8, 196.
Leopold, Prince, 6, 13.
Liberation Society, 72.
Library Association, 142.
Liberal Conference, 178.
Licensed Victuallers, 165.
Livadia, the, 36.
Liverpool University College, 9.
London, Bishop of, 197.
London School Board, 161, 179, 189.
Longfellow Memorial, 176.
Lord Mayor, 157.
Louise, Princess, 84.
Lowther, Mr., 6, 61, 88, 142, 160, 198.
Lubbock, Sir J., 56.
Lytton, Lord, 12, 14, 20, 160, 196.
Mackonochie, Rev. A. H., 21, 32, 197.
Macliver, Mr., 16, 148.
Macpherson, Sir H., 205, 206.
Madagascar, 138; Envoys 186, 198, 200, 202, 204, 209.
Malta, 100.
Manchester, Bishop of, 16, 202.
Manilla, 140, 170
Manners, Lord J., 60.
Manning, Cardinal, 2.
Mansion-house, 26, 33, 56, 60, 61; Outrage, 77; 96, 93; Ministerial Banquet, 128.
Maori Chiefs, 114.
Marriott, Mr., 12, 61.
Maxwell-Heron Case, 200.
Mayfly, the, 117.
Medical Officers, 166.
Miles Platting Case, 176, 177, 202.
Ministerial Changes, 201.
Ministerial Dinner, 132.
Mitford, Mr., 193.
Morewood, Mr. C. R., 2, 8.
Morgan, Mr. O., 163, 200.
Morley, Lord, 163.
Mundella, Mr., 8, 20, 53, 86, 169, 197, 202.
Murders —— Shouldham-street, 1; Burnley, 2, 9; Wimbledon, 6, 9; Cannock, 16; Chesterfield, 17; 21; Sheffield, 22; Soham, 24; South Wheatley, 25; Manchester, 26; Leeds, 30; Hull, 33; Finchley, 37, 40, 42, 45; Bradford, 46; Wimbledon, 53, 60; Sunderland, 61; Appleby, 68; Wimbledon, Ramsgate, 68; Farnworth, 72; Dublin, 73; Finchley, 74; Hammersmith, 77; Derby, Swanage, 86; Glasgow, 94; Fareham, 132; Old Kent-road, 133; Tottenham, 136; Nottingham, 149; Chorley, 153;
Murders—continued.
Leicester, 158; Frome, Drury-lane, 157; Liverpool, 158; at Sea, Kew, 165; Montrose, 169; Kentish-town, 173; Woolwich, 177; Leicester, 178; Case of Wheatill, 181; Birmingham, 192; Dalston, 193; York, 197; Plumstead, 201; Taunton, 208; Drury-lane, 209.
National Liberal Club, 184.
Netherlands, King of, 63, 69, 70, 150.
New Brunswick—101.
Newcastle, Bishopric of, 85, 118, 124.
Newgate, 1.
New South Wales, 4, 153, 183, 202.
Next-of-Kin Frauds, 62.
New Zealand—58, 97.
Northbrook, Lord, 164, 165.
Northcote, Sir S., 28, 89, 134, 136; Glasgow, 160; Inverness, 165; 184, 189.
Norwich Vaccination Inquiry, 136.
Nova Scotia—85.
Oaks, 85.
O'Donnell, Mr. F., 18, 152.
O'Hagan, Lord, 10.
Oxford Commemoration, 96.
Oxford Post-office, 154.
Oxford University, 30, 162, 204.
Paddington-park, 54.
Palmer Expedition, 172.
Parkes, Sir H., 69.
Parnell, Mr., 58, 66, 70.
Patriotic Association, 109.
Perry, Sir E., 8.
Persia—51, 134, 166.
Peru—29.
Peruvian Bondholders, 92.
Phœnix, the, 148.
Pitcairn Islands—33.
Playfair, Dr. L., 12.
Plunket, Mr., 169.
Plymouth—Fall of Chimney, 209.
Poaching Affray, 203.
Polwarth, Lord, 8.
Poor Law Guardians, 196.
Pope's Letter, 177.
Portugal—Cortes opened, 2; 84, 86.
Port Victoria, 145.
Post Cards, 158.
Preston Guild, 142, 144, 145, 148.
Prize Fights, 29, 77, 93.
"Promise of May," The, 181.
Pusey Memorial, 184.
Queen, the—1, 13, 22, 24, 28, 29, 34; Attempt on Life, 36; 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 58; Return, 61, 64; 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 84, 85; Birthday, 89; 100, 102, 104, 106, 116, 118, 125, 128, 132, 133; in Scotland, 140, 141, 164; Return to Windsor, 184; 189; Visit to Netley, 192; Investiture, 196; Council, 201; at Osborne, 202; at Haslar, 205; Council, 208.
Queensland, 6.
Raikes, Mr., 58.
Railway Accidents—— Leeds, 4; Stockport, 10; Hornsey, 16; Old Ford, 17, 18; 21; Stratford, 37; Bolton, 56; Pontypridd, 62; Peterborough, 102; Cork, 109; Waterloo Station, 112; Cambridge, 121; Wolverhampton, 134; Dunbar,
Railway Accidents—cont.
141; Earlstown, 146; Holyhead, 152; Holyhead, Crewe, 157; Sleaford, 172; Bury, Pullman Car Fire, 173; Wandsworth, 178; Wigstown, 185; Burnaston, 188; Bromley, 189; Furriff, 190; Great Coates, 197; Dinting Junction, 198.
Railway Servants, 158.
Rathbone, Mr., 200.
Reform Bill, 92.
Reform Club, 72, 80.
Review of Troops, 185.
Revenue Returns—1.
Richmond, Duke of, 165.
Robberies—Birmingham, 14; Messrs. Wyon's, 16; Russian Bonds, 137.
Rosebery, Lord, 177.
Roumania—128.
Royal Academy, 4, 12, 22, 69, 90.
Royal College of Music, 34, 48
Royal Geographical Society, 82.
Russell, Sir C., 21.
Russia—5, 5, 9; Budget, 10; 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29; Nihilist Trial, 32; 33, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 61; Jewish Riots, 62; 69, 72; Death of Kaufmann, 78; 80, 84, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96, 100, 104, 106; Death of Skobeleff, 109; 112, 113, 121, 124, 133, 134, 137, 142, 144, 146, 152, 153, 156, 157, 165, 166, 170, 176; M. de Giers, 185, 186, 188, 192, 200, 201, 202, 205.
Salisbury, Lord, 60, 64, 126, 166; in Scotland, 183, 189, 190, 196.
Salvation Army, 10, 51, 53, 78, 104, 106, 112, 129, 152, 156, 166.
Sandon, Lord, 126.
Sanitary Congress, 154, 156.
Saskatchewan, Bishop of, 200.
Sclater-Booth, Mr., 88.
Scotland—Glasgow Bank, 14, 16; Outrage in Edinburgh, 23; Body Snatching, 37; Accident, Pollockshields, 46; Body Snatching, 114, 141, 144; 170; Dr. Bain, 184; Farmers' Meeting, 204.
Selborne, Lord, 209.
Servia—13, 33, 40, 42, 45, 58, 86, 92, 94; Attempt on King's Life, 170; Opening of Skuptschina, 201.
Seymour, Sir B., Peerage, 178.
Shadwell Fishmarket, 49.
Shaftesbury, Lord, 9.
Shaw-Lefevre, Mr., 1, 5, 156, 196.
Sheffield, Marriage at, 164.
Sheriffs, 156.
Shipwrecks—— Bruce, 7; Silkstone, 126; Mosel, 128; Emsborn, 137; Lake Nepigon, 141; Ethiopia, 145; Off Norfolk Coast, 148; Bendigo, 160; Balgairn, 164; Vulcan, 166; Clan Stuart, 168; the Gulf of Panama, 174; the Austral, 181; the Wodan, 184; the Fiona, the Sirio, 196; the Langrigg Hall, 201.

INDEX TO EVENTS.

Siemens, Dr., 184.
Slagg, Mr., 10.
Slave Trade in Egypt, 101, 154, 184.
Smith, Mr. Leigh, 100.
Smith, Mr. W. H., 18, 73, 83, 126.
Smuggling, Swansea, 150.
Social Science Congress, 152, 154.
Solar Eclipse, 80.
Solicitor-General, 14.
South Africa—4, 12, 14, 21, 22, 24, 26, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 53, 63, 70, 72, 77, 81, 84, 85, 88, 89, 98, 102, 103, 109, 110; Departure of Cetywayo, 112; 117, 120, 125, 126, 130; Smallpox, 134; 133, 153; Arrival of Cetywayo, 154, 153; Gen. Gordon, 161, 162, 169, 170, 176, 178, 182, 184, 190, 194, 198, 209.
South America—133.
South Kensington Museum, 8.
Spain—6, 10, 24, 46, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 62, 65, 68, 69, 74, 83, 101, 108, 110, 121, 141, 150; Marshal Serrano, 156; 162, 164, 166, 168, 169, 172; Cuban Refugees, 176, 177, 181, 184, 183; Opening of Cortes, 194, 196, 197, 198, 201, 205.
Stanhope, Earl, 21.
Stanhope, Mr., 166, 184.
Stanley, Colonel, 6, 8, 200.
Stanley, Mr., 166.
Stansfeld, Mr., 169.
St. Gothard Tunnel, 82, 84.
St. Leger, 143.
St. Luke's Mystery, 160.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 82, 129.
Storms—5, 17, 112.
Stuart-Wortley, Mr., 4.
Sunderland Conspiracy Case, 16.
Sweden—83, 181.
Switzsure, the, 90.
Switzerland 65, 101; Mr. Penhall, 126; 150, 153, 165, 173, 174, 206.
Syria, 140, 148.
Tait Memorial, 205.
Temperance Conference, 174.
Trades' Union Congress, 150, 153.
Tredegar Riots, 110.
Trevelyan, Mr. G.O., 14, 74, 169.
Tripoli—8, 60, 65, 80 116, 126.
Triumph, the, 9.
Troops, Return of, 169, 170, 172, 177, 132.
Tunis—1, 4, 9, 10, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57, 62, 65, 85, 93, 156, 160, 169; Death of Bey, 173, 177, 178, 180.
Turkey—4, 8, 9, 20, 21, 24; Capt. Selby, 28; 29, 40, 42, 44, 45, 49, 51, 56, 61, 62, 64, 66, 70, 73, 76, 78, 81, 86, 88, 92, 93, 94, 96, 98; Conference, 100; 101, 102, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113; Identical Note, 114; the Conference, 116; 117, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 132; Convention
Turkey—continued. Negotiations, 133, 134; 136, 137; Greek Frontier, 133; 140, 141, 142, 144, 146, 148, 153, 154; Baker Pasha, 156, 157, 158, 161, 164, 165, 166; Lord Dufferin's Mission, 174, 178, 177, 182; Ministerial Changes, 190, 192, 193, 202, 206.
Turkish Bondholders, 13.
Tyndall, Prof., Letter, 65.
United Kingdom Alliance, 166.
United States—Guiteau, 2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 48; Death of Longfellow, 49; 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 68; Death of Emerson, 69; 70, 72, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 86, 88, 89, 90, 96, 98, 100, 101, 102, 104; Execution of Guiteau, 105; 114, 116, 118, 124, 126, 128, 137; Floods, 138; 140, 142, 144, 145, 148, 149; Loss of the Asia, 150; 152, 153; Accidents, 154, 156; the Robert Lee, 157; 160, 162; Elections, 164; Penn Bi-Centenary, 172, 173; Park Theatre Fire, 174; 176, 178, 180, 181; Death of Thurlow Weed, 183, 193; President's Message, 194, 197, 200, 201; Welsh Eisteddfod, 206, 208.
Vancouver's Island, 53.
Venezuela—119.
Venus, Transit of, 194, 196.
Victoria, 80, 88, 134, 186.
Victoria Cross, 77.
Victoria University, 176.
Villiers, Mr., 162.
Volunteer Review, 58.
Wales, Prince and Princess of, 8, 14, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 48, 51, 54, 58, 62, 66, 81, 82, 86, 88, 90, 95, 97, 100, 101, 102, 109, 110, 112, 116, 121, 122; Return of Sons, 125; 126, 130, 132, 148, 149, 162, 166, 170, 177, 180, 184, 185, 193, 198, 202, 204.
Walpole, Mr. S., 178.
Walter, Capt. E., 101.
Walter, Mr.—Letter, 57; 58.
Waterford, Lord, 80.
Watkin, Sir E., 12.
West Africa—2, 24, 61, 170, 181, 205.
West India Islands—Commission, 200.
Westminster, Duke of, 121.
Westminster Play, 200, 204.
Whalley, Mr., 202.
Whitbread, Mr., 12, 18.
Wilson, Sir Rivers, 4.
Wimbledon Meeting, 110, 114, 116.
Windsor, Dean of, 162.
Winefield Sculls, 134.
Wolff, Sir H. D., 12.
Wolseley, Sir G., 117, 124, 153, 173, 174, 176; Peerage, 178, 186, 188, 194.
Wood, Sir E., 30.
Worms, Baron de, 14, 18, 202.
Wycliffe-hall, 18.
Zetland, Lord, 22, 61.

OBITUARY.

Adams, Mr. A., 185.
Ainsworth, Mr. Harrison, 2.
Alderson, Sir J., 148.
Anderson, Admiral J., 42.
Balfour, Mr. B. T., 144.
Barker, Rev. Dr., 56.
Barton, Mr. A. B., 208.
Bateman, Lady, 152.
Baugh, Col., 156.
Baxter, Lady, 146.
Beasley, Colonel, 153.
Beaumont, Sir G., 93.
Berkeley, Hon. T., 138.
Bernard, Mountague, 142.
Berwick, Lord, 189.
Birdwood, General, 109.
Blanc, M. Louis, 196.
Bouttlower, Archdeacon, 208.
Breffit, Mr. Alderman, 166.
Brown, Dr. J., 76.
Browne, H. K. ("Phiz"), 109.
Buchanan, Sir A., 182
Buller, Sir E. M., 154.
Burgess, Mr., 2.
Busk, Capt. Hans, 42.
Campbell, General, 68.
Canterbury, Archbishop of, 193.
Celeste, Madame, 30.
Chabot, Mr., 166.
Chadwick, Rev. D., 77.
Charlemont, Countess de, 88.
Chesham, Lord, 102.
Christopherson, Sir R., 17.
Clifford, Admiral Sir W., 60.
Close, Dean, 202.
Cobbold, Mr. J. C., 161.
Cole, Hon. T. L., 192.
Cole, Sir Henry, 64.
Conyngham, Marquis of, 89.
Cormack, Sir J., 78.
Corvisart, Baron, 206.
Crompton, Lady, 60.
Crosley, Sir C., 165.
Dana, Mr. R. H., 5.
Darwin, Charles, 64.
Dashwood, Sir E., 76.
Davies, Dr., 160.
Dealtry, Archdeacon, 192.
Douglas, Hon. Mary, 158.
Dresing, Lieut. Col., 158.
Edwards, Gen. C., 122.
Emerson, 69.
Erskine, Lord, 50.
Etwall, Mr. R., 201.
Fergusson, Lady, 5.
Fitzgerald, Lord O., 185.
Fitzgibbon, Mr. G., 156
Forbes, Rev. Dr., 78.
Gambetta, M., L.
Garibaldi, 89.
Gilpin, Sir R., 57.
Grafton, Duke of, 81.
Graves, Lieut.-Gen., 204.
Grey, Sir George, 145.
Gribble, Lieut., 146.
Gurney, Mr. S., 56.
Hamilton, Mr E. J., 197.
Hanna, Rev. Dr., 84.
Harrison, Sir E., 152.
Harrowby, Lord, 185.
Harvey, Captain, 144.
Havelock, Lady, 128.
Hawkins, Rev. Dr., 185.
Heath, Baron, 92.
Henderson, Rear-Admiral, 156.
Holker, Sir J., 84.
Hort, Major-Gen., 4.
Howard, Hon. J. K., 6.
Hughes, Mr. B., 40.
Huson-More, Dr., 160.
Hutt, Sir W., 189.
James, Edwin, 38.
Jevons, Prof. Stanley, 130.
Jones, Mr. Bence, 101.
Kelly, Miss, 197.
Knatchbull, Lady, 206.
Lambert, Mr., 197.
Lardner, Lieut. Col., 156.
Lee, Captain V., 109.
Leeman, Mr. G., 33.
Leslie, Professor Cliffe, 17.
Llandaff, Bishop of, 201
Llewelyn, Mr. T., 137.
Longfellow, 48.
Lonsdale, Lord, 24.
Lurgan, Lord, 10.
Lytton, Dowager Lady, 42.
Macdonald, Lieut.-Gen. J., 4.
Macnee, Sir D., 12.
M'Donogh, Mr., 62.
Medlycott, Sir W., 208.
Melville, Mr. P., 161.
Merriman, Dr., 132.
Minto, Countess of, 65.
Montagu, Lord G., 42.
Montagu, Admiral, 201.
Morehead, Dr., 137.
Morris, Mr. W., 146.
Muir, Dr. J., 40.
Napier, Sir J., 198.
Netterville, Viscount, 58.
Nisbet, Mr. R. P., 89.
Norman, Mr. G. W., 148.
Normanby, Dowager Marchioness of, 169.
Onslow, Mr. Guildford, 134.
Osborne, Mr. Bernal, 4.
Palliser, Sir W., 21.
Palmer, Mr. C. J., 156.
Patience, Col., 158.
Parma, Duchess of, 157.
Pease, Mr. J. W., 189.
Perry, Sir T. E., 65.
Petre, Lady, 209.
Povah, Rev. Canon, 34.
Pusey, Dr., 149.
Ramsay, Lady, 146.
Randall, Archdeacon, 186.
Rawson, Commander, 152.
Reeve, Rev. Canon, 156.
Rice, Mr. J., 68.
Ripley, Sir H. W., 181.
Robartes, Lord, 40.
Roberts, Col. T., 160.
Robertson, Canon, 109.
Roden, Mr., 69.
Rossetti, Mr. D. G., 58.
Russell, Mr. Scott, 93.
Ryder, Hon. F., 186.
Scott-Murray, Mr., 138.
Selby, Captain, 30.
Semple, Mr. H., 102.
Seymour, Rev. W., 116.
Shirley, Mr. E. P., 152.
Smith, Sir P., 101.
South, Mr. J. F., 8.
Steere, Bishop, 138.
Stephens, Mr. E. B., 181.
Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscountess, 190.
Tenterden, Lord, 153.
Townshend, General, 154.
Trollope, Mr. Anthony, 196.
Wahab, Mr. C., 160.
Ward, Dr. W. G., 108.
Watlington, Mr. P., 33.
Watson, Sir T., 198.
Watson, Sir W., 189.
Webster, Mr. B., 109.
Weed, Thurlow, 188.
Wedderburn, Sir D., 150.
Wellesley, Dean, 150.
Wemyss, Countess of, 62.
Wilton, Earl of, 38.
Wimpffen, Count, 1.
Worms, Baron de, 169.
Wrey, Sir H. B., 206.

LONDON :
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE TIMES OFFICE,
BY FRANCIS GOODLAKE.

THORNHILL'S

SALISBURY WRITING CASE.

PATENTED.

REGISTERED

THE SALISBURY.

TRADE MARK.

THE SALISBURY WRITING CASE.

"Although numbers of Writing Cases have been brought out, with useful and useless fittings cunningly arranged, hardly anyone within our knowledge fully satisfies the requirements of writers who want their tools easy to hand, within a comparatively small compass, and in a portable as well as in an elegant shape. THE NEW SALISBURY WRITING CASE of MESSRS. THORNHILL, New Bond Street, seems to us to combine all desirable advantages. It is made of pliant leather, with plenty of room for writing materials, and just as many utensils as are really required. Most ingenious and novel is the contrivance of securing the top flap in its position when open. It is self-acting under the gentlest pressure of the hand resting on the blotting pad. We need hardly remark that all the fittings are of superior workmanship, and the Ornamental Mountings, in silver or silver-gilt, applied with good taste."—*Queen Newspaper.*

B SIZE, 16 in. × 11½ in.

	£	s.	d.
No. 6.—French Morocco, Lined Leather	6	5	0
No. 7.—Best Polished Real Morocco, Lined Leather, with Gold Lines on top, and of superior Finish and Fittings throughout	7	15	0
No. 8.—Do., Lined Rich Watered Silk	8	5	0
No. 9.—Red, Brown, or Green Russia, Lined Leather	9	0	0
No. 10.—Do., Do., Lined Rich Watered Silk	9	10	0

If with Gold Lines inside, 7s. 6d. extra, on either quality.

TRAVELLING CASES FOR THE SALISBURY.

Best, £1 18s. 6d.; Second Quality, £1 8s. 6d.; Third Quality, 15s.

W. THORNHILL & CO.

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.
144 & 145, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1734.

BENETFINK

ELECTRO PLATE,

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY

MOST SPACIOUS

IN THE

COVERING AN AREA OF

85, 86, 89, AND 90, CHEAPSIDE,

BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES,

LONDON, OPPOSITE

CATALOGUES

COG

The Giants, 9ft. high, guard the Entrance.

BENETFINK & CO.'S

INCLUDES THE

ELECTRO SILVER GOODS of every description
SPOONS and FORKS
CUTLERY
GENERAL GOODS
CLOCKS, BRONZES
Baths and Toilet Ware
Fenders and Fire Irons
Garden Requisites
Kitchen Utensils

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS
KITCHEN RANGES of every description
Brooms and Brushes
GAS FITTINGS
Chandeliers, Hall Lights, &c.
Coal Scoops and Boxes
Lamps, fitted with Duplex, Silber, and Paragon Burners

And every requisite for the

N.B.—All Goods packed and delivered

Packages charged for, but the amount charged

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

BENETFINK & CO., 85, 86, 89, and 90, also 107 and 108,

AND CO.'S

CUTLERY, AND

GALLERIES ARE THE

& COMMANDING

WORLD,

over 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

MAGOG
The Giants, 9ft. high, guard the Entrance.

AND 1, IRONMONGER LANE; ALSO

107 AND 108, CHEAPSIDE,

BOW CHURCH.

GRATIS.

LARGE STOCK

FOLLOWING GOODS:—

Lamps for India
COPPER GOODS
STOVES of every description
TURNERY GOODS
BEDSTEADS, Iron and Brass
Bedroom Furniture
Drawers, Mahogany
Ditto, Polished Pine and Japanned
BEDDING

Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows
Blankets and Counterpanes
Mattresses and Palliasses
Spring Mattresses
Mincing Machines
MANGLES
Refrigerators
Ice Safes
LAWN MOWERS, all makers
KNIFE MACHINES

Cottage or the Mansion.

free at any Railway Station in London.

will be remitted when they are returned.

FOR CASH PAYMENTS

CHEAPSIDE (opposite Bow Church), LONDON, E.C.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE,

LIMITED,

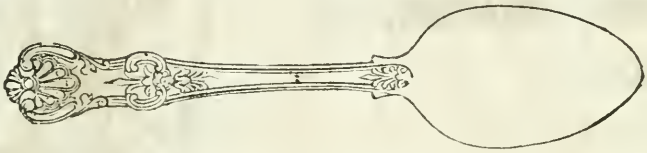
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

Opposite the Bank of England,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE BEST WROUGHT SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS.

Fiddle Pattern, *7s. 2d.* per ounce. Queen's Pattern, *7s. 6d.* per ounce.



QUEEN'S PATTERN, very richly embossed.

SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

RICHMOND,
Beautifully Engraved.

Silver Tea Pot, with silver handle	25	oz.	£15	15	0	Complete ... £48 3
„ Sugar Basin, gilt inside	13	„	8	10	0	
„ Cream Ewer, ditto ...	7½	„	5	8	0	
„ Coffee Pot	30	„	18	10	0	

MANY OTHER PATTERNS PLAIN OR HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL.

A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 engravings, intended as an introduction to the Stock of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, in the extensive Show Rooms and Premises, may be had gratis and postage free.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING

SILVERSMITHS, ELECTRO-PLATERS, AND CUTLERS.

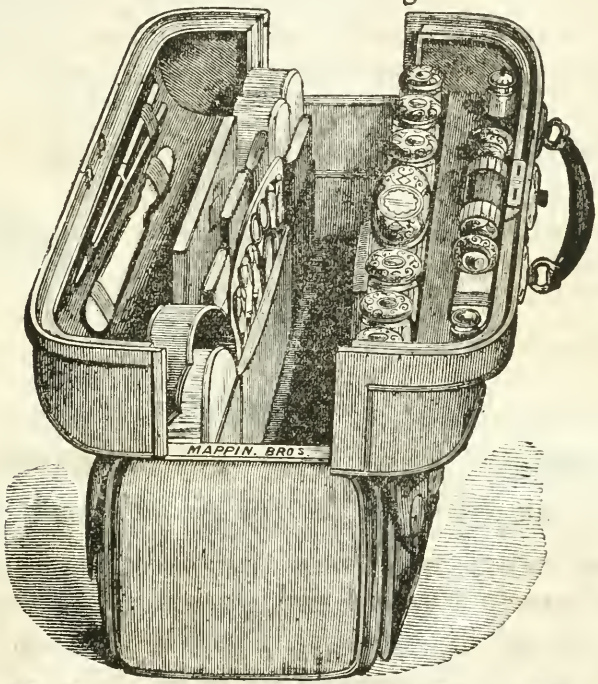
MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S PLATE AND CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

SUPPLY CONSUMERS DIRECT FROM THEIR

LONDON DEPOTS,

LONDON-BRIDGE. ESTABLISHED 1810. **REGENT-STREET.**

Write for a Catalogue.



MAPPIN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sterling Silver Goods, Best Electro Plate and Cutlery.
Dressing and Travelling Bags, Fitted Silver or Plated Mounts, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Doulton Ware and Oak in all the Novelties.
Drawing, Dining Room, and Carriage Clocks, Bronze Ornaments.
Prizes for Shooting, Rowing, Bicycling, and Athletic Sports.
Luncheon and Picnic Baskets.

MAPPIN BROTHERS' SYSTEM,

BEST QUALITY AT FAIR PRICES. NO LONG DISCOUNTS.

LONG DISCOUNTS NECESSITATE INCREASED FIRST CHARGE OR INFERIOR QUALITY.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY PRETENDED CONCESSIONS. COMPARE QUALITY AND PRICE.

MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY.

"STRONG ROOMS, DOORS, LOCKS, AND SAFES." A.D. MAY 18, 1876.

HOBBS, HART, AND CO.,

76, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

HOBBS and CO.'S SAFES, STRONG ROOMS, are adapted for the most important Repositories in the World. Among them are the following :—

HER MAJESTY'S SUITE OF GOLD AND SILVER PLATE ROOMS.
JEWEL CLOSET.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND BULLION VAULTS, TREASURY ROOMS, ALSO
THE DISTRICT BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

HOBBS and CO.'S MASTER KEYS for LOCKS, LATCHES, COMBINATION BOLTS, &c. are in special suites for—

ROYAL PALACES, TOWN AND COUNTRY MANSIONS, &c., &c.
HOTELS, PUBLIC OFFICES.
RESIDENTIAL FLATS.
OFFICE AND CABINET FURNITURE.
HOSPITALS, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, REFORMATORIES, &c.

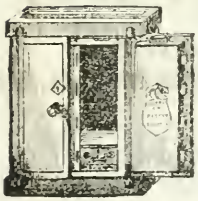
HOBBS AND CO.'S LIGHT SAFES

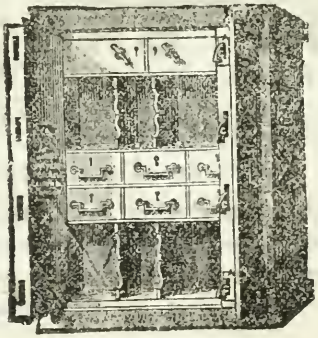
ARE ADAPTED FOR DOMESTIC USE AND OFFICES.

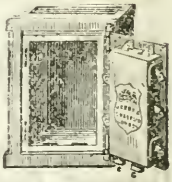
SPECIAL SAFES FOR JEWELS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS

OF VARIOUS QUALITIES, VIZ., PROGRESS B C D E F G H.

SEE HOBBS AND CO.'S LIST AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION.







Bankers, Architects, and the Gentry are invited to Visit H., H., and Co.'s Lock and Safe Works, employing 130 fixed Machines, 700 ft. of Shafting, Operating Dies, Milling, Stamping, &c. Area of Factories, 37,422 feet.

SEE CITY PRESS AND CITIZEN, 1882.

JAY'S
MOURNING WAREHOUSE
REGENT STREET
LONDON.

MOURNING.

MESSRS. JAY'S experienced Dressmakers and Milliners travel to any part of the Kingdom free of expense to Purchasers. They take with them Dresses and Millinery, besides Materials, at One Shilling per yard and upwards, cut from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent Street. Reasonable Estimates are also given for Household Mourning at a great saving to large or small families.

FUNERALS AT STATED CHARGES

CONDUCTED IN LONDON OR COUNTRY.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

REGENT STREET, W.

VOIGTLÄNDER'S

NEW EURYSCOPIC LENS.

MESSRS.

VOIGTLÄNDER

HAVE JUST COMPLETED THEIR

NEW "EURYSCOPE,"

By means of which any person quite unacquainted with Photography may take beautiful Views and copies of Pictures.

CALLAGHAN & CO.,

Sole Agents,

23a, NEW BOND STREET,

CORNER OF CONDUIT STREET, W.

CITY ROYAL MUSICAL REPOSITORY,

48, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

13, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

KEITH, PROWSE, & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.--KEITH, PROWSE, and Co. beg to mention that, for the convenience of their West-end customers, and to carry out a system of perfect Telephonic communication with the Theatres, they have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at 13, Grand Hotel-buildings, Charing-cross, W.C., next Hotel entrance.

OPERA—THEATRES.—K., P., and Co. respectfully inform their customers and the public that the best BOXES, STALLS, and all Reserved Seats for the above, all CONCERTS, CRYSTAL and ALEXANDRA PALACES, and

EVERY AMUSEMENT in LONDON may be secured by writing or telegraphing to the GENERAL CITY BOOKING OFFICE, 48, Cheapside, and 13, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.

DISAPPOINTMENT, BAD SEATS, and LOSS of TIME, which usually attend personal application at the various Box Offices, may thus be avoided.

WEEKLY PROGRAMMES of all AMUSEMENTS are issued, and may be obtained at Cheapside; or will be forwarded on application. Plans of Theatres, &c., can be seen at the Office, where also every information may be obtained.

TELEGRAPHIC and TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION, by private special wires, enable K., P., and Co. to obtain, without delay, any additional SEATS required to make up a large party, so that their patrons may depend on prompt attention to their instructions. Telephone No. 1721.

MUSICAL BOXES, by NICOLE FRERES.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., direct Importers, have the largest STOCK of really fine BOXES in Europe, £3 to £300. Self-acting and Barrel Pianofortes, 18 to 1,200 guineas.

FLUTES.—NEW MODEL, for beauty of tone unsurpassed, four and seven guineas; Rudall's Prize-Medal Flutes, new and second-hand. A great variety of second-hand Flutes, one to 25 guineas. Hints to Flute Players. Fourth edition, price 6d.

ÆOLIAN HARPS.—New Model, as exhibited at the International Exhibition, vibrating with the slightest breeze, including case and key, 31s. 6d. Double Harps, two guineas to four guineas.

ZITHERS.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co. have a large selection at all prices; strings, rings, &c., and music. A Professor gives instruction on the Zither.

KEITH, PROWSE, and Co. undertake the SELECTION of PIANOFORTES by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD, and HARPS by ERARD, allowing purchasers a larger discount for cash than could be obtained under the ordinary system of co-operation. These instruments may also be purchased on a system of deferred payments during two or three years.

FOREIGN PIANOFORTES BY ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all descriptions REPAIRED or EXCHANGED by KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.

KEITH, PROWSE, AND CO.,

CITY ROYAL MUSICAL REPOSITORY,

48, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.,

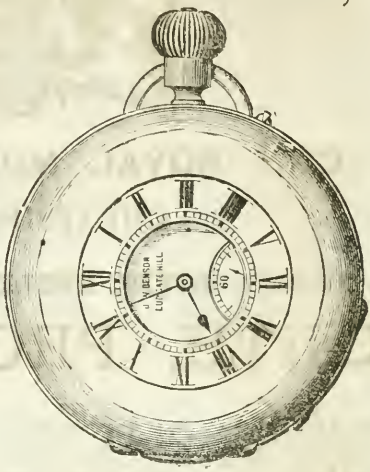
AND

13, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

For India and the Colonies, or for Hunting and Rough Wear,

BENSON'S "Special Strength"

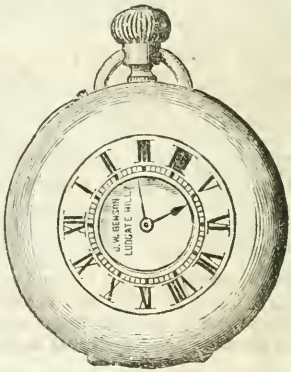
GOLD ENGLISH HALF CHRONOMETER,



KEYLESS ACTION, Breguet Spring, and all improvements. Will Stand Hard Wear and Rough Usage, and yet keep PERFECT TIME. Made in Damp and Dust Proof Hunting, Half Hunting, or Crystal Glass Cases, as Diagram, and Forwarded Free and Safe to all parts of the World on receipt of £25 draft, Notes, or P.O.O. (Same quality, Silver, £15).

BENSON'S

Specially Made LADIES' GOLD WATCH.



Perfect for Timekeeping, Durability, and Finish. Damp and Dust Proof Cases. Keyless Action. Made in one size as Diagram. Hunter or Half-Hunter, with Monogram Handsomely Engraved.

Forwarded Free and Safe to all parts on receipt of £10 draft, Note, or P.O.O., by

BENSON, Watchmaker to the Queen,

THE STEAM FACTORY, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

BENSON, Watchmaker to the Queen,

THE STEAM FACTORY, LUDGATE HILL, & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Gold Chains at Wholesale Prices. Pamphlets Free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON,
GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

SENDS A CATALOGUE GRATIS AND POST PAID.

It contains upwards of 850 Illustrations of his Unrivalled Stock,

WITH LISTS OF PRICES AND PLANS OF THE THIRTY LARGE SHOW ROOMS AT

88 (late 39), Oxford Street; 1, 1a, 2 3, & 4, Newman St.; 4, 5, & 6, Perry's Place; & 1, Newman Yard, London, W.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, when strongly silver-plated, cannot be distinguished from silver. With ordinary usage this quality will wear 20 years.

Best quality, strongly plated.	Fiddle or Old Silver.			Bead or Thread.			King's or Shell.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Forks	1	10	0	2	1	0	2	5	0
12 Table Spoons	1	10	0	2	1	0	2	5	0
12 Dessert Forks	1	2	0	1	9	0	1	11	0
12 Dessert Spoons	1	2	0	1	9	0	1	11	0
12 Tea Spoons	0	14	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls..	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	13	6
2 Sauce Ladles	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
1 Gravy Spoon	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	3
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs ..	0	2	6	0	3	6	0	4	0
1 Butter Knife	0	2	9	0	3	6	0	3	9
1 Soup Ladle	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	12	0
1 Sugar Sifter	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
	8	0	9	10	16	0	11	16	0

A Second Quality of Fiddle-Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 23s. per doz.; Dessert, 17s.; Tea Spoons, 12s.

FISH KNIVES and FORKS.

WM. S. BURTON.	Knives per doz			Forks per doz.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fine Ivory Handles, Chased Blades ..	2	5	0	1	19	0
" " Richly Chased Blades ..	3	6	0	2	8	0
Silvered Handles, Richly Chased Blades	3	0	0	2	14	0

Samples at the above rates post free.

Fish Carvers, in cases	£0 16 0 to	£4 4 0
Tea and Coffee Sets, 4 pieces.. ..	3 15 0 to	21 0 0
Dish Covers, set of four	from	7 0 0
Entrée Dishes, set of four	from	5 10 0
Biscuit Boxes	0 10 6 to	5 10 0
Cruet Frames	0 12 0 to	10 10 0

DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS.

Fine Ivory Handles, Plain Blades..	12 pairs	£2 14 0
Finest Carved ditto, Chased Blades ..	12 pairs	4 4 0
Pearl Handles, Plain Blades	12 pairs	3 18 0
Fine Carved ditto, Chased Blades ..	12 pairs	6 0 0
Silvered Handles, Plain Blades .. .	12 pairs	3 6 0
Silvered Handles, Chased Blades.. ..	12 pairs	3 18 0

Mahogany Cases for 12 pairs, 9s. to 15s.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station.

CUTLERY, Warranted.
The Blades are all of the Finest Steel.

Inch		Table Knives.		Dessert Knives.		Carvers per pr.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
3½ ivory handles ..	per doz.	15	0	11	0	7	0
3⅝ do. do. ..	"	18	0	14	0	7	0
3⅞ do., to balance ..	"	20	0	15	0	7	0
4 do. do. ..	"	25	0	18	0	8	0
4 do. do. ..	"	28	0	22	0	8	0
4 fine do. do. ..	"	36	0	25	0	10	6
4 do., extra large, do.	"	33	0	30	0	12	0
4 ditto, African, do.	"	44	0	35	0	15	0
Electro-silvered handles	"	23	0	19	0	7	6

Samples at above rates post free.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE.

FURNITURE for BED ROOMS, DINING and DRAWING ROOMS, comprising every article for House Furnishing.

WILLIAM S. BURTON begs to intimate that he FURNISHES HOUSES of any size throughout, at a few days' notice, and that he will make special arrangements with customers requiring credit, without in any way altering his system of Plain Figures and fixed Prices.

FENDERS, STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, CHIMNEY-PIECES.

Register Stoves	from	£0 9 0	to	£36 0 0
China Tiled ditto	"	3 8 0	to	36 0 0
Dog Stoves..	"	0 12 0	to	20 0 0
Fenders, Bronzed or Black	"	0 3 9	to	10 0 0
Do. Steel and Ormolu	"	2 2 0	to	20 15 0
Do. Frames for Tile Hearths..	"	1 1 0	to	10 0 0
Marble Curbs, ditto, ditto	"	2 0 0	to	10 0 0
Pierced Brass Fenders..	"	2 2 0	to	10 0 0
Fire-irons, set of three	"	0 4 3	to	6 10 0
Fire-iron Rests for Tile Hearths, per pr.		0 12 0	to	15 10 0
Chimney Pieces of all descriptions ..		1 10 0	to	100 0 0

Ranges, Kitcheners, and Gas Cooking Stoves, Gas and Hot-water Work. Estimates free.

COAL SCOOPS and BOXES. New Stock. 400 different Designs.

LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to his new designs for this season.

Lamps, Kerosine	from	£0 2 6	to	£0 12 0
Lamps, ditto Duplex	"	0 10 0	to	6 0 0
Lamps, Suspending	"	0 5 0	to	8 0 0
Lamps, Wall	"	0 3 3	to	1 10 0
Lamps, Moderator	"	0 8 0	to	10 0 0

Kerosine.—Highest quality, pure water white, safe and inodorous, 1s. 3d. per gallon. In drums of five gallons and upwards, 1s. 2d. per gallon.
Colza Oil.—Best French, per gallon, 2s. 10d.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Sponge Baths	best make ..	..	5	9	to	20	0
Sitz Baths	" ..	..	12	0	to	21	0
Plunge Baths	" ..	..	14	0	to	55	0
Hip Baths	" ..	..	12	0	to	21	0
Travelling Baths	" ..	.	15	0	to	33	0
Gas Furnace Baths	" ..	..	120	0	to	245	0
Travelling Trunks	" ..	..	13	6	to	26	0
Toilet Ware, Bath, Can, and Pail		..	11	0	to	40	0

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and FURNITURE. Bedsteads of best make only.

Servants'	from	£0 10 6	to	£0 19 0
French	"	0 14 6	to	1 3 6
French, Iron and Brass	"	1 3 0	to	5 0 0
Half-Tester	"	1 14 0	to	4 17 6
Half-Tester, Iron and Brass	"	3 12 6	to	11 2 0

Cots, Chairs Bedsteads, Couches, &c.

BEDDING of guaranteed quality, manufactured on the premises.

GOOD SOUND AMERICAN MACHINE-MADE FURNITURE, in solid Walnut or Mahogany

This Furniture costs only a trifle more than Painted Deal.

The following items will convey an idea of price :—

Walnut or Mahogany.	£	s.	d.
3ft. 4in. Hanging Wardrobe	3	10	0
Chest of Drawers..	2	2	6
Washstand with Marble Top, Towel Rails, and Drawers	1	8	9
Dressing Table with Two Drawers	1	11	0
Toilet Glass with Patent Fittings	1	3	6
Two Chairs	0	9	6
Complete set..	£10	5	3

The Vans deliver Goods in London and its Suburbs Free.

The cost of delivering Goods to the most distant parts of the United Kingdom, by railway, is trifling.

WILLIAM S. BURTON will always undertake delivery at a small fixed rate.

NICHOLSON'S,

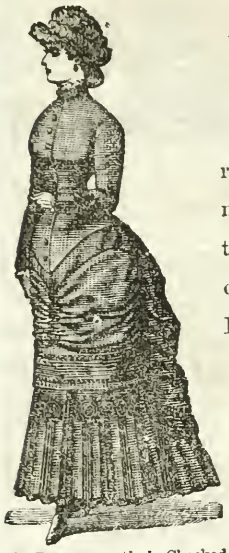
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

COSTUMIERS AND MANTLE MANUFACTURERS,

ARE NOW OFFERING

Sealskin Cloaks, Paletots, & Dolmans

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.



The Bournemouth, in Checked or Mixed Tweeds, handsomely Braided, £1 18s. 6d.

We are now showing £2,000 worth of real Sealskin Sacs, Paletots, and Dolmans, made from Alaska Skins, at lower prices than we have ever offered the same class of Goods.

LOT.

1—Real Seal semi-fitting Paletots, 36 in. deep... ... ... £10

2— Ditto Ditto 36 ins. deep... £12

3— Ditto Ditto 39 ins. deep... £15

4— Ditto Ditto 42 ins. deep... £18

New Military Jacket, Tailor-made, Perfect-fitting, £1 18s. 6d

Musk Seal Paletots, 36 in. deep, 5 Guineas. Real Alaska Seal Paletots, do., 10 Guineas.

LOT.

5—Extra Rich Seal semi-fitting Paletots, 42 ins. deep, £25

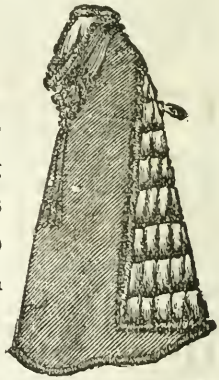
6—Real Seal Dolmans, 40 ins. deep, £30

7—Musk Seal Paletots, closely resembling Alaska Seal, at ... ... 90s. to £8

8—Ditto Dolmans, 42 to 45. ins. deep, £6 to £9

9—160 Fur Lined Circular Cloaks, from 21s. to £10.

The favour of a call is solicited.



Squirrel Fur Lined Circular Cloaks, from 1 Guinea to 10 Guineas each.

NICHOLSON AND CO.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Sole Lessees of the Costume Court, Crystal Palace. Sole Exhibitors at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster

MORANT, BOYD, & BLANFORD

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, & UPHOLSTERERS,

IN EVERY STYLE & PERIOD.

RARE OLD WALL LEATHERS, TAPESTRIES,

AND SILKS.

CABINET FURNITURE

DESIGNED TO TASTE AND MANUFACTURED

ON MODERATE TERMS.

HOUSE AGENTS

FOR

Town and Country Properties.

Valuers for Probate and Transfer.

91, NEW BOND STREET, W.

DENTS'

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS,

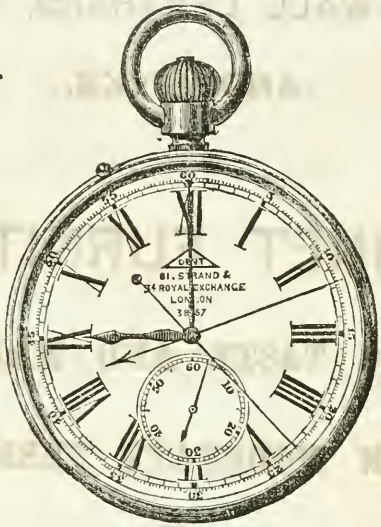
ASTRONOMICAL, TURRET, & OTHER CLOCKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF NON-MAGNETIZABLE WATCHES.

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

To Foreign Sovereigns.

Catalogues on Application.



TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To Foreign Republics.

Catalogues on Application.

Makers of the Great Westminster Clock (Big Ben); of the Standard Clock (the Primary Standard Timekeeper of the United Kingdom) of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; and of Standard Clocks in most of the principal British, Foreign, and Colonial Observatories.

Only Places of Business—

61, STRAND, & 35, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO TOWN CLERKS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS, SOLICITORS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS, &c., &c.

JAMES WM. VICKERS,

GENERAL ADVERTISING CONTRACTOR

FOR ALL

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

OFFICES:

5, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD ST.,

LONDON, E.C.

Mr. VICKERS guarantees careful attention, with promptness and accuracy, as to the insertion and position in the publication, of all orders sent to his Office.

From his Thirty years' experience with the Press, Mr. Vickers is enabled to advise as to the value of every medium, and for all classes of Advertisements.

ESTIMATES FORWARDED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Joint Publisher of the Municipal Corporations' Companion, Diary, Directory, and Year Book of Statistics.

REMOVED TO 59, 60, & 61, HAYMARKET.

WAUKENPHAST AND CO.'S

BEST WEST-END BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

AT MODERATE PRICES FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

Gentlemen's Tour Boots	List No. 25	...	30s.
,, Summer Walking Boots ...	,, No. 13	...	28s.
,, Oxford Shoes	,, No. 2	...	23s.
,, Oxford Shoes, Lighter ...	,, No. 1	...	21s.

Spats and Boots, for summer wear, in great variety.

CHOOSE YOUR FIT AND THE NUMBER WILL BE REGISTERED FOR FUTURE ORDERS.

"They possess the leading principles alone calculated, in my opinion, to ensure ease, comfort, elasticity, and endurance in walking."

THOS. H. PULLIN, M.D., M.O.H., &c.
SIDMOUTH, 1881.

Ladies' Tour Boots	List No. 104	...	26s.
,, Glacé Kid, Button, new this Season ...	,, No. 122	...	28s.
,, Glove and Glacé Kid	,, No. 126	...	28s.
,, Oxford Shoes	,, No. 207	...	25s.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great attention is given to this important branch.

WAUKENPHAST and Co. being Wholesale Manufacturers, no Retailers' Profit intervenes. All Goods are marked in Plain Figures, as per published List, and no Discount is allowed.

HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.

An amazing SHILLING'S WORTH.

"IF I COULD HAVE BUT ONE WORK FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY," said a distinguished American, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in a public address, "I would select

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

It is always varied, always good, always improving, and always reflecting with the utmost skill the average popular demand." HARPER'S is, in fact, planned to be welcomed in every home, and to interest every member of the home circle, avoiding everything sectarian, partizan, sensational, or otherwise objectionable, yet varied and vigorous in contents, and full of interest and information. Its literary character, and the artistic excellence of its lavish illustrations, make it equally appreciated in literary and art circles.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE aims to be the favourite Monthly Periodical of that wide English nation, which includes alike England, America, and the Colonies, peculiarly a nation of homes and of readers. It is only by its success in thus commanding an unprecedented circulation that it is enabled to give to each reader every month a shilling's-worth which costs a thousand pounds or more to produce.

The magazine presents each month, for one shilling, 160 large octavo pages, well filled with a score or more of varied papers, illustrated articles of travel, popular descriptive sketches of men and manners, literary and art papers, articles of information, short stories, poems, &c., besides instalments of novels by the first writers. "The truly beautiful woodcuts with which it is plentifully adorned are especially to be noted; impressed on carefully prepared paper," says again the *St. James's Gazette*, "they have all the effect of finely-executed steel engravings, without losing the richness of wood-engraving." Those who have not yet seen the magazine are asked to examine it at their bookseller's.

"When the Public find they can get, in HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, One Hundred and Sixty royal octavo pages of Letter-press, and about Seventy Illustrations for 1s., they are pretty sure to invest in it."—*Illustrated London News.*

IT IS ONE OF THE BEST MEDIUMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Published Monthly.

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

CLARK, BUNNETT, & Co. (Lim.),

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS,

RATHBONE-PLACE, W.; and 90, QUEEN-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WORKS—LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.

SAFETY LIFTS, by Hand, Steam, Gas, or Hydraulic Power.
SMITH'S PATENT HYDRAULIC DREDGERS.
CONSTRUCTIONAL IRON WORK.
IRON BUILDINGS, for Stores, Quay Sheds, &c.
KAIO KAPNOS STOVES (Silver Medal, South Kensington).
METALLIC VENETIAN BLINDS.
REVOLVING SHUTTERS.
CASTINGS IN IRON, BRASS, and BRONZE.
SHOP FRONTS IN WOOD, IRON, or BRASS.

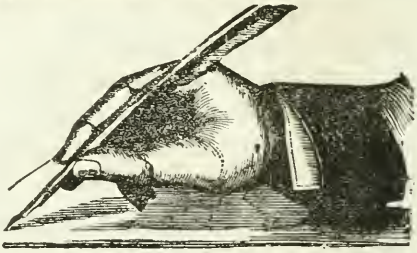
Catalogues and Estimates Free.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.

Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of Penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence.

Arithmetic on a method requiring only one-third the time usually requisite.

Book-keeping by Double Entry, as practised in the Government, Banking, and Merchants' Offices; Shorthand, &c.



For TERMS, &c., Apply to

MR. SMART, AT 97b, QUADRANT,

REGENT-STREET, W.,

Entrance corner of Swallow Street (removed from No. 5, Piccadilly).

"A practical, scientific, and really philosophic method."—Colonial Review.
"Under Mr. Smart, Penmanship has been reduced to a science."—Polytechnic Journal.
"A ready and elegant style of Penmanship."—Post Magazine.
"Calculated to work miracles in Penmanship."—Era.
"A correct and improved method of instruction."—Magazine of Science.
"Mr. Smart has great tact in instructing and improving his pupils."—London Mercantile Journal.
"Founded on philosophical principles."—School of Arts.
"We advise all bad writers to apply to Mr. Smart."—Evening Star.

Caution.—No connexion with any parties teaching in the Provinces or elsewhere, assuming the Name, copying the Advertisements, &c., of Mr. William Smart, whose sole address is

97b, QUADRANT, REGENT STREET.

Private and Carriage Entrance, Corner of Swallow Street.

N.B.—AGENT TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MORGAN AND CO.'S

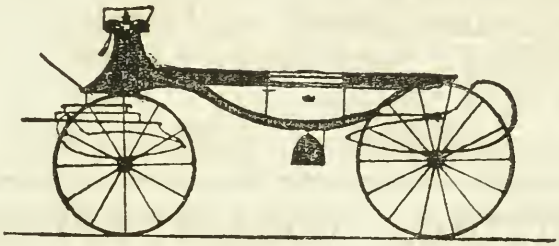
CEE-SPRING LANDAUS,

BROUGHAMS, AND VICTORIAS,

WITHOUT UNDER PERCH.

TWELVE FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

TWELVE FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.



TWELVE FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

TWELVE FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

To be had only of the Inventors and Patentees.

PATRONIZED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND FOREIGNERS OF DISTINCTION.

---

12 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

MANUFACTORY—128, 129, 15, 16, & 116, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

Testimonials Post Free.

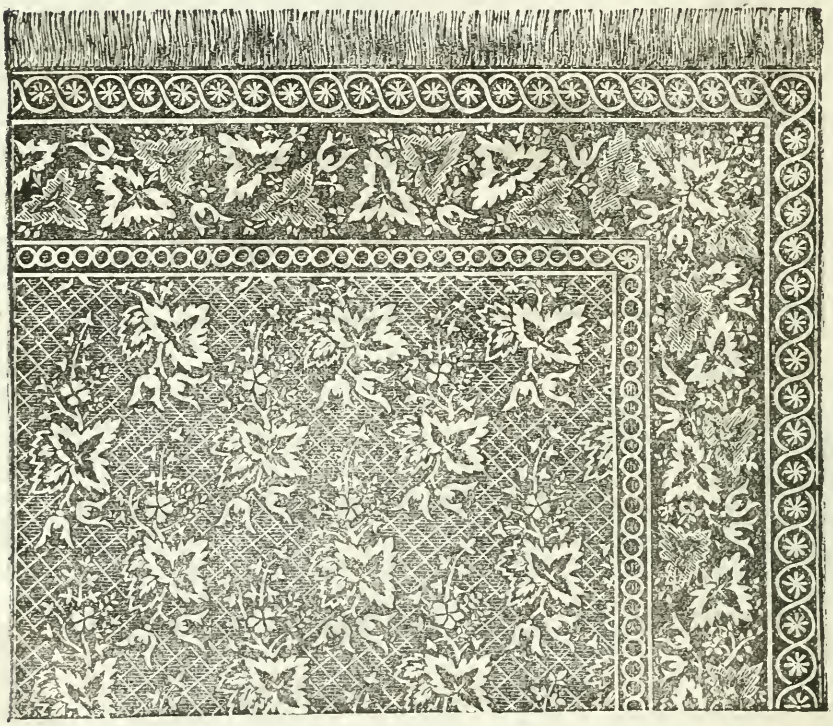
AN

ENGLISH CARPET

FOR A GUINEA.

In all Colourings, all Wool, without seam, and Bordered all round.

Size 8 ft. by 7 ft., or nearly 3 yds. long by 2½ yds. wide.



TWENTY OTHER SIZES IN STOCK.

TRELOAR & SONS,

British & Foreign Carpet Factors,

68, 69, and 70, LUDGATE HILL.